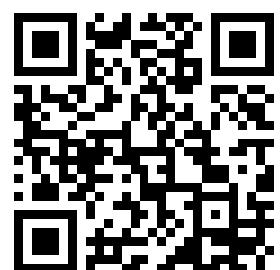


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THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, BY CAROLYN HALSTED, IN THIS NUMBER.

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VOL. XLVII.

NO. 5.

# THE Delineator

A JOURNAL

of

FASHION.

CULTURE

and

FINE ARTS.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE

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1896.

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# POLKA JAPONESA.

T. Austr.

PIANO.

The musical score consists of four staves of piano music. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by a '4') and the last two are in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The first staff (treble clef) and third staff (treble clef) both begin with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff (bass clef) and fourth staff (bass clef) both begin with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first two staves feature a continuous pattern of eighth-note pairs, while the last two staves feature a mix of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The title 'POLKA' is written above the first staff.

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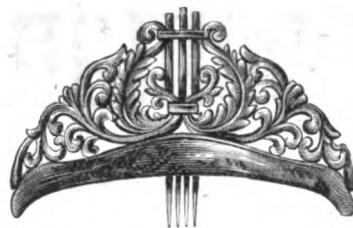
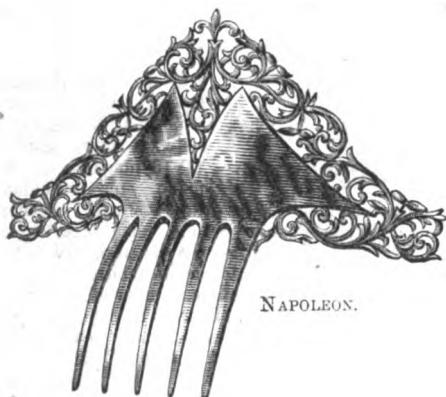


FIGURE B.



NAPOLEON.



FIGURE C.



SIDE COMB.



MEDICI.



POMPADOUR.



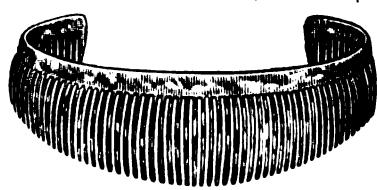
FIGURE D.



FIGURE E.



FIGURE F.



LONG POMPADOUR.

## MODISH COIFFURES AND COMBS.

(For Descriptions of Figures A to F see Article on Pages 608, 609 and 610.)

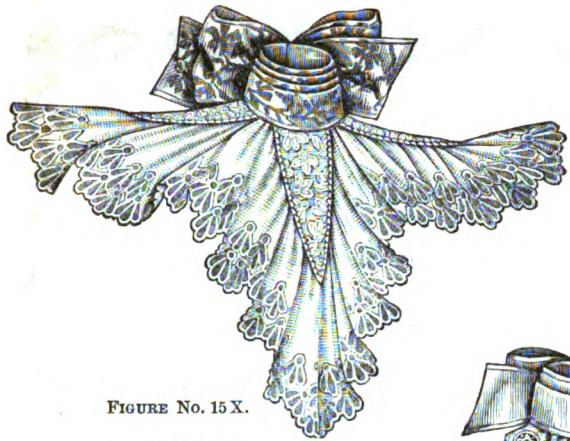


FIGURE No. 15 X.

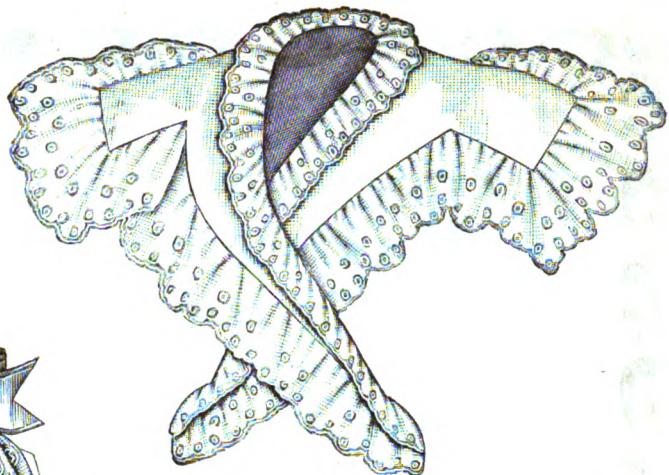


FIGURE No. 18 X.—LADIES' FICHU.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1087; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

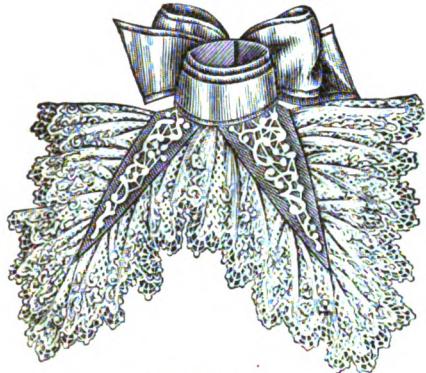


FIGURE No. 16 X.

FIGURES NOS. 15 X AND 16 X.—LADIES' COLLARETTE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1083; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE No. 19 X.

FIGURES NOS. 19 X AND 20 X.—LADIES' BLOUSE-VEST FRONT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1082; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

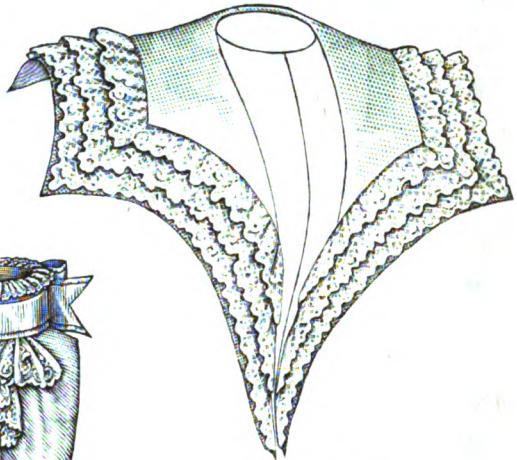
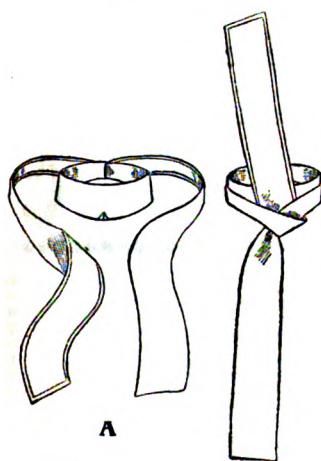


FIGURE No. 21 X.



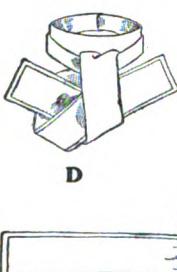
A



B



C



D

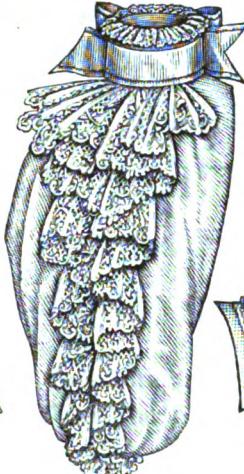
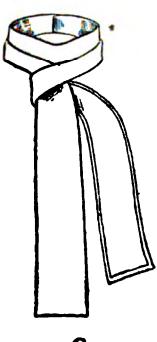


FIGURE No. 20 X.



F



G



H



E



D



E



F



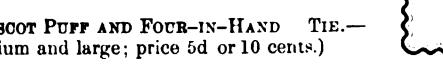
G



H



I



J

FIGURE No. 17 X.—METHOD OF ARRANGING THE ASCOT PUFF AND FOUR-IN-HAND TIE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1093; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

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Always cut the FIBRE CHAMOIS the exact size of the goods, and sew up in the seams with the material; gather or pleat the same as you would the material, and the result will be a stylish garment.



FIGURE NO. 1 GA.



FIGURE No. 5 GA.



FIGURE NO. 1 G.A.



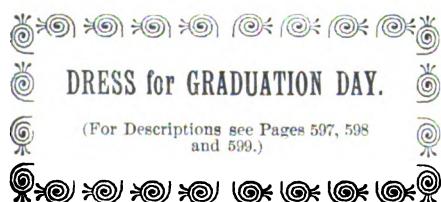
FIGURE NO. 2 G.A.

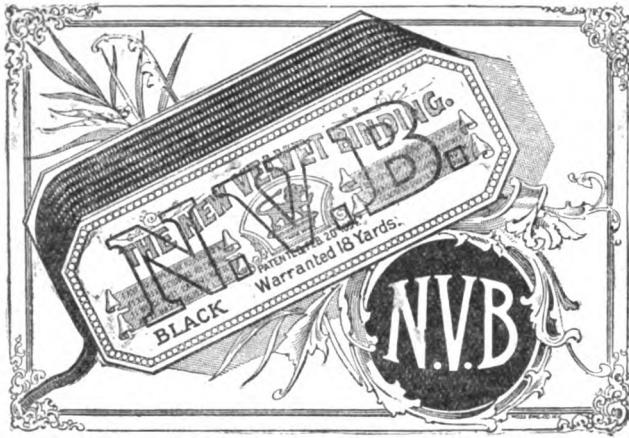


FIGURE NO 4 G.A.



FIGURE NO. 6 GA.





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The portrait here presented is that of Mrs. Jessaline Rogers Thurman, of Chicago, author of "Health and Beauty," who writes: "My flesh increased so rapidly that I advanced from 119 to 154. I am not tall and my surplus fat was mostly on bust and abdomen,

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Remember Dr. Edison's Treatment is Better and Cheaper than any other. We have three large stores. Other advertisers of Obesity remedies have no stores, no offices—you can't find them personally.

and practically ruined my figure. Four bottles of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and six of his Obesity Fruit Salt reduced me to 121, giving back my old well proportioned figure and improving my health."

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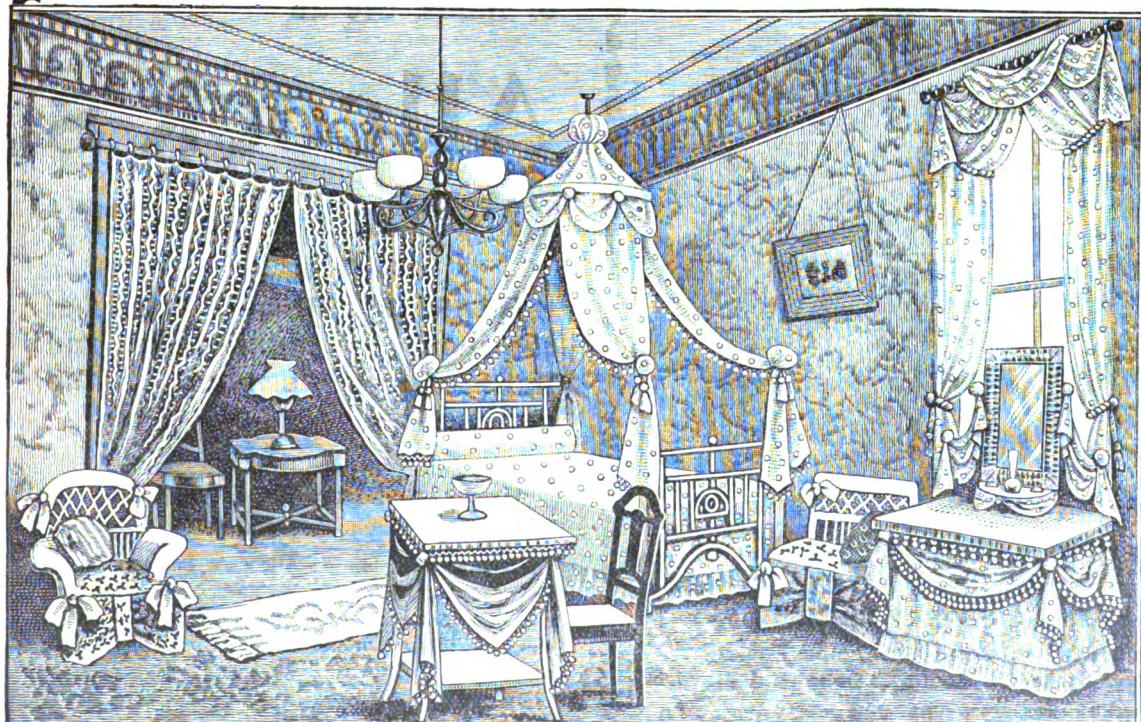
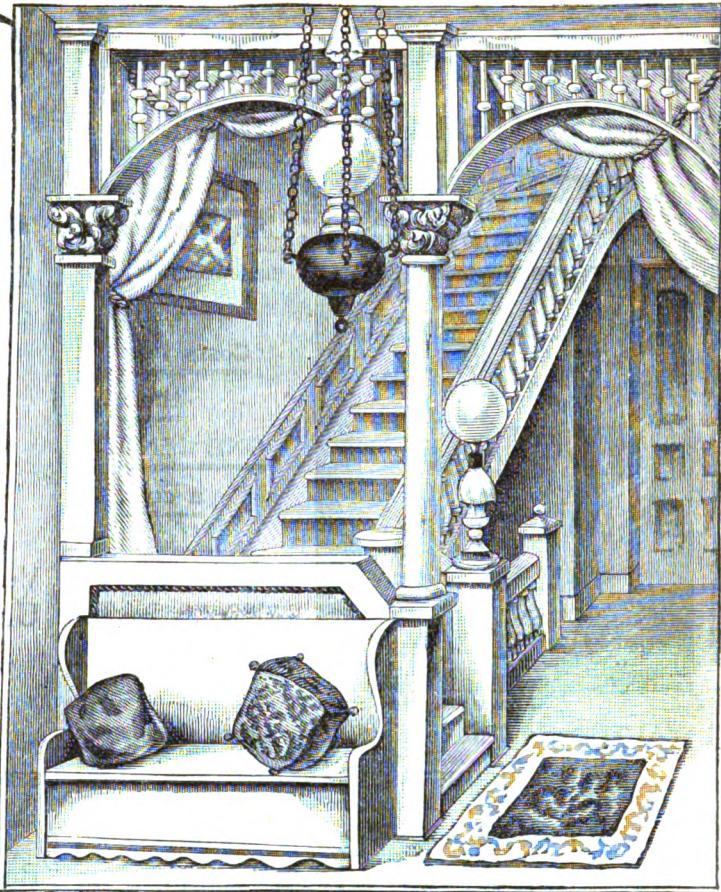
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## House Furnishing and Decoration.

In household furnishings novelty is now as much the rule as conventionality has been hitherto. Amateur as well as professional decorators have awakened to a fresh comprehension of the possibilities presented by a union of opposites and an interior the architecture of which is of classic severity is frequently appointed with a charming irregularity. An instance of the happy result sometimes thus attained is shown in the upper engraving, which illustrates a foyer hall. From the foot of the staircase two pillars rise to the ceiling. Simple grilles in Moorish arch effect fill in the spaces above the ornaments near the top of the pillars and between the central pillar and the wall on the observer's right. The main stair-case has a square landing which is reached by a flight of three steps. A post supporting a lamp stands at the further side of these steps. A Smyrna mat is placed at the foot of the stairs on the polished hardwood floor. Chenille portières in a dull light-green relieve the severity of the hall; they are thrown over poles just inside the grille work and are drawn back by heavy silk cords to hang in easy, unconventional folds. Two oddly shaped cushions are placed upon the plain oak settee which stands across the foot of the stair-case. A massive hanging lamp is suspended from the center of the ceiling. An oak-framed steel engraving of a forest scene is hung on the wall beside the stairs.

In the lower picture a tasteful boudoir is shown. The floor is covered with a two-toned green Wilton carpet, the same color associated with gold being used in the border of the wallpaper, which is a cream satin paper in a moiré effect. A window at one side of the room is curtained with white dotted Swiss and directly below it is a dressing-table daintily draped to match. Beside the dressing-table is a decorated willow chair. A cherry chair is placed near a silk-draped table standing in the center of the room under the simple gasolier. A simple vase is set on the table, the lower shelf of which could be used for books or magazines. A brass bedstead is canopied with white Swiss and dressed with a counterpane and French bolster to correspond. A water-color landscape is hung on the wall. A wide door-way near the head of the bed is hung with tambour muslin curtains and a mat is placed before it. A commodious wicker arm-chair decorated to match the other ones stands near the door-way and in the alcove room beyond may be seen a fancy cherry chair and a table holding a lamp.



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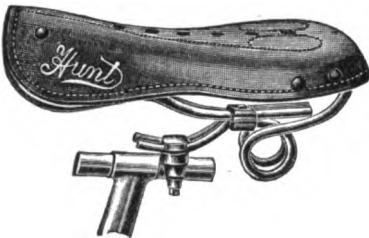
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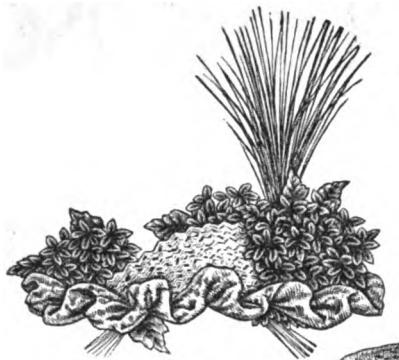


FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' HAT.

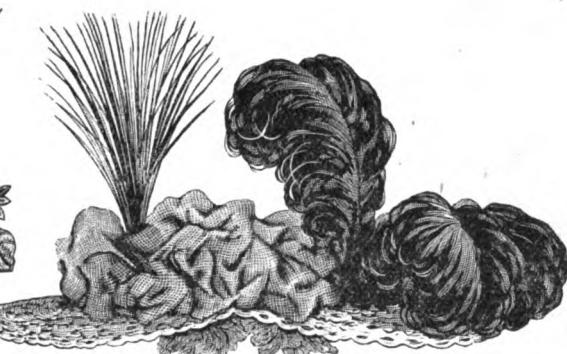
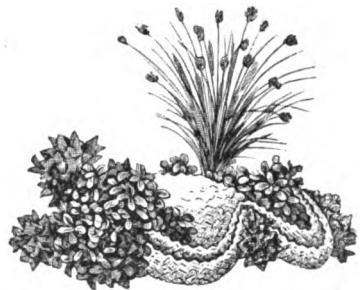
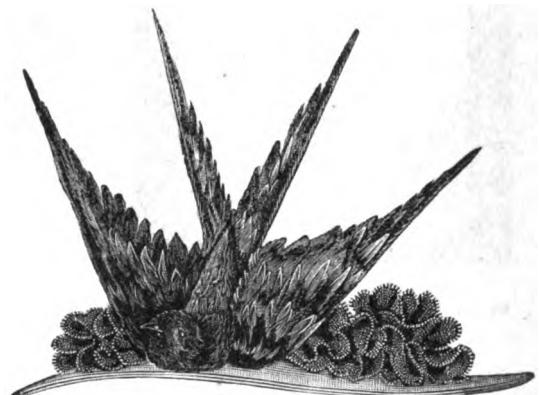
FIGURE NO. 6.—YOUNG  
LADIES' HAT.FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES  
SMALL HAT.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' CARRIAGE HAT.

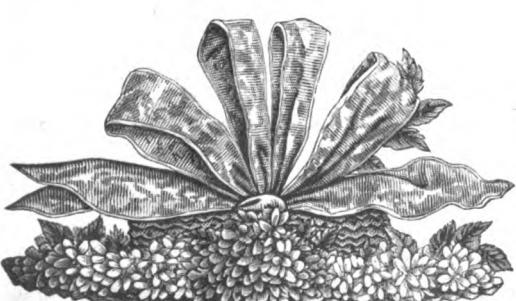


FIGURE NO. 5. LADIES' SAILOR HAT



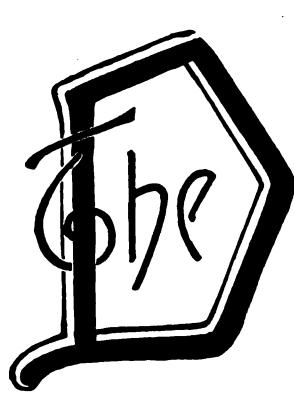
FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' HAT.





FIGURE No. 309 R.—This illustrates LADIES' COSTUME.—The Pattern is No. 8359 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 506.)



# THE LINENATOR

VOL. XLVII.

May, 1896.

No. 5.

## Fashions of To-Day.

All top garments are short.

The Eton jacket is a clinging at the back as a basque: its fronts fall open in the characteristic way, while its collars and lapels may be wide or narrow, as desired.

The so-called "Essex" collar—a flaring circular collar falling over a standing collar—departs somewhat from the severity of the military jacket without diminishing its smart effect.

A fluffy and becoming garment correctly describes a double ripple shoulder-cape, which counts a yoke and a fancy rolling collar among its attractions.

A stole sailor-collar and a very full ruche heighten the charm of a ripple cape that just escapes the waist-line.

The new box-coat acquires a fanciful air from deep cuffs and a deep bat-

mented collar-ette with a Medici collar extension.

The skirt of a simple but jaunty jacket is much rippled at the back.

A box front distinguishes a recently designed double-breasted jacket.

The new covert jacket has a snip collar for its neck finish.

The front of skirts broadens perceptibly at the foot.

The name "Consuelo" is applied to the new skirts which sweep out in decided flutes at the sides below the hips, the flutes suggesting the folds of a fan, when the wearer is in motion.

In a seven-gored skirt the sides below the hips are thrown into rolling folds that are due to underfolded plaits.

In a six-gored skirt of the Consuelo style a fan-plaited back unites happily with rippling front and sides.



FIGURE NO. 310 R.—This illustrates LADIES' RIPPLE CAPE.—The pattern is No. 8321 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.—(For Description see Page 608.)

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## FIGURE No. 309 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 506.)

FIGURE No. 309 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The

pattern, which is No. 8359 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 535.

Figured organdy over plain silk, figured silk and lace edging

are here effectively arranged in the costume and lace edging and ribbon provide the decoration. A tight-fitting lining ensures a waist perfect in adjustment. It is closed at the front. A center-front of figured silk is stylishly effective between side-fronts that are each laid in a box-plait at the front edge, the center and side-fronts being gathered at their lower edges and drooping very slightly. Similar plaits are formed in the back and the waist is lengthened by a ripple plénum that has square ends flaring in front. A spangled belt conceals the joining of the plénum. A stock of Dresden ribbon adjusted about the standing collar is arranged in outstanding loops at the sides, and a frill of deep lace caught up daintily at the center droops prettily from the stock over the center-front. Deep epaulette frills of lace edging fall over the large puff-sleeves.

The nine-gored skirt is side-plaited at the back and is shaped to ripple deeply at the sides and flare stylishly at the front. It is decorated at some distance from its lower edge with a ruche of lace edging.

Cool and refreshing in appearance will be a costume of this style made up in lawn, organdy, flowered dimity, batiste or silk gingham. Dressy costumes will be of silk of changeable hue or figured in Dresden or Persian coloring. Linen embroidery or white or colored Valenciennes lace, Irish point bands or jet trimming will contribute effective ornamentation.

The hat of fancy braid is decorated with spotted mull and crocuses.

## FIGURE No. 310 R.—LADIES' RIPPLE CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 507.)

FIGURE No. 310 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 8321 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 539 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

Violet faille silk was here chosen to make the cape and jet, ribbon and lace decorate it attractively. The cape reaches only to the waist at the front and back and stands out stylishly over the sleeves of the waist. It consists of two ripple capes shaped in circular style with a center seam and joined to a round yoke overlaid with jet. The neck is completed by a high turn-over collar that flares prettily over a wrinkled ribbon stock. Two frills of lace edging of unequal depth droop over the upper cape. The basque-waist over which the cape is worn is No. 8355; it is shown differently made up at figure No. 332 R, where it is described.

Plain gowns may be wonderfully



FIGURE No. 311 R.—This illustrates LADIES' EMPIRE DRESS.—The Pattern is No. 8330 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 509.)

improved by a jaunty shoulder-cape of this style. Rich silk in a corded variety or handsomely brocaded velvet and chiffon or lace over silk will make a thoroughly dressy cape and colored or black bead, spangle or jet trimming may be used to enrich it.

The hat is decorated with ribbon, flowers and an aigrette.

FIGURE NO. 311 R.—LADIES' EMPIRE DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 508.)

FIGURE NO. 311 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8330 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 538 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

The dress is most elegant and picturesque for dinner and evening wear and is here shown in a combination of fancy silk having a nasturtium-yellow ground figured in green, and dark-green brocaded silk, bead and jewelled passementerie contributing a brilliant decorative touch. The quaint, short waist, which is provided with a well fitted lining, has a full back and full fronts gathered at the top and bottom and is closed at the front. Drooping over the sleeves and waist is a deep, pointed Bertha in two sections that are bordered with narrow black passementerie. The low, round neck is followed by a band of jewelled passementerie and a similar band covers the belt. A band of the jewelled passementerie is adjusted about the neck. The handkerchief cuffs are attractive features of the short puff-sleeves; they are edged with beaded passementerie and flare stylishly, the corners being lightly tacked to the puffs. The belt connects the skirt and waist and laps to the left side, where the placket is made. The skirt has three gores and is gathered at the top all round. A graceful Watteau laps over the waist to the neck and is inserted between the back edges of the back-gores to the edge of the stylish train. If desired, the dress may be in round length and it may have a high neck and full-length sleeves.

For formal dinners and various social functions that require elaborate dress handsome silk will be selected and the decoration of the dress will follow the idea here suggested, but its usefulness will be greater when it is made of silky crépon, vailing and soft cashmere of delicate hue united with velvet or silk or satin overlaid with lace.

FIGURE NO. 312 R.—LADIES' EVENING DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 312 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' dress. The



FIGURE NO. 312 R.—This illustrates LADIES' EVENING DRESS.—The Pattern is No. 8343 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

pattern, which is No. 8343 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 536 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Taffeta silk of a delicate lilac hue, white lace net and plain and embroidered white chiffon are combined in this handsome dress, striped ribbon and garlands of flowers providing the decoration. The charmingly youthful waist is gathered at the top and bottom of the front and back and under-arm gores render it smooth at the sides. It is closed invisibly at the center of the front and from the round neck falls a Bertha collar that is in square yoke shape at the bottom and is closed on the left shoulder. Epaulette frills of embroidered chiffon droop over the elbow puff-sleeves, which are of plain chiffon over silk and are completed by deep, pointed cuffs overlaid with lace net. Buds, blossoms and leaves compose the floral garniture that extends down the front and back in bretelle fashion and ends under a wrinkled striped ribbon artistically bowed at the left side, the long ends of the ribbon falling low over the straight, full skirt.

The full skirt flares over a five-gored skirt that will usually be stiffened at the bottom with hair-cloth, canvas or other material. The five-gored skirt may be omitted or it may be used instead of the full skirt if preferred.

There is a fascinating air of originality and youthfulness in the dress, which as here shown is suggestive of receptions, dinners, garden parties and evening dances. Lustrous taffetas or failles, and sheer organdy or mull over silk are commended as its most attractive development for youthful wear, while rich *poult de soie* or silks in Dresden or Persian coloring are approved when it is chosen by matrons.

FIGURE NO. 313 R.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.  
(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 313 R.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8336 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently depicted on page 544. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8331 and costs 1s. 8d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown differently developed on page 553.

Nickel-gray cloth is here shown stylishly combined with plain and figured silk, and a pretty decoration is contributed by nar-



FIGURE NO. 313 R.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 8336 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 8331 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 30 cents.  
(For Description see this Page.)

row gold braid. A full, drooping blouse-vest of figured silk is displayed between the side-fronts, which have slight fulness below the bust laid in closely lapped plaits near their front



FIGURE NO. 314 R.—This illustrates LADIES' LOUIS XV. COSTUME.—The Pattern is No. 8356 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

edges. Pointed revers, stylishly broad, stand out well over the large puff-sleeves. Under-arm gores fit the sides smoothly and the wide, seamless back has closely plaited fulness at the bottom.

materials in which to develop the costume. Embroidered or changeable linens and cotton batiste may also be used. A combination will be effective. Braid, jet passementerie or lace

A ripple peplum lengthens the basque and its ends flare stylishly at each side of the vest. A ripple ruffle droops attractively over the standing collar.

The circular full ripple skirt fits closely at the top in front and across the hips and breaks into deep ripples at the sides. At the back it is laid in a side-plait and there are two box-plaits at each side of the center seam, a strap holding the fulness at the back well in place; at the front it shows the fashionable broad flare.

This season's novelties are in bewildering variety and embrace every phase of combination from the daring to the delicate. Persian silk and plain silk may be united in this toilette with serge, étamine, mohair or canvas weaves. Beaded passementerie, embroidered batiste or braid may be chosen for decoration.

The soft silk toque is adorned with flowers and an aigrette.

FIGURE NO. 314 R.—LADIES' LOUIS XV. COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 314 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8356 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 584 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

Green wool goods, white taffeta silk, and embroidered white chiffon over changeable green silk are here handsomely combined in the costume, and soutache braid provides an elaborate decoration. The Louis XV. basque has jacket fronts opening over a full vest that closes at the center and droops slightly. The jacket fronts round stylishly toward the under-arm seams and are reversed to a little below the bust in broad, pointed lapels faced with silk and all-over decorated with braid. The seamless back meets the jacket fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams and a ripple peplum lengthens the basque at the back and sides, its square ends flaring stylishly at each side of the vest. The one seam *gigot* sleeves flare stylishly above the elbow and fit closely below and are completed with flaring turn-up cuffs of silk decorated with braid. The standing collar is encircled by a wrinkled stock of white ribbon closed at the back under a bow.

The seven-gored skirt is side-plaited at the back and falls in deep, natural ripples below the hips. It flares broadly at the front and is of stylish width.

Taffeta or faille silk in Dresden or Persian colorings, also canvas or étamine weaves in wool or wool and linen, are novel and popular

bands will provide decoration in conjunction with ribbon. The straight-brimmed hat of mixed straw is trimmed with ribbon, flowers and a fancy buckle.

FIGURE No. 315 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 315 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8366 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 538.

A most attractive costume is here pictured made of figured challis, silk mull and lace edging. The waist is made on a fitted lining that is closed in front. The back is smooth at the top but has fulness below drawn to the center by gathers at the bottom, and the fronts, which have fulness laid in closely lapped plaits at the lower edge, are crossed in surplice style below a gathered vest over which they separate toward the shoulders. A fichu drawn into pretty folds is crossed like the fronts: it is deepest at the back and is edged by a graduated frill of lace that stands out effectively over double puffs arranged on coat-shaped sleeves. Below the puffs the sleeves are decorated with encircling frills of lace. A Dresden ribbon stock having a bow at the back is placed over the standing collar.

The six-piece skirt has a wide, straight back-breadth gathered at the top to hang in rolling folds. Its side-gores are close-fitting over the hips and fall in large outstanding flutes below, and the fashionable broad effect is seen at the front.

The simplicity and grace of the costume will suggest its development in the linen batistes showing striped or dotted effects, grenadine, lawn and dimity. Percaline or silk will underlie these sheer textiles and lace and ribbon will form the trimming.

FIGURE No. 316 R.—LADIES' WASHABLE COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 518.)

FIGURE No. 316 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8353 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently portrayed on page 529 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*. Dotted and flowered lawn are here combined in the costume

and flowered lawn, bands of insertion and lace edging form the decoration. The blouse-waist is smooth at the top, but has ful-



FIGURE No. 315 R.—This illustrates LADIES' COSTUME.—The Pattern is No. 8366 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

ness at the bottom drawn becomingly to the center at the front and back. The use or omission of the close-fitting lining is

optional. A fancy removable collar, composed of alternate bands of flowered lawn and lace insertion and bordered with a

ped by a stylish turn-down collar having flaring front ends prettily revealing a satin band-bow. The large bishop shirt-sleeves are completed by wristbands over which roll independent cuffs of flowered lawn that are shaped to flare at the back of the arm. A silver belt surrounds the waist.

The five-gored skirt is shaped to ripple below the hips and its two back-gores are gathered at the top. A band of flowered lawn, outlined top and bottom with insertion, decorates the skirt a short distance above the lower edge.

This charmingly youthful costume is commended for all washable materials and also for challies and Summer silks. Garden party gowns of dotted or flowered Swiss will be delightfully simple and attractive made up in this manner and trimmed with lace or lace-like embroidery. Dresden and changeable silk may be combined in this way, and so may plain and figured challies.

FIGURE No. 317 R.—LADIES' PROM-ENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 514.)

FIGURE No. 317 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8319 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also portrayed on page 542. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8275 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and may be again seen on its accompanying label.

Gray covert cloth is here illustrated in the jacket, which is one of the most attractive styles in top garments. The adjustment is close at the back and sides, the shaping producing deep ripples in the skirt. The jaunty box-fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons placed at the throat and below the waist, the closing between being made with a fly. Side pockets are inserted and square-cornered laps cover their openings. The collar is in military turn-down style and is inlaid with black velvet. Two rows of stitching outline cuffs on the two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are arranged in side-plaits and double box-plaits at the top, and two rows of stitching finish the edges of the jacket.

The skirt is made of brown novelty suiting and is composed of three gores and a gathered back-breadth which hangs in full folds. It is smooth and flares broadly at the front, but at the sides it breaks into large flutes below the hips.

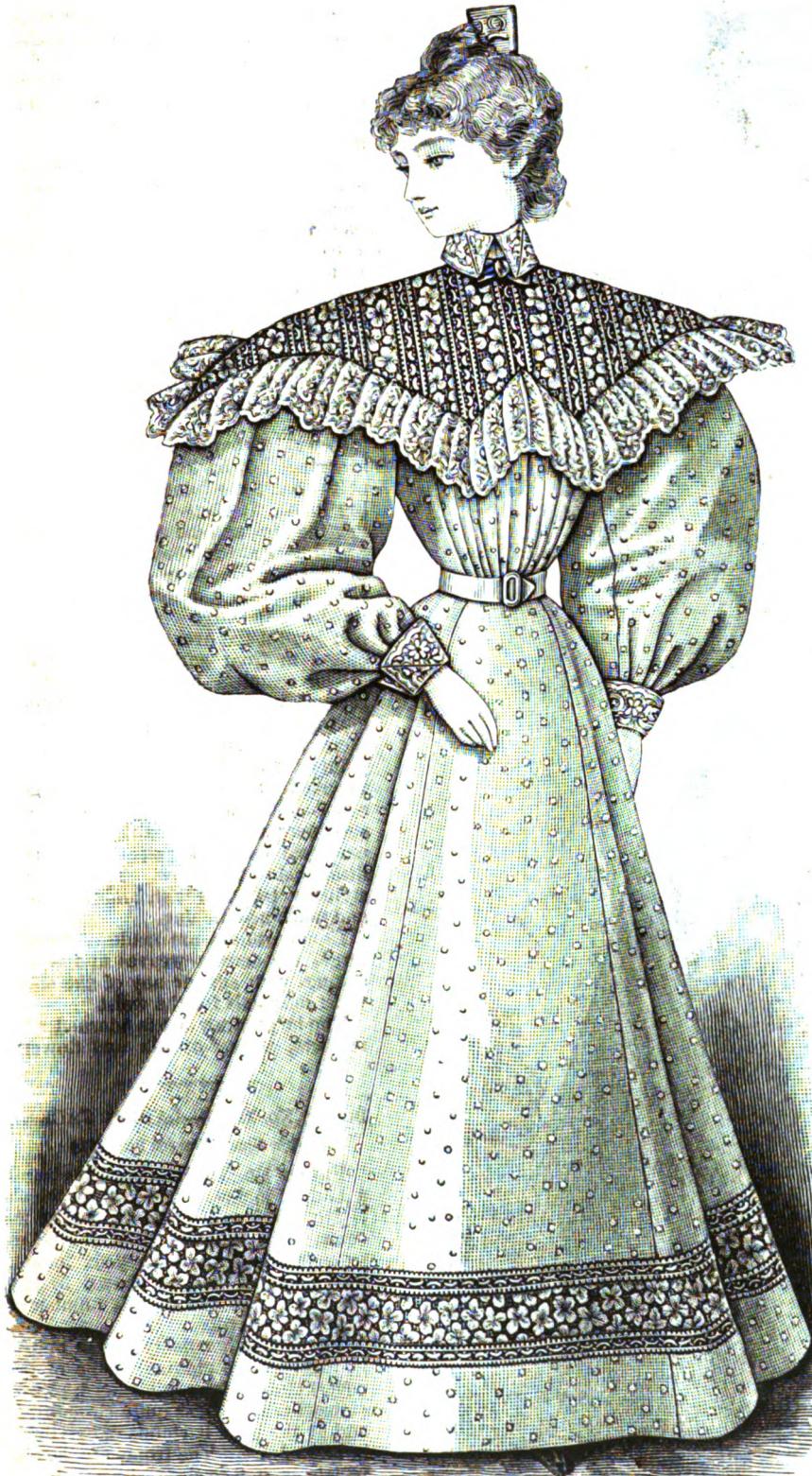
Cheviot, broadcloth, serge, tailor cloth, etc., are suitable for the jacket, and the skirt may be of the same kind of material or of satin, corduroy or taffeta. The finish should be in tailor style, and may be provided by machine-stitching.

FIGURE No. 316 R.—This illustrates LADIES' WASHABLE COSTUME.—The Pattern is No. 8353 (copyright) price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 512.)

frill of lace edging, lies smoothly on the waist and is closed at the back; it extends in long points on the shoulders and is top-

straps of the material stitched on or soutache braid. Flowers and ribbon adorn the fashionable light straw hat.



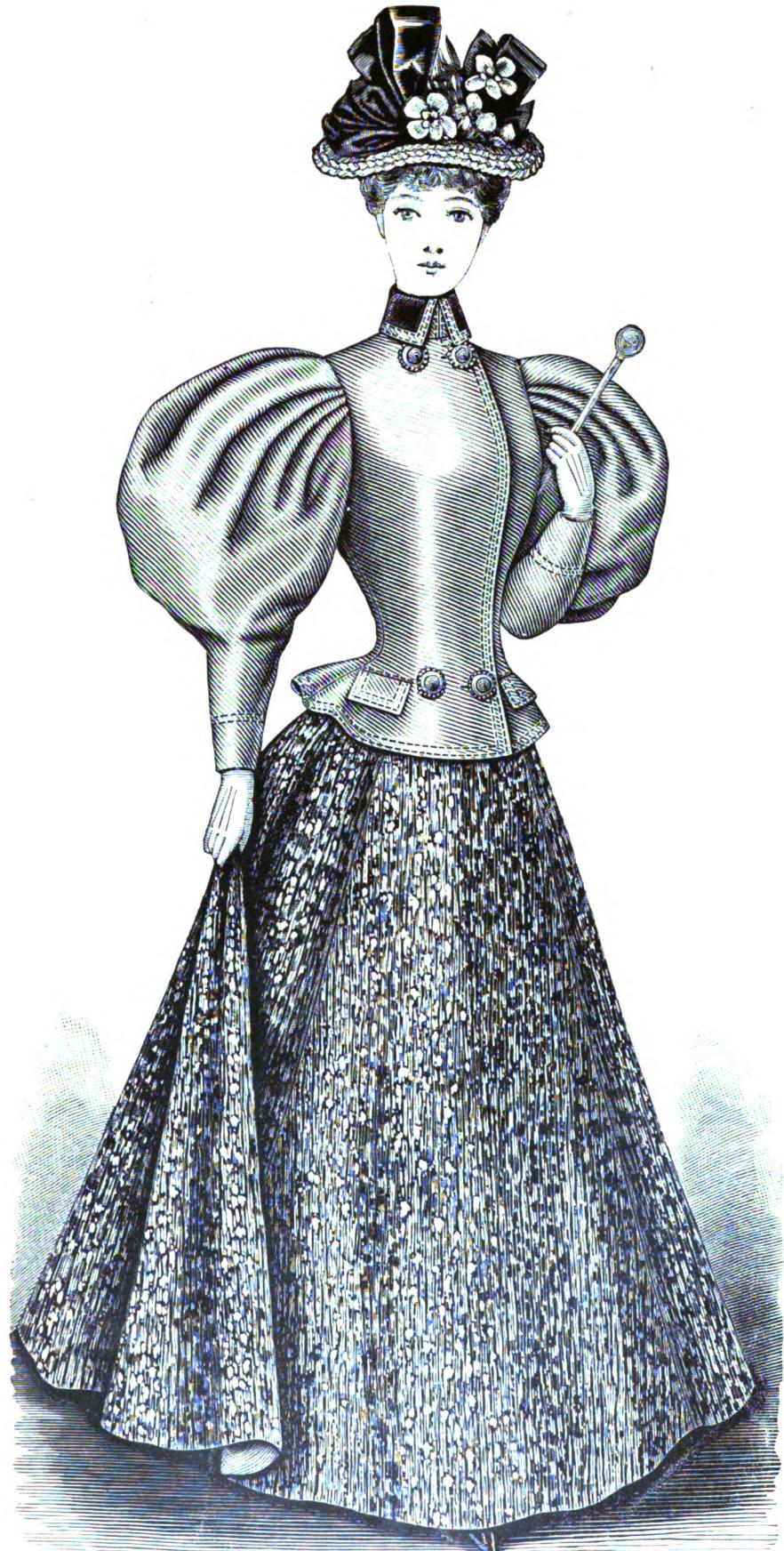


FIGURE No. 317 R.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Double-Breasted Jacket No. 8319 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 8275 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 518.)

FIGURE No. 318 R.—LADIES' ETON COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 515.)

FIGURE No. 318 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8351 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 530.

The newest style in the popular Eton costume is here illustrated, brown mixed cheviot being shown in the jacket and skirt and figured red silk in the blouse-waist. The blouse-waist, which is made on a lining, has becoming gathered fulness in the fronts at each side of a box-plait that conceals the closing. The sleeves are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style. A wrinkled ribbon is disposed over the standing collar and fastened under a bow at the back.

The skirt comprises seven gores and is arranged in backward-turning plaits at the back, the fulness falling in rolling folds. It hangs in deep flutes below the hips and shows the fashionable broad flare at the front. A velvet corded finishers the lower edge and seven rows of braid encircle the skirt a little above the edge. A braid-trimmed belt is adjusted over the skirt belt and closed in front with a silver buckle.

The seamless back of the jacket reaches just to the waist-line and the dart-fitted fronts are deepened toward their front edges to form shapely points. Above the bust the fronts are reversed by the broad ends of a large sailor-collar that is curved over the shoulders and at the ends. The large one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are close fitting below the elbow. The jacket is stylishly trimmed with braid, buttons and machine-stitching.

Eton costumes are made of tweed, serge, the canvas weaves and mixed suiting, with silk or any of the shirt-waist materials for the waist.

The large straw hat is adorned with feathers, a *pouf* of silk and flowers.

FIGURE No. 319 R.—LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 516.)

FIGURE No. 319 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8363 and costs 1s. 8d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in two views on page 540 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The jacket is notably stylish and is in this instance pictured made of tan covert cloth, with a tailor finish of machine-stitching. It is quite close-fitting and at the back it stands out stylishly in large flutes. The fronts are lapped widely enough to close with a fly below lapels which form points with the ends of the deep coat-collar. The waist appearing in the open neck is a novel and pretty style made of olive silk by pattern No. 8300. Curved openings to side pockets are made low down in the fronts. The fulness in the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves is collected in downward-turning plaits, and cava-

lier cuffs that flare in points at the back of the arm roll upward from the wrists.

A dressy effect could be made by inlaying the collar, lapels and cuffs with velvet when the jacket is of either plain or mixed cloth.

The walking hat is banded with ribbon and trimmed at the left side with quills.

FIGURE NO. 320 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 516.)

FIGURE No. 320 R.—This represents a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 8202 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on page 543 of this magazine.

The basque is here pictured developed in a combination of dull-green twilled mohair and lighter green silk. It is faultless in fit and reaches to below the hips, the parts being sprung to form stylish flutes in the skirt at the back. Wide revers of silk with curved outer edges are all-over braided and arranged on the fronts, which are decorated from the revers to just below the waist with rows of soutache braid that form points at the closing and end in trefoils just back of the first darts. Soutache braid also follows the lower edge of the basque and the edges of the collar, which is rolled slightly at the back and deeply at the ends and mounted on a high band over which is drawn a wrinkled Persian ribbon that is bowed at the back. The gathered one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are completed with braid-trimmed gauntlet cuffs.

Such a basque would be strikingly pretty made of dark cloth or silk, with the collar, cuffs and revers of light brocade.

FIGURE NO. 321 R.—LADIES' FANCY WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 517.)

FIGURE No. 321 R.—This consists of a Ladies' spencer waist, waist decoration and cavalier cuffs. The waist pattern, which is No. 8338 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 546. The waist decoration pattern, which is No. 1068 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in three sizes, small,

medium and large, and is again pictured on its accompanying label. The cuff pattern, which also includes another style of

cuff, is No. 1074 and costs 8d. or 5 cents; it is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and may also be seen on its label.

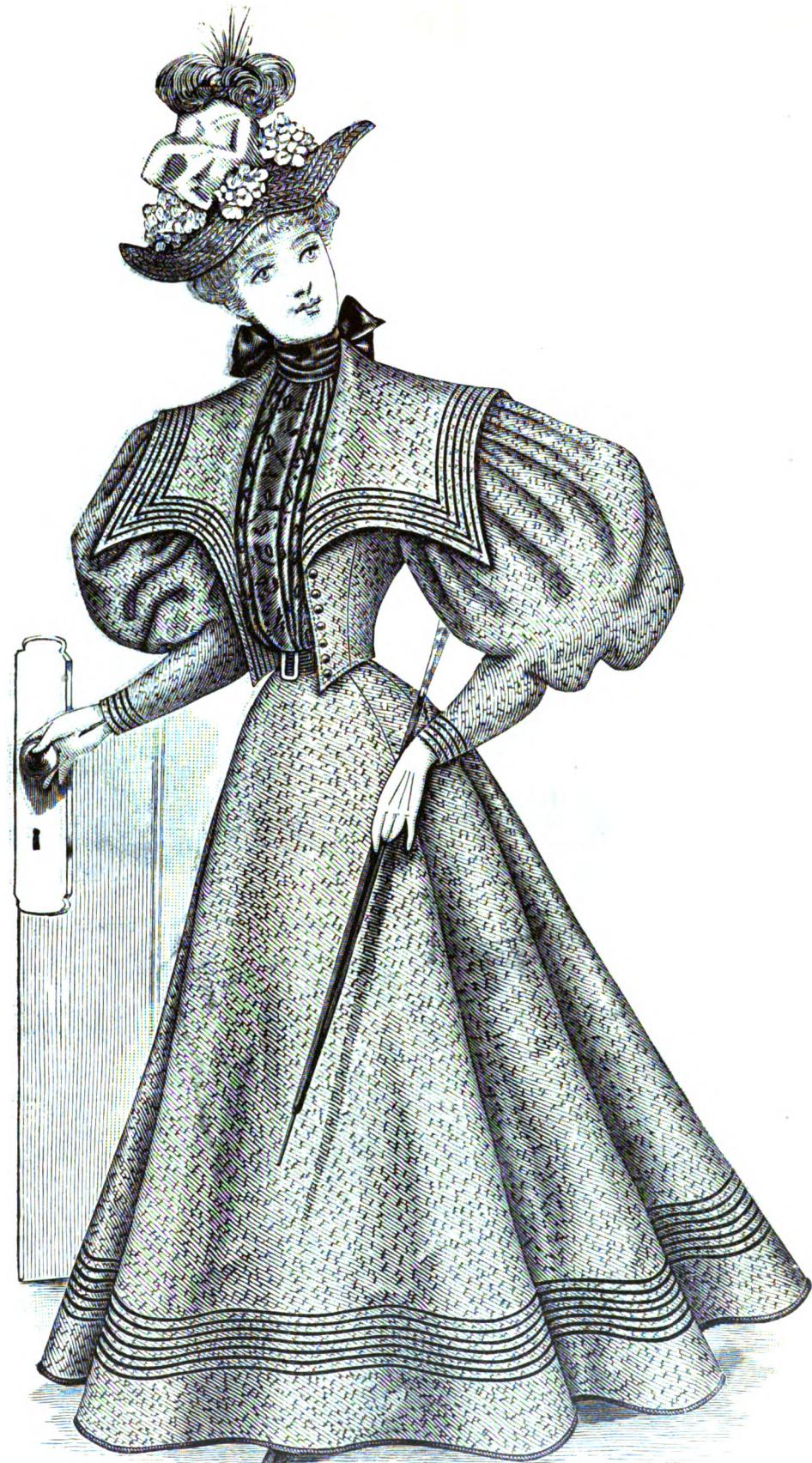


FIGURE NO. 318 R.—This illustrates LADIES' ETON COSTUME.—The Pattern is No. 8351 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 514.)

The enriching influence of independent decorations upon plain waists is well illustrated at this figure. The simple spencer waist is made of light-green silk and rendered trim by a fitted lining. It is closed in front and is plain at the top but has fulness below that is drawn to the center both back and front by gathers. A belt is applied at the lower edge and over it is adjusted a gilt belt. The one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are Shirred at the top and droop and flare in a graceful way above the elbow.

The waist decoration falls in two points to the waist at the back and has a yoke effect between two narrower points at the front. These portions are of maroon velvet under black chiffon overlaid with appliquéd lace and are edged with jet gimp. Between the points in front is a gathered vest of black chiffon on which small lace ornaments are appliquéd, and over the shoulders pass gathered bretelles of chiffon with appliquéd lace laid on at the edge. A handsome stock of Dresden ribbon encircles the neck.

The cavalier cuffs are of maroon velvet covered with black chiffon overlaid with appliquéd lace. They are curved at the upper edges and the ends are left unseamed for some distance to flare in points at the back of the arm.

Decorations of this character are made of any of the fancy silks, plain or brocaded velvets, spangled and plain lace nets, etc., and, when intended for wear with Persian or Dresden silk waists, they will also be charming in an all-black development.

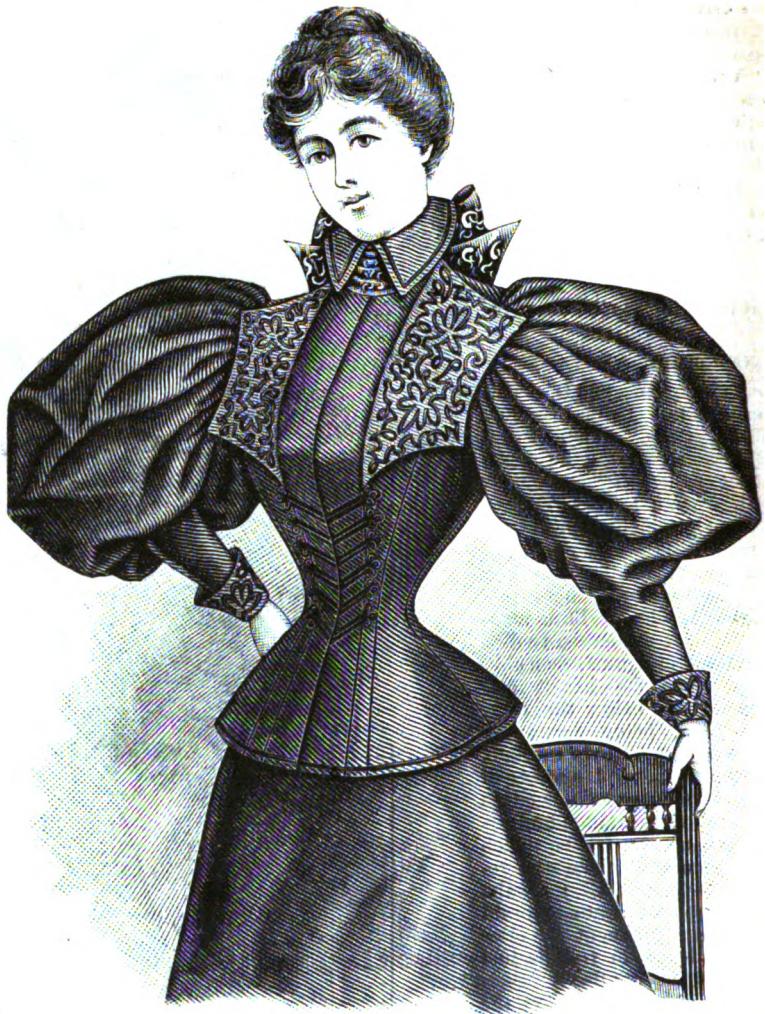


FIGURE NO. 320 R.—This illustrates LADIES' BASQUE.—The Pattern is No. 8362 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 515.)



FIGURE NO. 319 R.—This illustrates LADIES' JACKET.—The Pattern is No. 8363 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents

(For Description see Page 514.)

An edge decoration of spangled or jewelled gimp or narrow lace ruching will always be effective.

FIGURE NO. 322 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 517.)

FIGURE NO. 322 R.—This illustrates the shirt-waist and Eton jacket of a Ladies' toilette. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8340 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 542. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 8286 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The dressy Eton jacket is here shown made of dark-green camel's-hair and white silk. Its broad, seamless back is straight at the lower edge and is separated by under-arm gores from dart-fitted fronts that are pointed at their lower front corners and reversed in large, pointed lapels by a deep rolling collar. A piping of braid finishes the front and lower edges of the jacket and a fanciful design in gilt soutache braid is wrought on the collar and lapels. The one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are bouffant above the elbow.

The shirt-waist is of silk gingham figured in a Dresden pattern, and white linen. It is pro-



FIGURE No. 321 R.—LADIES' FANCY WAIST.—This illustrates Ladies' Spencer Waist No. 8338 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; Waist Decoration No. 1068 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents; and Cavalier Cuffs included in Pattern No. 1074 (copyright), price 3d. or 5 cents.

(For Description see Page 515.)

vided with a fitted body-lining that may, however, be omitted, and has gathered fulness at the center of the back and front, the front drooping slightly over a belt. The waist is closed invisibly at the center of the front. A bow appears between the ends of the white linen turn-down collar, which is finished with stitching. Turn-over link cuffs of white linen complete the bishop shirt-sleeves. The cuffs and collar may be sewed permanently to the shirt-waist or they may be made removable, as preferred.

Any fashionable skirt will complete this toilette for the promenade or outings, substantial materials being chosen for the latter use.

The fanciful straw hat is trimmed with flowers and Dresden ribbon.

FIGURE No. 323 R.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 518.)

FIGURE No. 323 R.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8370 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 543. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8329 and costs 1s. 8d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and is also shown on page 554.

The toilette is here pictured made of cadet-gray cloth and stylishly decorated with black

braid, gilt buttons and black silk cord. The basque is perfectly close fitting, and its double-breasted fronts, which are closed invisibly, are cut away below the closing to separate and flare prettily. The usual seams enter into the adjustment and the parts are shaped to ripple stylishly below the waist at the sides and back. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves flare above the elbow and fit closely below. The neck is completed with a standing collar that closes at the center of the front.

The circular ripple skirt is in Consuelo style and is of medium width. It flares broadly at the front and may be gathered or side-plaited at the back.

For general and semi-dress occasions the toilette may be stylishly made of Scotch mixtures in stripes, plaids or checks or in mohair or the goat's-hair fabrics. Serge and broadcloth are also commended for the mode. Braid may be lavishly or simply used as a trimming.

The simple straw hat is decorated with silk and flowers.

FIGURE No. 324 R.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 519.)

FIGURE No. 324 R.—This represents a Ladies'



FIGURE No. 322 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This illustrates Ladies' Eton Jacket No. 8340 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Shirt-Waist No. 8286 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 516.)

jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8324 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 541. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8329 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and may be again seen on page 554.

The toilette is a most desirable style for the promenade and general outdoor wear and includes a covert jacket and a stylish skirt. Light-brown broadcloth was here selected for the jacket, which is skilfully shaped to give a long effect to the waist and produce ripples at the sides and back. The loose fronts are turned in lapels by a natty snip collar and are lapped widely and closed with a fly below the lapels. The ends of the collar may be shaped to form notches with the lapels, if preferred. Pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets and a left breast-pocket. A row of machine-stitching outlines round cuffs on the two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are plaited at the top, and a row of stitching finishes the edges of the jacket.

The skirt of green mohair is of circular shaping and hangs in deep flutes below the hips after the manner of the Con-suelo skirt. It shows the fashionable broad flare at the front, and at the back it falls in deep flutes that may result from gathers or side-plaits at the top.

In toilettes like this the jacket and skirt are frequently *en suite*. Covert suiting, tailor cloth, whipcord, cheviot and serge are suitable for either and corduroy is also in vogue for skirts. Stitching is the most seasonable finish for the jacket, although the edge may be

strapped, if this completion be admired. A good effect will result if the collar and lapels be inlaid with velvet of a dark shade.

The straw hat is trimmed with flowers and plain and Dresden silk.



FIGURE No. 323 R.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Double-Breasted Basque No. 8370 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Ripple Skirt No. 8329 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 517.)

bow at each side of the fulness in the front. Large puffs droop over the coat-shaped sleeves, which are completed with cuff

FIGURE No. 325 R.—LADIES' IN-DOOR TOILETTE. (For Illustration see Page 530.)

FIGURE No. 325 R.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 8354 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 545. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8329 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and may be seen in three views on page 554 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Cloth of a light-green shade and Persian silk are here united in the toilette, with rich effect. The front of the basque-waist is smooth at the top and has gathered fulness at the bottom drawn well to the center and drooping slightly. The closing is made at the left side and the close-fitting lining is closed at the center underneath. The front joins a bias whole back in shoulder and under-arm seams and is made attractive by fancy boleros connected at the bust by a strap extension and richly decorated with jet. A wrinkled stock of Dresden ribbon surrounds the standing collar and is stylishly bowed at the back. A softly wrinkled belt of satin ribbon encircles the waist and is arranged in a loop.

facings of Persian silk outlined with jet.

The graceful skirt is a medium-width circular style that may be plaited or gathered at the back; it falls in deep flutes below the hips after the style of the Consuelo skirt and flares broadly at the front. It is tastefully trimmed at the bottom with a band of Persian silk fancifully shaped at the top, where it is outlined with a row of jet.

Charmingly simple afternoon toilettes will be made up like this of challis, étamine, perforated linen over a colored lining or of cotton batiste sheer and delicate. Heavier toilettes of serge, mohair, etc., will be developed in this style for seaside and mountain wear.

FIGURE No.  
326R.—LADIES'  
TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustration  
see Page 521.)

FIGURE No.  
326 R.—This represents a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 8883 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently made up on page 587 of this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

The tea gown is especially handsome in the present combination of black *peau de soie* bearing large figures in subdued coloring, cream satin and figured maize taffeta, with lace net, lace edging, ribbon and insertion for decoration. It is made with a fitted lining

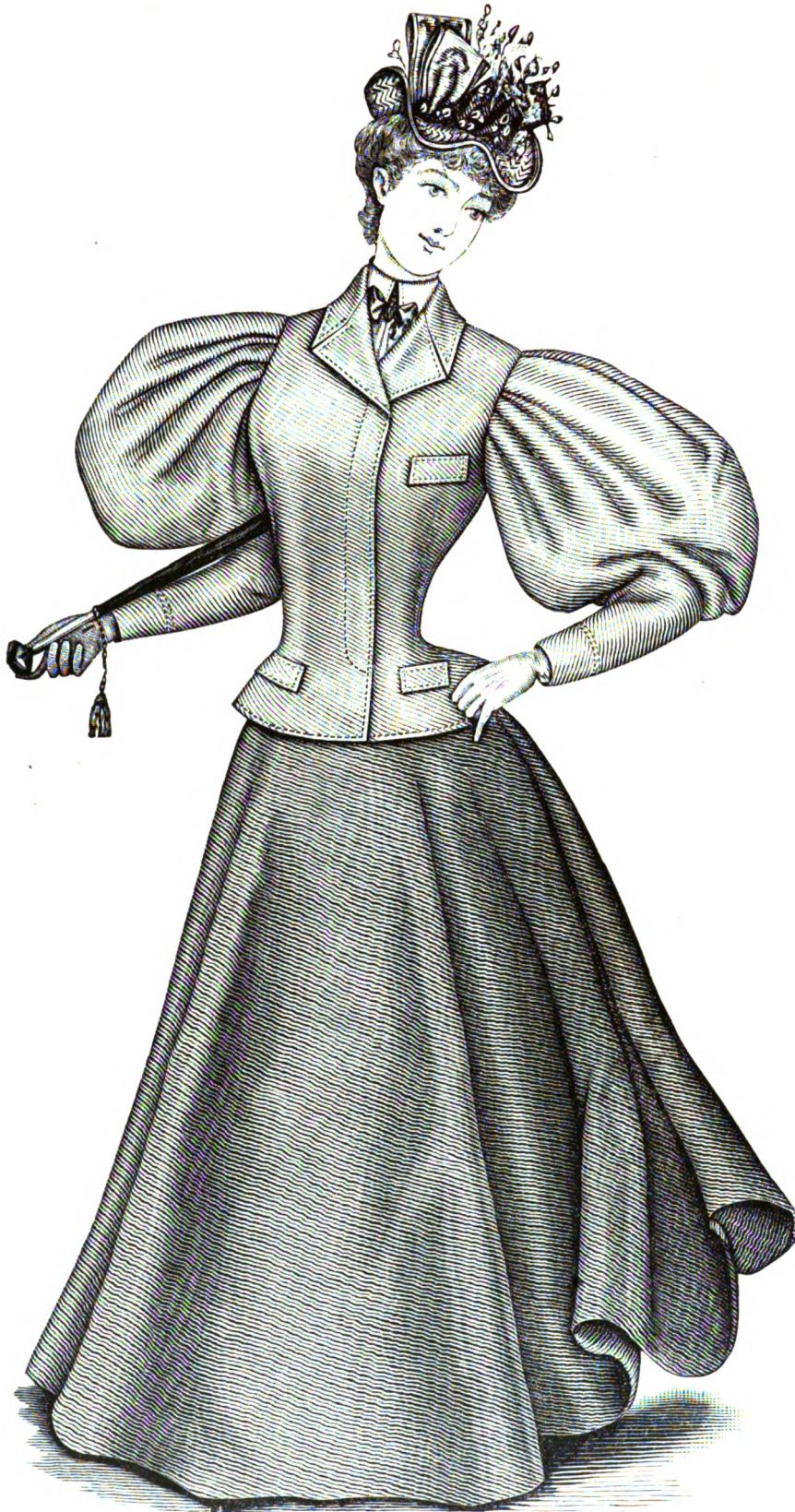


FIGURE No. 324 R.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Ladies' Jacket No. 8324 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Ripple Skirt No. 8329 (copy-right), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 517.)

and has plain side-fronts opening over full fronts of satin that are Shirred at the neck and also at the waistline, ribbon ties tacked under the side-fronts at the waist-line being bowed over the closing. The side-fronts are folded back at the top in large triangular revers and the back is folded over in smaller revers, a full, pointed yoke covering the lining back above the revers. A doubled frill of the satin rises at the neck. The gown is closely fitted at the sides and back and falls in deep ripples below the hips and at the back and sweeps out in a graceful train. Lace frills fall from the lower edges of the large three-quarter length puff-sleeves below flaring ripple ruffles of the taffeta.

A combination is required to bring out the salient features of this handsome mode, but rich materials need not be selected.

FIGURE No. 327 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration  
see Page 522.)

FIGURE No. 327 R.—This consists of a Ladies' basque, skirt and chemisette. The basque pattern, which is No. 8371 and costs 1s. 8d. or 30 cents, is in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is also depicted on page 544. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8344 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist meas-

ure.

ure, and is again shown on page 551. The chemisette is included in pattern No. 8289, which costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in twelve sizes from eleven and a half to seventeen inches, neck measure, and is also shown on its label.

The toilette, for which brown cheviot was here selected, is tailor-made and is up-to-date in every detail. The skirt is circular at the front and sides and falls in large flutes below the hips after the manner of the Consuelo skirt; it shows the fashionable broad flare at the front, and at the back are six gores which spread in fan folds. Two rows of stitching are made at hem depth.

The shaping of the close-fitting basque produces stylish ripples at the back and over the hips, the ripples being deepest at the back. The corners are nicely rounded below the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes at the center of the front. Above the closing the fronts are turned back in small lapels by a rolling collar that forms notches with the lapels. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top and droop stylishly to the elbow. The basque is finished with machine-stitching.

The chemisette of red-and-white striped percale takes the place of the chemisette forming part of the basque pattern. It is finished with a Piccadilly collar and closed in front. The band-bow is of black satin.

For this toilette illuminated serge, plain or fancy mohair in its various weaves, tailor cloth, etc., are admirable selections, and the chemisette will be of plain or fancy linen or percale.

The straw walking hat is decorated with flowers and plain and Dresden ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 328 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 523.)

FIGURE No. 328 R.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8318 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 541. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8360 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on page 552 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

This toilette is somewhat severe in style but is given much distinction by its military air. It is here shown made up in a Scotch mixture and decorated with braid and buttons. The military jacket extends to a fashionable depth and is fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams and ripples stylishly below the waist at the sides and back. A row of buttons is arranged down each side of the closing, which is made invisibly in front as far as the waist-line, the fronts flaring slightly below. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves are Shirred at the top and are decorated to simulate cuffs. The standing

collar and all the edges of the jacket are bound with braid.

Eleven gores are comprised in the skirt, which has a backward-turning plait over each seam and is known as the Consuelo



FIGURE NO. 325 R.—LADIES' INDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 8354 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Ripple Skirt No. 8329 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 518.)

skirt. A foot trimming is added; it consists of a row of braid fancifully coiled at intervals and a row applied plainly below.

This toilette is suitable for lustrous mohair, canvas and

Étamine weaves, faced cloth and serge or for the material in which it is here made. Braid arranged plainly or fancifully or

cloth, with a decoration of pearl ball buttons and white soutache braid, the braid being arranged at the edges and across the fronts in military fashion.

The light straw toque is trimmed with flowers and an aigrette.



FIGURE No. 326 R.—This illustrates LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—The Pattern is No. 8333 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 519.)

machine-stitching will provide an attractive finish. A neat promenade toilette was made after this fashion of *tabac* broad-

skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 8365 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six

FIGURE No. 329 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 524.)

FIGURE No. 329 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8352 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 531 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

A remarkably handsome combination is here effected with Scotch tweed, broad-cloth, silk and lace net, soutache and Hercules braid giving quite a pretty touch in the decoration. The waist is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams, and its front, which is gathered at the bottom and droops slightly, is smooth above the bust and shaped in a fanciful V at the center, revealing a facing of silk overlaid with lace net on the high-necked lining. The back has closely plaited fulness at the bottom. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled stock of silk bowed stylishly at the back. Caps fall over the one-seam *gigot* sleeves which are finished with flaring cuffs. A spangled belt closed with a silver buckle is placed over the lower edge of the waist.

The seven-gored skirt falls in graceful flutes at the sides and in more pronounced flutes at the back, where it is side-plaited at the top. It flares stylishly at the bottom, the front showing the fashionable broad effect, and is deeply overfaced with the broad-cloth, decorated at the top with a row of Hercules braid and a coiled row of soutache.

The mode is especially desirable for an early Spring and late Summer costume and is approved for cloth, cheviot, serge, Scotch mixtures of bright and subdued coloring and the popular plain and figured mohairs.

The hat is trimmed with flowers and two shades of ribbon.

FIGURE No. 330 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 525.)

FIGURE No. 330 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape and



FIGURE NO. 327 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 8371 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Skirt No. 8344 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Chemisette included in Pattern No. 8289, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 519.)

inches, bust measure, and is pictured in four views on page 539 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8320 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty

insertion decorates the cuffs attractively.

Dark-blue novelty crépon is pictured in the graceful skirt, which is a four-piece, medium-width style with a straight back-

to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently pictured on page 550.

The toilette is exceptionally stylish and graceful. The skirt, which is shown made of fancy suiting, is known as the Consuelo skirt. It is in seven gores and is side-plaited at the back. Deep backward-rolling flutes at the sides result from extra widths underfolded in forward-turning plaits at the side seams below the hips, and the fashionable broad effect is presented at the front.

The cape is a very dressy little affair of turquoise-blue velvet, silver-gray broadcloth and gray chiffon. It is in circular style with a center seam and hangs in deep ripples all round; an elaborate effect is produced with an embroidery of steel beads. The stole sailor-collar ripples across the back and its broad ends extend to the lower edge of the cape, a band of appliquéd lace following its edges. The full ruche of chiffon is gathered through the center and covers the standing collar and a stylish bow of black satin ribbon is set at the throat.

Capes in which velvet or satin is combined with broadcloth, camel's-hair, whipcord, etc., or used alone are worn with skirts of any material in vogue.

The straw sailor-hat is elaborately trimmed with flowers, wings and lace.

FIGURE NO. 331 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 526.)

FIGURE NO. 331 R.—This consists of a Ladies' shirt-waist and skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 8347 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 546. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8280 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and is differently portrayed on its accompanying label.

Persian silk gingham was here selected for the shirt-waist and lace insertion and lace edging decorate it tastefully. The fronts have fulness drawn in gathers at the top at each side of the closing, which is made at the center with studs through a box-plait that is outlined with lace edging. A square yoke is applied on the seamless back, which joins the fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams, and the back is drawn in closely at the waist-line by tapes that are inserted in a casing and tied over the fronts. A belt of tan leather encircles the waist. The large sailor-collar is a stylish feature; its ends meet at the throat and then flare broadly and its free edges are decorated with a frill of lace edging, a row of insertion being added a little in from the edges. The bishop shirt-sleeves have openings in shirt-sleeve style and are finished with reversed cuffs having square ends that flare at the back of the arm. Lace

breadth that is gathered at the top. The skirt falls in deep flutes at the sides and flares broadly at the front.

There is less elaboration but more comfort in a shirt-waist than in many of the separate waists and its adaptability to a wide range of washable fabrics, as well as to silks, makes it highly commendable for the present season. Embroidery or lace in bands and edgings will be most frequently chosen for decoration.

◆◆◆  
FIGURE No. 332 R.—LADIES' CALLING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 527.)

FIGURE No. 332 R.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 8355 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 545. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8360 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and again illustrated on page 552.

Figured cream challis and green silk overlaid with lace are here united in the toilette. The basque-waist may have a seamless back or a conventional basque back, as preferred. The fanciful front is in sections, thus making possible some very attractive combinations. Becoming fulness at the center is collected in gathers at the top and bottom. A ripple peplum lengthens the waist stylishly, its ends being wide apart at the front; the joining is concealed by a ribbon belt that is closed with a buckle over the closing of the waist. The sleeves are of the one-seam leg-o' mutton variety; they have fulness gathered at the top and are completed with cavalier cuffs that are overlaid with lace and flare in deep points at the back of the arm. An Essex collar flares becomingly over a wrinkled ribbon that is bowed at the back. The decoration is completed by ribbons arranged in upright loops over the straps on the shoulders and carried part way across the fronts, ending at the bust under pretty bows.

The skirt, which is known as the Consuelo skirt, comprises eleven gores and its great fulness is graciously disposed in a backward-turning plait over each seam, all the plaits flaring in large flutes. A band of silk overlaid with lace forms a tasteful foot-trimming.

Numerous combinations will be arranged in this toilette, and the sheer textiles, such as grenadine and batiste, will be largely chosen for it. Ribbon will form pleasing garniture.

The straw hat is fancifully bent and is adorned with flowers and lace.

◆◆◆  
FIGURES NOS. 333 R AND 334 R.—LADIES' EMPIRE JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 528.)

FIGURES NOS. 333 R AND 334 R.—These two figures represent the same pattern—a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8346 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also

depicted on page 540 of this number of **THE DELINEATOR**.

At figure No. 333 R the jacket is shown made of biscuit cloth and handsomely decorated with braiding. It is also called the

FIGURE No. 328 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Jacket No. 8318 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 8360 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 520.)

new box coat and is a particularly *chic* style. The loose fronts and back are laid in a broad box-plait at each side of the center and joined to a square yoke shaped by shoulder *seams*. A fancy collarette all-over braided is a dressy feature of the mode: it rises high in Medici fashion about the neck and shapes prettily pointed tabs below the yoke. If preferred, a simple Medici collar may be used instead of the collarette. The stylish, full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with pointed, rolling cuffs that flare in points at the back of the wrists.

The dainty toque is tastefully trimmed with flowers and an aigrette.

Figure No. 334 R shows a back view of the jacket.

This is an admirable jacket for the present season and may be made of faced cloth in cream or tan shades or in delicate colors known to be becoming. Velvet, silk and some fancy coatings will also be appropriate for its development, with jet, lace or braid for decoration.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BLOUSE-WAIST HAVING A FITTED LINING (THAT MAY BE OMITTED), REMOVABLE FANCY COLLAR AND CUFFS, AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK. (COMMENDABLE FOR WASHABLE MATERIALS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 529.)

No. 8353.—Dotted and figured lawn are associated in this costume at figure No. 316 R in this magazine, and decoration is supplied by the figured lawn, insertion and edging.

The costume is especially commendable for washable fabrics because of its simple construction, although goods that cannot be laundered will also make up attractively. Gingham and embroidered edging were here combined in the costume. The back and fronts of the waist are smooth at the top, but have fulness in the lower part that is drawn to the center by short rows of shirring at the waist-line. The waist is closed at the center of the front and is provided with a closely adjusted lining, the use of which is optional. The neck is completed with a standing collar, and a fancy removable collar gives a dressy and picturesque air to the gown. This fancy collar shapes a deep point at the back and below each shoulder and two points at the front; it is closed at the back and is topped by a standing collar over which fall turn-over sections that are shaped by dart seams at the front ends. The stylish bishop shirt-sleeves may be made with or without coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and bottom and completed by wristbands over which roll independent cuffs that are mounted on bands and shaped by dart seams at the ends, which flare at the back of the wrist.

The skirt consists of a smooth, rather narrow front-gore, a wide gore at each side that falls in deep flutes below the hips, and two back-gores that are gathered at the top and hang in full rolling folds. The width of the skirt at the



FIGURE NO. 329 R.—This illustrates LADIES' COSTUME.—The Pattern is No. 8352 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 521.)

bottom is five yards in the medium sizes. The placket is finished at the center seam, and the skirt is adjusted over the waist, the belt completing it being covered by a fancy gold belt.

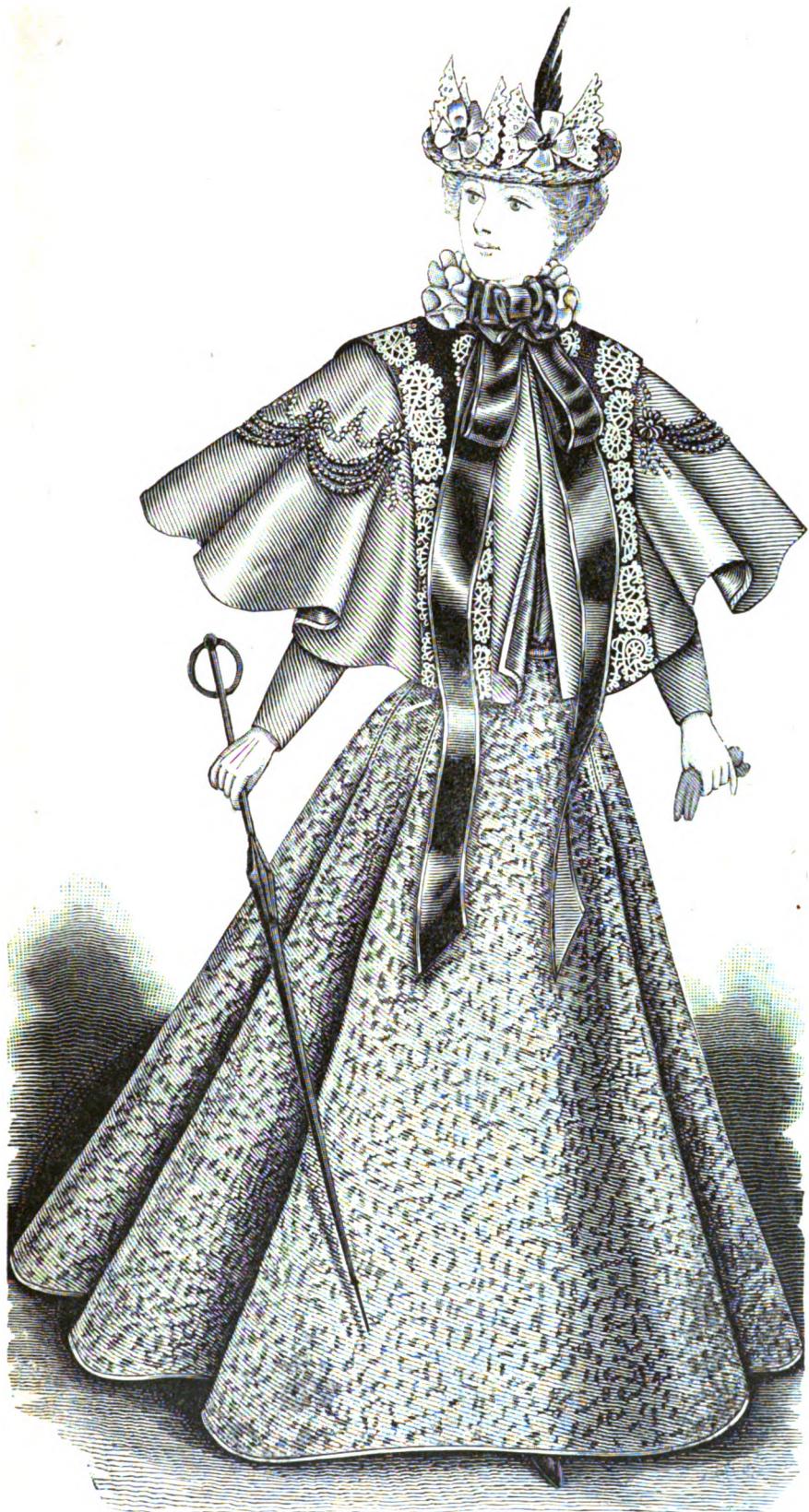


FIGURE NO. 330 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This illustrates Ladies' Cape No. 8365 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 8320 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 521.)

Lawn, dimity, Swiss and other sheer fabrics that are shown in a host of attractive designs and in dotted, corded and plain varieties will make up beautifully in this way, and the fancy

collar could be of all-over embroidery.

We have pattern No. 8353 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires twelve yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or eight yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of edging three inches wide for the collar ornaments and cuffs. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' ETON COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET, A BLOUSE-WAIST (THAT MAY BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING), AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT SIDE-PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 530.)

No. 8351.—Mixed cheviot and figured silk are shown in combination in this stylish costume at figure No. 318 R in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*, ribbon, braid, buttons and machine-stitching providing the decoration.

The jacket and skirt of this jaunty costume are here illustrated made of duck and trimmed with batiste embroidery. The stylish seven-gored skirt measures nearly five yards round at the bottom in the medium sizes and shows the desirable broad flare at the front. It is smooth over the hips, but rolls in deep flutes below, and the back-gores are arranged in two backward-turning plaits at the top at each side of the placket, which is made above the center seam, and fall in deep organ-pipe flutes. The skirt is completed with a belt.

The blouse-waist is fashioned from silk and may be made with or without a lining that is closely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. It is closed at the center of the front. The full fronts are joined to the seamless back by shoulder and under-arm seams, and their pretty fulness is drawn well to the center by gathers at the neck and at the waist-line. A box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front is overlaid with a row of handsome batiste insertion and conceals the closing. The back is smooth at the top, but has fulness below collected in gathers at the waist-line. A wrinkled ribbon is arranged about the high standing collar and ends in a stylish bow at the back. The sleeves are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style and are arranged over coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and droop to the elbow, below which they are close-fitting. A fancy belt closing at the front with a pretty buckle is worn.

The Eton jacket is of even outline at the back and pointed at its lower front corners. The fronts are fitted by single bust darts and joined to the seamless back in shoulder and under-arm seams. A stylish feature of the jacket

is a large fancy sailor-collar, which falls square at the back and extends to the bust in broad, prettily-curved ends. The jacket fronts open jauntily over the full fronts of the blouse-waist, which

is prettily displayed between them. The full one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered twice at the top and stand out stylishly above the elbow, being comfortably close-fitting below.

We have pattern No. 8351 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket and skirt call for fifteen yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or nine yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. The blouse-waist will need five yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



FIGURE NO. 331 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Shirt-Waist No. 8347 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 8280 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents

(For Description see Page 522.)

This costume may be attractively made up in serge, flannel, cloth and duck, with wash silk, percale, etc., for the waist.

is collected in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam. The width of the skirt at the bottom is about five

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A WAIST (CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE), AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT SIDE-PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 531.)

No. 8352.—By referring to figure No. 329 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this costume may be observed made up in a stylish combination of Scotch tweed, silk overlaid with lace net and broadcloth, decoration being supplied by braid and the broadcloth. It is again represented at figure A 87 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896.

Armure mohair and striped silk are here made to produce an excellent effect with the aid of a ribbon and braid decoration. The waist closes along the left shoulder and under-arm seams and is made over a fitted lining that is closed at the center of the front. The graceful front is smooth above the bust and shaped low in rounding outline at the top at each side of a V at the center; it is arranged on a high-necked lining that is faced where revealed by the front with striped silk. Both the front and its lining are gathered across the center of the bottom and droop slightly. The wide seamless back joins the front in shoulder and under-arm seams, has fulness at the center laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom and is smooth at the top; it is cut slightly low at the top and the lining is faced with striped silk to have the effect of a round yoke. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled ribbon that is bowed at the back, and the waist is surrounded by a ribbon that is closed at the back under a broad loop-bow. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves, which are arranged on coat-shaped linings, flare above the elbow and fit closely below; they are finished with turn-up cuffs that flare prettily, and smooth caps with square ends rise stylishly over the top of the sleeves.

The seven-gored skirt flares broadly at the bottom in front and ripples deeply at the sides below the hips. At the back its fulness

yards in the medium sizes. The placket is finished above the center seam and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The mohair fabrics, cheviot, new varieties of crêpon, challis, novelty goods and durable étamines will be chosen for this costume and braid will provide the trimming.

We have pattern No. 8352 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume, except the collar and facings, for a lady of medium size, will require twelve yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a half thirty inches wide, or nine yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. The collar and facings will need half a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BASQUE (THAT MAY BE SHORT OR DEEP IN THE SKIRT AND MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN MILITARY COLLAR), AND A FOUR-PIECE SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 532.)

No. 8387.—Fancy brown tweed is pictured in this costume. The basque may be short or deep in the skirt, as considered most becoming. It is handsomely fitted by a curved center seam, side-back and under-arm gores and double bust darts, the shaping of the parts giving a long appearance to the waist and forming the skirt in deep, backward-rolling flutes across the back. The closing is made at the center of the front from the neck to a little below the waist-line with buttons and button-holes. The neck may be completed with a standing or turn-down military collar, both styles being illustrated. The turn-down collar is mounted on a high close band and its ends flare slightly. The large one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top.

The skirt is composed of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a gathered back-breadth and flares broadly at the front. It measures four yards round at the bottom in the medium sizes. At the sides the skirt falls in large flutes below the hips and the fulness of the back-breadth falls naturally in handsome folds. The placket is made at the center of the back and the skirt is finished with a belt.

The unexaggerated style of this costume will win for it the admiration of all conservative women. Those of slender build will make it decorative, except when intended for travelling, shopping, etc., by the addition of waist garnitures.

We have pattern No. 8337 in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady

of medium size, the costume calls for fourteen yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-fourths thirty

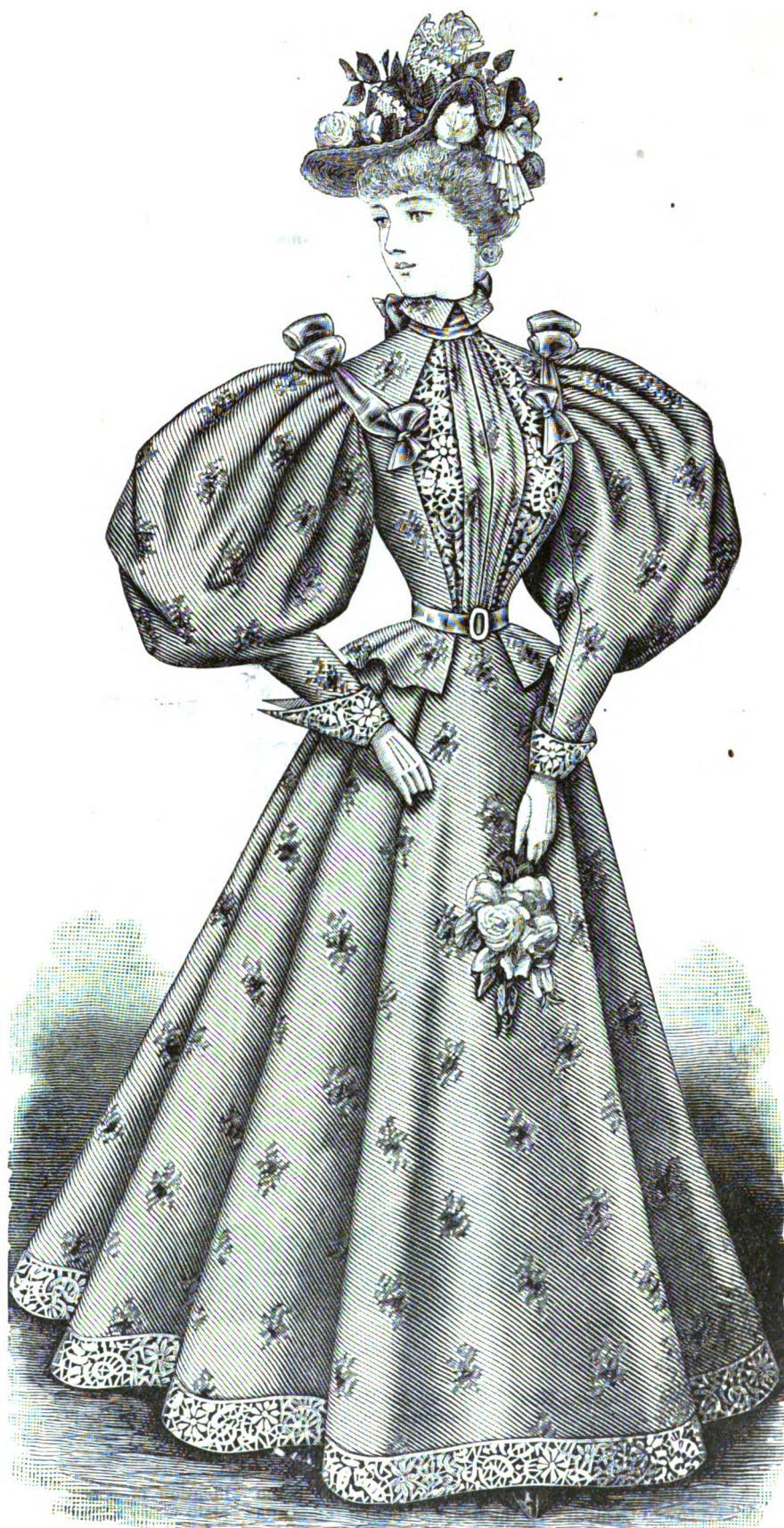


FIGURE NO. 332 R.—LADIES' CALLING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 8355 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 8360 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 523.)

inches wide, or eight yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SIX-PIECE SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FICHU AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW DOUBLE-PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 528.)

No. 8366.—Another view of this costume, showing it made of figured challis, silk mull and lace edging, may be obtained by referring to figure No. 815 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR, ribbon and frills of narrow lace edging providing the decoration. The costume is also shown at figure A 93 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896.

Figured organdy and lace edging are here combined in the costume, which is a youthful and dainty style. The skirt is composed of a front-gore, two gores at each side, and a straight back-breadth that is gathered closely at the top to fall in rolling folds. It hangs in large outstanding flutes at the sides below the hips and shows the fashionable broad flare at the front. At the foot the skirt measures five yards round in the medium sizes. A lace ruche affords a stylish foot-trimming. The placket is finished at the center of the back and a belt completes the top.

The basque-waist is made with a smoothly fitted lining closed at the center of the front.

The back has fulness only in the lower part drawn well to the center by two rows of shirring at the lower edge and the fronts lap in surplice fashion at the bottom and separate above over a full vest that is gathered at the top and bottom and extends only to the waist-line, the left side being secured with hooks and loops and the right side sewed to position. Fulness in the lower part of each front is collected in two forward-turning, overlapping plaits. Cross-rows of insertion trim the vest and a ribbon follows the lower edge of the waist. A softly wrinkled fichu is a charm-

ing feature; it crosses the back in rounding outline and extends in tapering ends down the fronts edges of the fronts, to which it is joined, the ends being plaited. A frill of lace edging narrowed toward the ends falls from the lower edge of the fichu. The double-puff sleeves may be made in elbow or full length, as preferred. The puffs are arranged on coat-shaped sleeves and are gathered at their upper and lower edges and near the center. Frills of edging that are deepest at the back of the arm finish the elbow sleeves prettily. A wrinkled ribbon about the standing collar is bowed at the back.

The mode is perfectly suited to development in sheer organdy or batiste, striped or printed in floral designs, over silk or percaline, and also in silk or any light-weight novelty goods.

We have pattern No. 8366 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume, except the frills, calls for fifteen yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or twelve yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or ten yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards forty-four inches wide, or six yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. The frills require six yards and three-eighths of edging five inches and a fourth wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



FIGURE No. 333 R.

FIGURE No. 334 R.

FIGURES NOS. 333 R AND 334 R.—These two figures illustrate LADIES' EMPIRE JACKET.—The Pattern is No. 8346 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 528.)

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH RIPPLE PEP-  
LUM SEwed ON, AND A  
SEVEN-GOR-  
ED SKIRT  
SIDE-PLAIT-  
ED AT THE  
BACK. (IN  
LOUIS XV.  
STYLE.)  
(For Illustrations  
see Page 528.)

No. 8356.—A  
handsome com-

bination of green wool goods, embroidered white chiffon and plain white silk is shown in this costume at figure No. 314 R in this magazine, with ribbon and a braid design for decoration. Another view of the costume is given at figure A 84 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896.

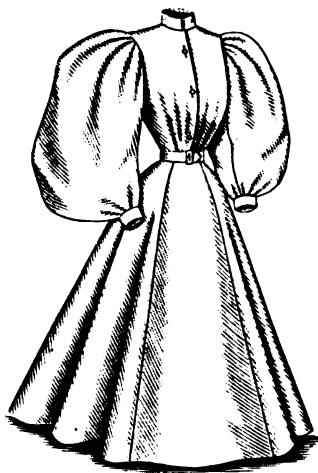
The costume is in extremely attractive Louis XV. style and is here pictured made of crépon, white silk and spangled chiffon and trimmed with ribbon and lace insertion. The waist is made on a lining fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and

side-back gores and a center seam and it has a perfectly smooth, seamless, bias back that enters the shoulder and under-arm seams. A soft vest gathered at the top and bottom droops stylishly between rounding jacket-fronts, that are fitted by single darts and folded back in broad, pointed revers. The waist is closed at the center of the front. Large one-seam *gigot* sleeves, which are made with coat-shaped linings, droop and flare stylishly above the elbow and fit closely below; they are completed by rolling cuffs that have square ends flaring prettily at the seams. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled stock of silk that has frill-finished ends closed at the back and a bunch of ribbon loops ornaments it at each side. The waist is lengthened back of the vest by a circular ripple peplum made with a center seam and pointed ends.

The seven-gored skirt has fulness at the back arranged in two backward-turning side-plaits at each side of the center seam. It ripples deeply at the sides below the hips.

novelty goods, lustrous mohair, étamine, silk and challis are some of the most fashionable dress goods from which to select.

We have pattern No. 8356 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires eight yards of crépon forty inches wide, with two yards and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide, and three-fourths of a yard of spangled net



8353



8353

*Front View.*

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BLOUSE-WAIST HAVING A FITTED LINING (THAT MAY BE OMITTED), REMOVABLE FANCY COLLAR AND CUFFS, AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK. (COMMENDABLE FOR WASHABLE MATERIALS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 524.)

twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it calls for fifteen yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a half thirty inches wide, or nine yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH A RIPPLE PEPLUM SEWED ON AND A NINE-GORED SKIRT SIDE-PLAITED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 535.)

No. 8359.—At figure No. 309 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR this costume is shown made up in a handsome combination of figured organdy over silk, figured silk and lace edging, with lace edging and ribbon for decoration. The costume is shown differently developed at figure A 92 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896.

Very pleasing features are introduced in the costume, which is here pictured made of plain batiste and batiste embroidered edging and trimmed with edging, insertion and ribbon. The basque-waist, which is made over a smooth-fitting lining closed



8353

*Front View.*

and is of stylish width. It measures about five yards and an eighth round at the bottom in the medium sizes. The placket is finished above the center seam and the skirt is completed with a belt.

The assortment of charming fabrics for which the mode is suited is legion and a combination will be most stylish. French

in front, has a **seamless** back in which are formed two box-plaits that widen gradually toward the shoulders. The fronts are each formed in a wide box-plait at their front edges and separate all the way over a narrow vest, that is sewed underneath to the right front and secured with hooks and loops to the left front. The vest and fronts are gathered at the lower edge across

The novelty and grace of the design will win for it many admirers. It will make up especially well in sheer fabrics.

We have pattern No. 8359 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume, except the frills, will require fifteen yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or

twelve yards thirty inches wide, or nine yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. The frills call for three yards of flouncing nine inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



8351

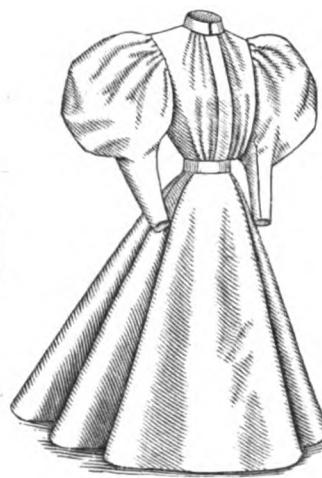
*Front View.*

LADIES' ETON COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET, A BLOUSE-WAIST (THAT MAY BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING) AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT SIDE-PLAITED AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 525.)

the plaits and droop slightly in French style. The waist is lengthened by a ripple peplum arranged at each side of the center seam in a box-plait that stands out well and appears continuous with the box-plait in the back. The ends of the peplum are wide apart at the front and a narrow fancy belt conceals its joining to the waist. The dressy effect of the costume is heightened by bretelles of edging that are sewed on under the box-plaits and extend below the shoulders on the backs and nearly to the waist-line on the fronts; they are deepest over the shoulders, where they are closely gathered, and taper toward the ends. The standing collar is closed at the left side and is covered with a wrinkled ribbon decorated at each side with a rosette of edging. Frills of edging graduated to be deepest at the back of the arm, where they are each arranged in a triple box-plait, trim the wrists of the stylish puff-sleeves. The puffs are gathered at their upper and lower edges and arranged on coat-shaped sleeves that fit comfortably.

The skirt, which comprises nine gores, is smooth at the top of the front and sides and stands out in flutes below the hips. It shows a broad flare at the front, and the four back-gores are arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits flaring in flutes to the bottom, which measures five yards and five-eighths in the medium sizes. The placket is made above the center seam and a belt completes the top.

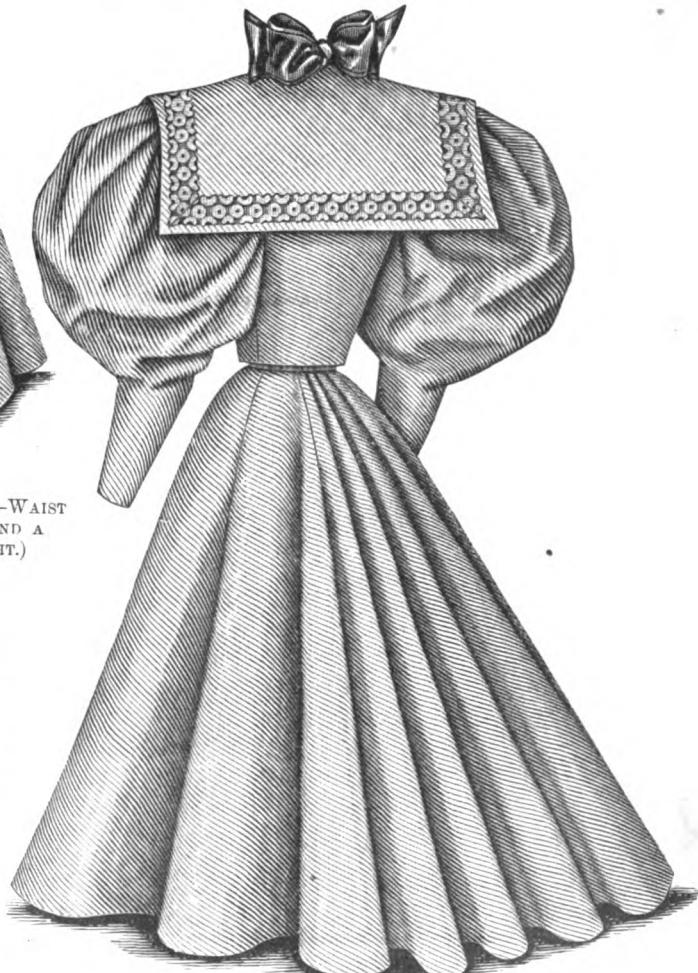


8351

LADIES' EVENING DRESS, WITH A BERTHA-COLLAR, AND A STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT OVER A FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (EITHER SKIRT MAY BE OMITTED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 536.)

No. 8343.—Lilac silk,



8351

*Back View.*

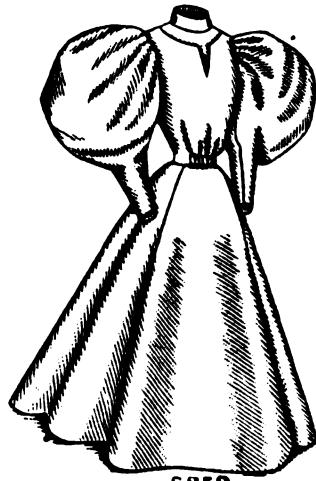
plain and embroidered chiffon and lace net are stylishly united in this dress at figure No. 312 R in this number of **THE DELINEATOR**, and striped ribbon and flowers contribute the garniture. At figures A94 and A95 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896, this dress is again illustrated.

This charming dress is here pictured made up both in plain and figured organdy, with lace edging for the epaulette frills and appliquéd lace, narrow edging and beading for garniture. The waist is provided with a lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front. The full fronts and full back are separated by under-arm gores and their fulness is drawn in gatherers at the top and bottom and at a short distance below the top. A Bertha in square yoke shape at the bottom joins the low round neck and lies smoothly on the waist; it has a seam on the right shoulder and is closed on the left shoulder with hooks and loops. Deep gauntlet cuffs complete the elbow puff-sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over two-seam linings, and drooping over the top of each sleeve are double epaulette frills of lace edging. The waist is encircled by a ribbon belt that is bowed stylishly with long ends at the left side of the front.

The straight, full skirt is gathered all round at the top and falls in graceful,

grenadine, tulle, mull, etc., will be made up in this manner with lace or exquisitely fine embroidery, and ribbon will give a dainty finishing touch.

We have pattern No. 8343 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the dress, except the frills, calls for fifteen



8352



8352

*Side-Back View.*

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A WAIST (CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE) AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT SIDE-PLAITED AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 536.)

yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or nine yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. The wide frills need three yards and a half of edging seven inches and a fourth wide, while the narrow frills call for three yards and a half of edging five inches and a fourth wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 537.)

No. 8383.—At figure No. 326 R in this number of THE Delineator this tea-gown is pictured in a charming combination of large-figured black *peau de soie*, small-figured maize taffeta, cream satin and lace net, with a decoration of lace insertion and edging and ribbon. The tea-gown is again represented at figure A 90 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896.

The gown is elaborate in effect and is here represented made up in a charming combination of figured and plain silk and white *mousseline de soie* and trimmed with lace insertion and

flute-like folds over a five-gored skirt that flares in the approved way. The skirts may be used together or separately, as preferred. At the bottom the full skirt measures about four yards and a half and the gored skirt four yards in the medium sizes.

For evening wear the pure white or delicate tints of organdy,

8352  
*Front View.*

edging. It may be made with a train or in round length, as preferred. For a foundation it has a close-fitting lining that extends to basque depth at the back and to Princess length in front, where the gown is closed invisibly to a desirable depth at the center, the edges being joined below the closing. The full fronts are joined in shoulder seams to a full back-yoke that is gathered at the top and bottom, the fulness in the fronts being drawn in gathers at the neck and in shirrings under a shaped belt at the waist-line, the belt being covered with insertion and closed at the left side. Long, loose side-fronts, that are lined with plain silk and included in the arm's-eye and under-arm seams, open all the way over the full fronts and are folded back at the top in broad, pointed revers. The back is shaped to turn over in smaller pointed revers and reveal the yoke prettily. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the close adjustment of the gown, the parts being shaped to produce deep, stately flutes below the waist-line at the sides and back. Large puff sleeves, that are gathered at the top and bot-

Less dressy but equally stylish gowns are made of crêpon or vairing.

We have pattern No. 8333 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the tea-gown for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and a fourth of material twenty-two or thirty inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-



8337

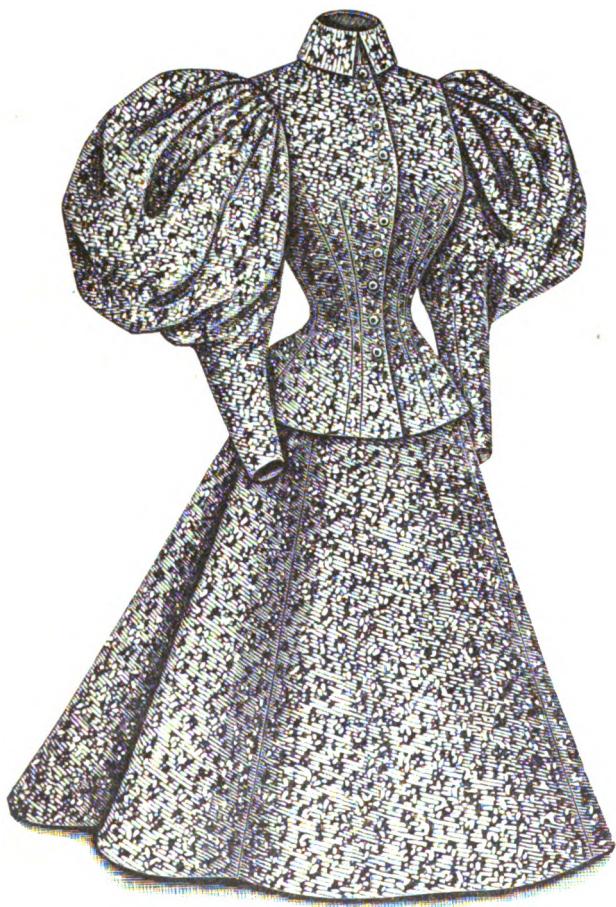


8337

*Back View.*

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BASQUE (THAT MAY BE SHORT OR DEEP IN THE SKIRT AND MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN MILITARY COLLAR) AND A FOUR-PIECE SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 527.)



8337

*Front View.*

tom and arranged on fitted linings, are completed with ripple ruffles of silk over deep frills of lace. The small back view shows the tea-gown in round length.

Elaborate tea-gowns are made up in this way of brocaded silk, with chiffon, plain silk or lace for the full fronts, and velvet and bands of lace insertion add a dressy decorative touch.

four inches wide, and five yards and three-fourths of different goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-five inches wide, and nineteen yards of a third fabric twenty-two inches wide, or sixteen yards and a half thirty inches wide, or fourteen yards thirty-six inches wide, or eleven yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES AND WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

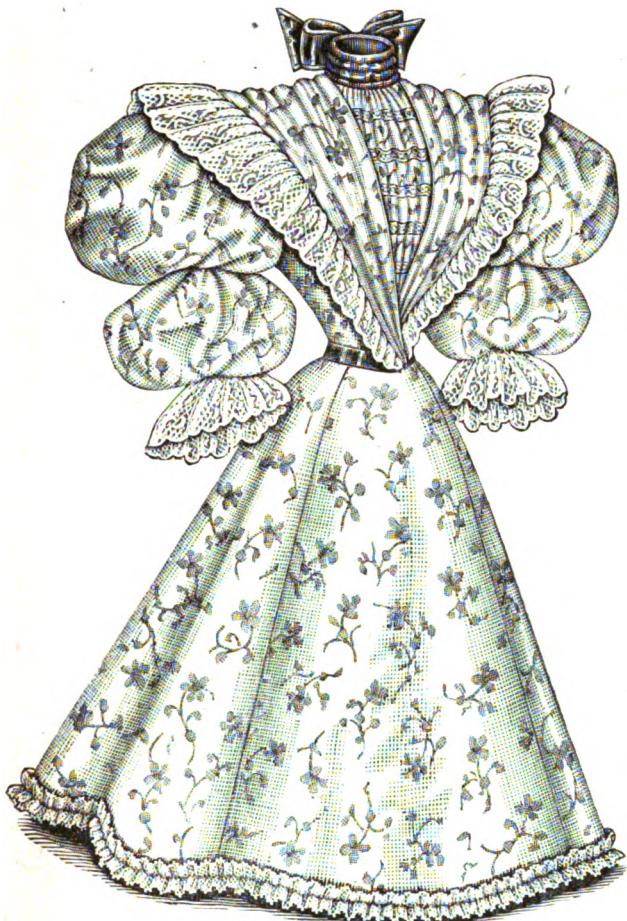
(For Illustrations see Page 538.)

No. 8330.—Figured and brocaded silk are effectively combined in this dress at figure No. 311 R in this magazine, with a rich garniture of jewel-and-bead passementerie. At figure A 91 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896, the dress is again represented.

The dress has the quaint air of the Empire styles and is here shown in two different combinations, one of réséda camel's-hair, rose silk and écrù lace net, and the other of figured challis, green

silk and white lace net. The short waist has low-necked full fronts and a low-necked full back gathered at their upper and lower edges and arranged on a high-necked lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams; it is closed invisibly at the center of the front. It may be made with a high or round neck, as preferred, the lining being faced to have the effect of a round yoke and the neck finished with a standing collar, when the high

dress for a lady of medium size, will need nine yards and an eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide, and one yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it calls for seventeen yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or thirteen yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or ten yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or nine yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



S366

*Front View.*

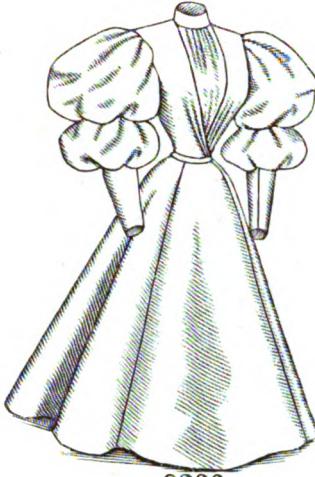
LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SIX-PIECE SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FICHU AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW DOUBLE-PUFF SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 528.)

neck is desired. A Bertha in two sections that flare in points at the back and front and shape a long point on each shoulder droops from the upper edge of the full portions. The puff sleeves may be made up in full length or in elbow length, as preferred. A novel completion for the puffs, which are arranged on coat-shaped sleeves, is given by handkerchief cuffs that are sewed to narrow bands joined to the lower edges of the puffs, the cuffs spreading broadly and being tucked lightly at the corners to the puffs. The waist is connected with the skirt by a belt that is lapped to the left side, where the placket is made. The skirt is made with three wide gores and is gathered at the top all round; it is given additional fullness by a graceful Watteau, which is lapped in a double box-plait over the waist to the top of the full back, its edges below being joined separately to the back edges of the back-gores. The dress may be made with a slight train or in round length. With the train it will measure five yards and a half at the bottom in the medium sizes, while in round length it will be a little over four yards and a fourth round.

Figured chiné taffeta will combine beautifully with velvet in a dress of this style, and an edging of lace about the Bertha will heighten its elaborate effect.

We have pattern No. 8330 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the



8366

LADIES' CIRCULAR RIPPLE CAPE, WITH ROUND YOKE. (TO BE MADE SINGLE OR DOUBLE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 539.)

No. 8321.—At figure No. 310 R in this magazine this cape is shown made of faille silk and adorned with jet, lace edging and ribbon. It is also seen at figure A 87 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896.

The cape is one of the jauntest of the new Spring wraps and is here pictured made up in a seasonable combination of black *peau de soie* and lace net. To the round yoke of



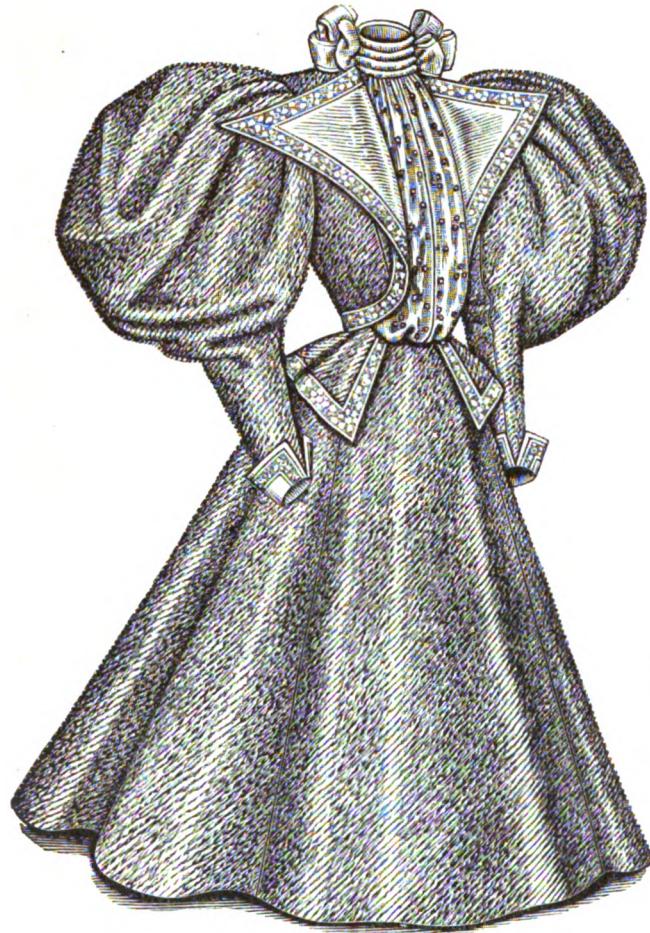
8366

*Back View.*

silk overlaid with lace net which forms the upper part of the cape, two circular ripple capes shaped with center seams are joined smoothly, their shaping causing them to roll in large, graceful flutes and stand out stylishly at the sides. The upper cape is only a trifle shorter than the under one and either cape may be omitted, if a single cape be desired. A frill of lace edging

outlines the yoke. At the neck is a standing collar to the upper edge of which is joined a circular turn-down section that rolls and flares in a stylish way and is overlaid with a frill of edging. The standing collar is closed at the throat in line with the closing of the yoke, and about it is arranged a wrinkled ribbon that is formed in four outstanding loops at the front and in a large loop-bow at the back.

All stately silks, plain or bearing large chiné figures in subdued



8356

*Front View.*

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH RIPPLE PEPLUM SEWED ON AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT SIDE-PLAITED AT THE BACK. (IN LOUIS XV. STYLE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 528.)

tones, and fine cloth will be used for the cape, and a pleasing effect may be created by making the yoke and the flaring section of the collar of velvet, corded silk or some other contrasting fabric.

We have pattern No. 8321 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the double cape for a lady of medium size, calls for four yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. The single cape requires two yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

—  
LADIES' CIRCULAR RIPPLE CAPE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE STOLE SAILOR-COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 539.)

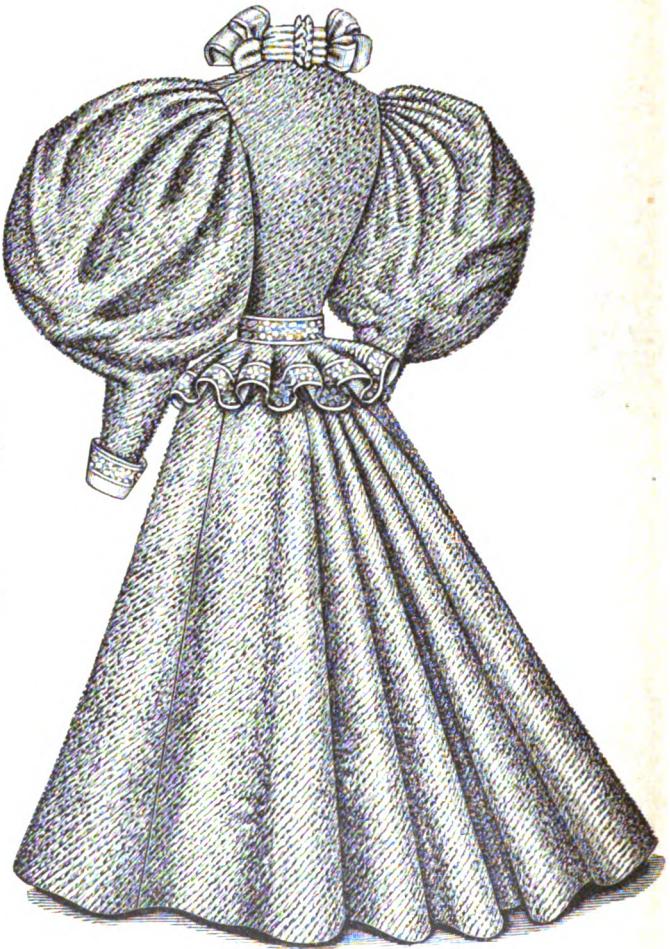
No. 8365.—This cape is again shown at figure No. 830 R in

this magazine, the materials being broadcloth, velvet and chiffon and the decorations lace, ribbon and steel-bead embroidery.

This is a stylish cape for demi-season wear and is here pictured made of black satin, with *mousseline de soie* for the *ruche* and passementerie and ribbon for garniture. The cape is of jaunty depth and circular shape, with a center seam, and falls in soft, rippling folds about the figure. The stole sailor-collar lies smoothly on the cape and is included in the seam with the standing collar, its long stole ends reaching to the bottom of the cape in front. A doubled frill of *mousseline de soie* encircles the standing collar and is decorated with ribbon bows.

Cloth, velvet, silk or satin may be chosen for a wrap of this kind, and the decoration may consist of jet bands or Vandykes or of lace, ribbon and chiffon. An attractive cape may combine gray cloth, chiffon to match and royal-purple velvet, the velvet being used for the sailor collar, and the tissue for the *ruche*.

We have pattern No. 8365 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape and standing collar for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards thirty inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or one yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. The stole sailor-collar calls for seven-eighths of a yard twenty-two or more inches wide, and the *ruche* needs a yard and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty inches wide, or



8356

*Back View.*

seven-eighths of a yard forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

—  
LADIES' JACKET.

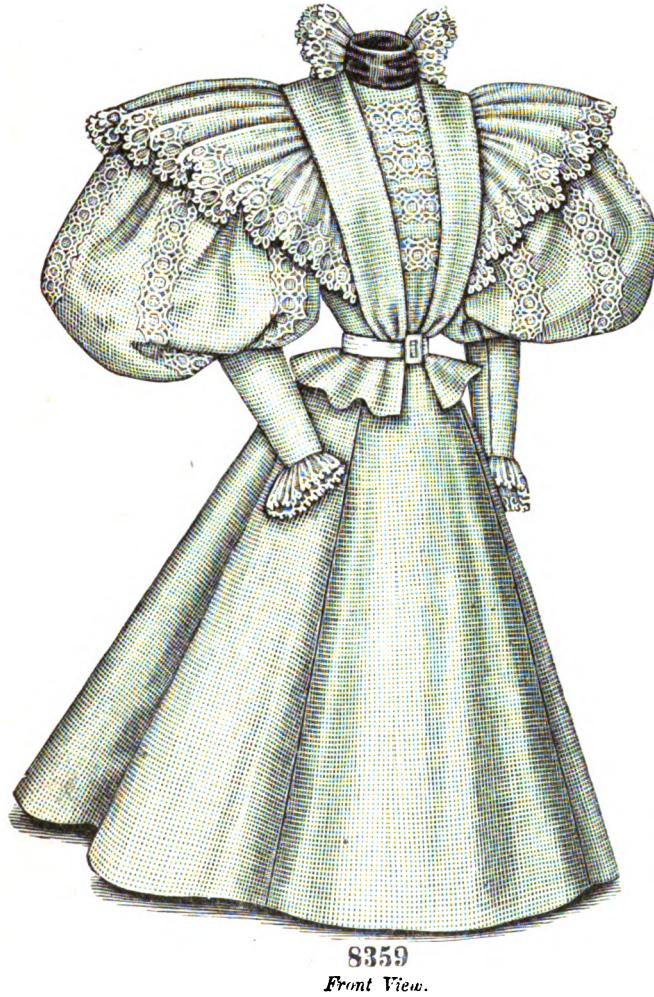
(For Illustrations see Page 540.)

No. 8363.—At figure No. 319 R in this magazine this jacket is shown made of tan covert cloth and finished in tailor style

with machine-stitching. At figure A 86 on the Ladies' Plate for Spring, 1896, the jacket is again illustrated.

A symmetrical long-waisted effect is noticeable in the jacket, which is here pictured made of tan cloth. The jacket is of fashionable length and is fitted at the back and sides by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the seams being well sprung below the waist-line to form the skirt in deep, outstanding flutes at the back. The fronts are fitted by single bust darts and are reversed at the top in lapels that are of the same width as the ends of the rolling collar, with which the lapels form points. The lapels are faced with the material, which is continued to the bottom of the jacket for underfacings, the underfacing on the right front being finished for a fly. Curved openings to side pockets are finished with machine-stitching. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are very full at the top, where they are laid in forward and backward turning plaits. Pointed gauntlet cuffs inlaid with velvet and finished with machine-stitching roll upward and flare from the wrists. The rolling collar is also inlaid with velvet and the edges of the jacket and collar are machine-stitched.

Covert and tailor cloth, fine diagonal, whipcord, etc., are favored materials for this jacket, and stitching is the preferred finish. Straps of the material stitched on, however, are also liked as a completion.



We have pattern No. 8363 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket calls for seven yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' EMPIRE JACKET (ALSO CALLED THE NEW BOX COAT), WITH SQUARE YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH A FANCY COLLARETTE OR WITH A MEDICI COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 540.)

No. 8346.—Other views of this jacket are given at figures Nos. 333 R and 334 R in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*. This jacket is in Empire style and is also called the new



*Back View.*

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH A RIPPLE PEPLUM SEWED ON AND A NINE-GORED SKIRT SIDE-PLAITED AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 529.)

box coat. It is elaborate as here developed in violet silk and darker velvet, with jet for decoration. The upper part of the jacket is a deep, square yoke shaped by shoulder seams. The wide seamless back is laid in a wide box-plait at each side of the center and the loose fronts are laid in a similar plait at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. A dressy feature of the jacket is the fancy collarette, which is composed of four sections and shapes tabs of different lengths below the yoke at the front and back and is extended at the top to form a high Medici collar. The fancy collarette may be omitted in favor of a Medici collar having square or rounding corners. When the fancy collarette is used the neck is completed with a narrow neck-band, the fancy collarette being removable. Full one-seam Paquin sleeves are gathered twice at the top and three times at the bottom, the lower gatherings being tacked to a stay. The sleeves are finished with deep, pointed, gauntlet cuffs that separate and flare at the back of the arm.

Velvet, silk or silk combined with velvet will be selected to make a jacket of this kind for elaborate wear, while cloth in any of the delicate shades now fashionable will be chosen for

more general use. The decoration will accord with the material. We have pattern No. 8346 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket with the collarette for a lady of medium size, needs seven yards and an eighth of silk and two yards and a fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it needs eight yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. The jacket with the Medici collar requires seven yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or six yards thirty inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide.

back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being skilfully shaped to produce deep, outstanding flutes at the back and slight ripples over the hips. Openings to side pockets and a left breast-pocket are covered with pocket-laps having square corners. The two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have great fullness above the elbow collected in double box-plaits between downward-turning plaits. The edges of the jacket, pocket-laps, collar and lapels are finished in tailor style with machine-stitching.

Cloth, cheviot and fancy light-weight coatings in brown, tan and serviceable shades of gray may be selected for this jacket, and if a dressy finish be desired, a velvet collar and lapel facings would be appropriate. Machine-stitching in-



8343

*Front View.*

LADIES' EVENING DRESS, WITH A BERTHA-COLLAR AND A STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT OVER A FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (EITHER SKIRT MAY BE OMITTED.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 530.)

ches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' COVERT JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A SNIP OR NOTCHED COLLAR.)  
(For Illustrations see Page 541.)

No. 8324.—Another view of this jacket may be obtained by referring to figure No. 824 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR, the material being light-brown broadcloth and the finish machine-stitching.

Tan covert cloth was here chosen for the jacket, which is shaped to give the long, slender-waisted effect now so fashionable. The loose fronts are reversed in small lapels by a rolling collar, which may be in snip or notched style, as preferred. Below the lapels the fronts are finished for a fly closing. The jacket is closely fitted at the sides and back by under-arm and side-



8343



8324

*Back View.*

variably finishes the edges and sometimes the seams also.

We have pattern No. 8324 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket requires six yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR ESSEX COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT FLARING CUFFS.) KNOWN AS THE MILITARY JACKET.

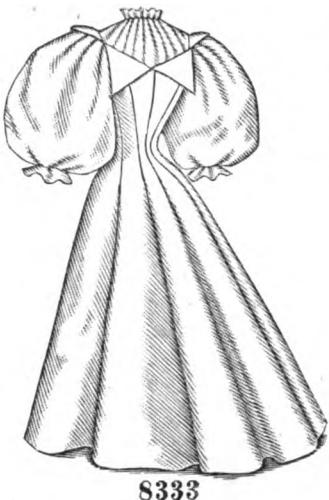
(For Illustrations see Page 541.)

No. 8318.—This jacket forms part of a stylish toilette shown at figure No. 328 R in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*, cheviot being the material chosen, with braid and buttons for trimming.

Army-blue serge was here selected for the jacket, the military style of which is heightened by the arrangement of soutache braid in the decoration. The close adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and the parts are skilfully shaped to throw the skirt into deep, out-

Jackets like this are made of broadcloth, covert suiting and similar materials of fine quality and are usually decorated in military style with braid. Straps of the material would also form a good finish.

We have pattern No. 8318 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, will require six yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches



8333



8333

*Front View.*

LADIES' TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 531.)



8333

*Side-Back View.*

standing ripples at the back and sides and give an easy effect at the front. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front from the throat to just below the waist, and the front edges flare slightly below. The neck may be finished with a standing or Essex collar, as preferred, both styles being illustrated. The Essex collar is mounted upon a high standing collar and has rounding lower corners. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are Shirred twice at the top and may be completed with or without flaring cavalier cuffs.

The jacket is a captivating Spring style and is here shown made of plain cloth and finished with machine-stitching. A curving center seam and under-arm and side-back gores render the jacket close-fitting at the back and sides, the shaping giving it the fashionable long-waisted effect and producing pretty ripples in the skirt across the sides and deep outstanding flutes at the back. The loose box fronts lap in regular double-breasted style to the throat and are closed with large buttons and buttonholes at the top and near the bottom and between with buttons

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH BOX FRONT.

(For Illustrations see Page 542.)

No. 8319.—Another view of this jacket, showing it made of gray covert cloth with a velvet inlaid collar, is given at figure No. 317 R in this magazine.

and button-holes in a fly. Openings to side pockets are completed with square-cornered laps. The collar is in military turn-down style closed at the throat. The two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are of fashionable size and are arranged in two downward-turning plaits at each side of two double box-plaits.

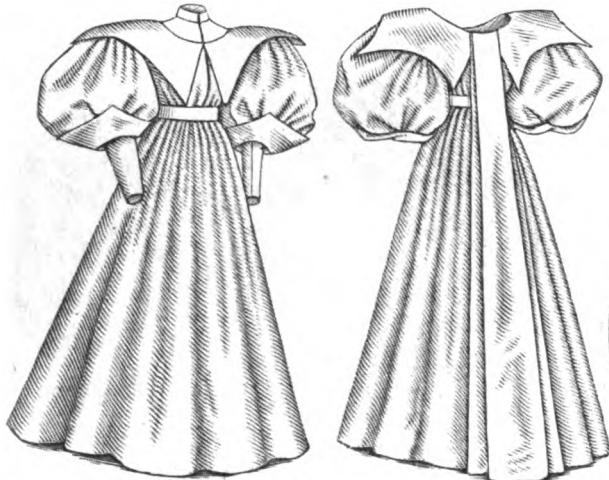
The jacket will prove becoming to both slender and generously proportioned figures. Broadcloth and numerous other

eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' ETON JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH MEDIUM OR LARGE COLLAR AND LAPELS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 542.)

No. 8340.—Dark camel's-hair and light silk are associated in this



8330



8330



8330

*Back View.*



8330  
*Front View.*

Spring coatings are suitable for it, but in the matter of color stout women should be careful to select dark hues, while their slender sisters may allow themselves greater freedom of choice.

We have pattern No. 8319 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket calls for four yards and five-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and seven-

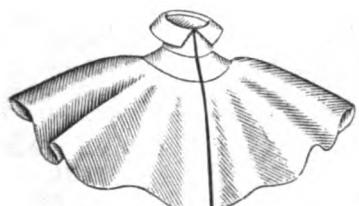
LADIES' EMPIRE DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES AND WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 532.)

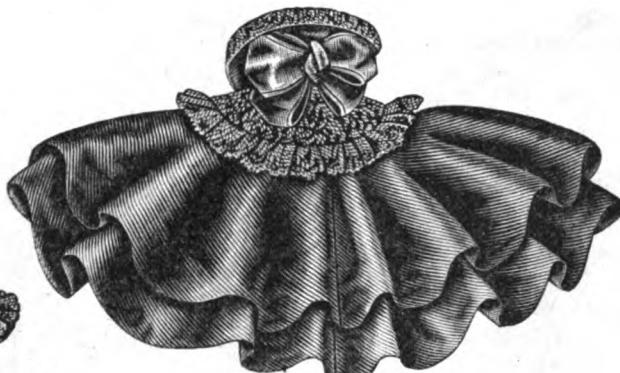
jacket at figure No. 322 R in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*. The jacket is again represented at figure A 89 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896.

Dark-blue serge was here selected for the Eton jacket, a style which will have renewed popularity during the coming season. The wide, seamless back is separated by under-arm gores from the flaring fronts, which are rendered shapely by single bust darts. The jacket is straight across at the back and has sharply pointed lower front corners, and its fronts may be reversed in medium or very large pointed lapels by a rolling collar that will be medium or large to correspond with the lapels. The ends of the collar flare only slightly from the lapels, which extend in points beyond the collar. The one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are drawn by three rows of shirring at the top and droop and flare above the elbow. Two rows of stitching finish all the edges of the jacket.

Such a jacket may be worn with shirt-waists or fancy vests and may be of cloth, wool or mohair serge, velvet in dark shades or fancy cheviot. The skirt worn will usually match it.



8321



8321

*Back View.*

8321

*Front View.*

LADIES' CIRCULAR RIPPLE CAPE, WITH ROUND YOKE. (TO BE MADE SINGLE OR DOUBLE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 538.)

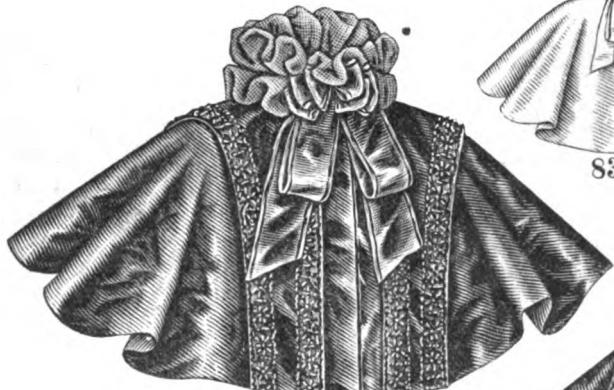
We have pattern No. 8340 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket calls for five yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

#### LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 548.)

No. 8362.—Another illustration of this basque, showing it made of green mohair and light-green silk, is given at figure No. 320 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR, black soutache braid and Persian ribbon supplying the decoration.

The basque is here shown made of armure mohair and plain satin and decorated with ribbon and jet passementerie. It is of uniform depth and is closely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the parts below the waist producing soft ripples at the sides and deep, rolling flutes that have the effect of under-folded plaits at the back. Fancifully shaped revers extend from the shoulder seams to below the bust, giving a dressy appearance. The basque is closed nearly to the lower edge at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes. The standing collar is encircled by a wrinkled ribbon bowed stylishly at the back, and a turn-down collar of satin edged with passementerie



8365

*Front View.*

8365

*Back View.*

LADIES' CIRCULAR RIPPLE CAPE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE STOLE SAILOR-COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 534.)

velvet. It may be short or deep in the skirt, as is considered most becoming, and is fitted with great precision by double bust

rolls over it in a stylish way and shapes deep points at the ends, which flare prettily. The gathered one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves flare above the elbow and fit closely below; they are completed by roll-up flaring cuffs and are arranged over coat-shaped linings.

The simplicity of this mode commends it for all the standard weaves of dress materials and for many novelty goods; it is also appropriate for some washable fabrics. The decoration will be in harmony with the material.

We have pattern No. 8362 in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires three yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of satin twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires six yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED BASQUE. (TO BE DEEP OR SHORT IN THE SKIRT AND MADE WITH AN ESSEX OR STANDING COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE CUFFS.)

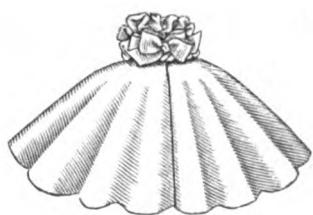
(For Illustrations see Page 548.)

No. 8370.—By referring to figure No. 823 R in this magazine, this basque may be observed made of cloth and trimmed with braid and buttons.

The basque is here pictured made of tan cheviot and brown



8365



8365



8365

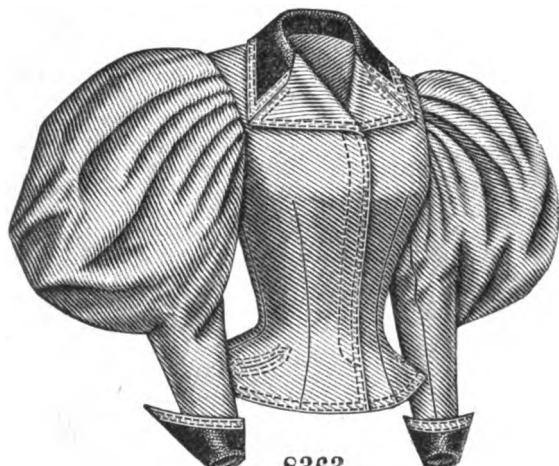
*Back View.*

LADIES' CIRCULAR RIPPLE CAPE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE STOLE SAILOR-COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

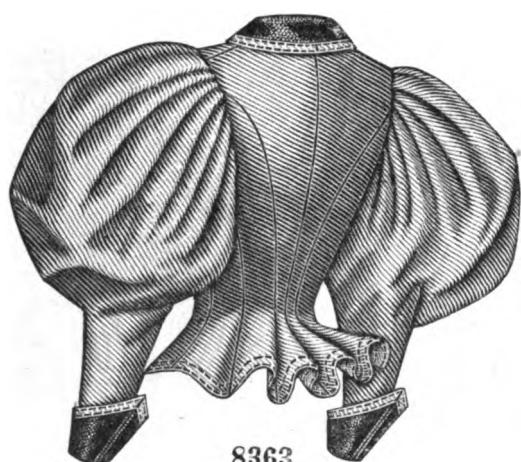
(For Description see Page 534.)

darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam, the parts being sprung to form slight ripples on the hips and deep,

or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 80 cents.



8363  
*Front View.*



8363  
*Back View.*

LADIES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)  
(For Description see Page 534.)

outstanding flutes at the back. The fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons from the shoulders to a little below the waist-line, and below the closing they separate with a slight flare. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are arranged over coat-shaped linings, droop and flare stylishly above the elbow and fit closely below; they may be completed with or without roll-up cuffs that are inlaid with velvet and flare in gauntlet style. The neck may be finished with a standing collar or with an Essex collar, as preferred, both styles being illustrated. The turn-down portion of the Essex collar is inlaid with velvet and flares prettily over the standing portion, the ends being rounding and flaring prettily.

Most of the seasonable dress goods may be made in this style, but it is particularly desirable for lightweight suiting, camel's-hair, serge, cheviot, mohair and cloth. A basque made like this of dark-blue broadcloth was decorated with white silk cord ornaments that cross the front above the bust. Appliquéd ornaments to match were applied on the Essex collar and the cuffs.

We have pattern No. 8370 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure.

For a lady of

medium size, the basque will require six yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide,

A different illustration of the basque is given at figure A 85 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896.

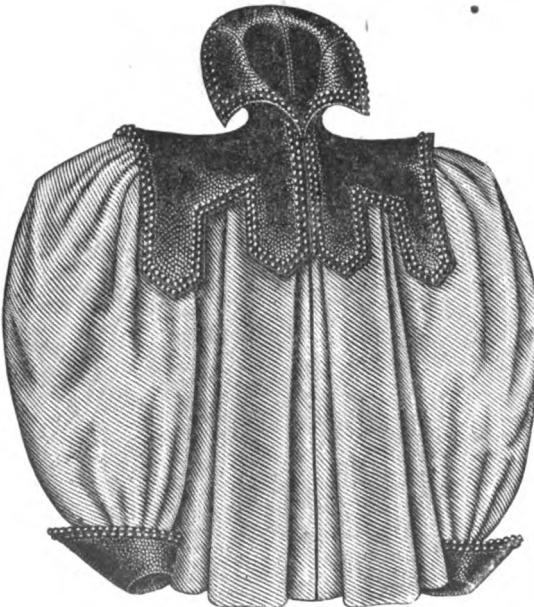
The salient features of the basque are here well brought out in a combination of plain green silk and figured fawn silk. The wide seam less back is smooth at the top, but has fullness below collected in backward-turning, overlapping plaits that flare becomingly from the lower edge. It is



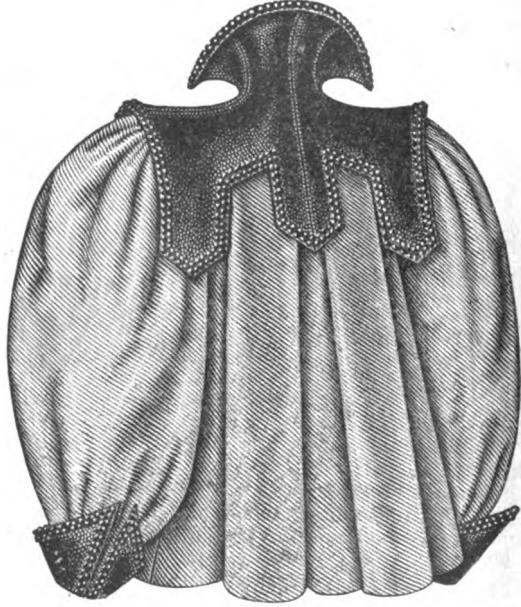
8346



8346



8346  
*Front View.*



8346  
*Back View.*

LADIES' EMPIRE JACKET (ALSO CALLED THE NEW BOX COAT), WITH SQUARE YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH A FANCY COLLARETTE OR WITH A MEDICI COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 535.)

mounted on a lining that is closed in front and smoothly adjusted by double bust darts and the usual seams. The front intro-

LADIES'  
BASQUE,  
WITH BLOUSE  
VEST,  
AND A RIPPLE  
PEPLUM  
SEWED ON.

(For Illustrations  
see Page 544.)

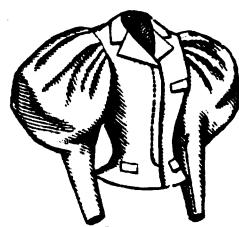
No. 8336.—Cloth and figured and plain silk are associated in this basque at figure No. 313 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR, and gilt braid supplies the decoraton.

duces a long blouse-vest that is gathered at the top and bottom and droops in French fashion between side-fronts that have fullness below the bust collected near their front edges in forward-turning, overlapping plaits that flare from the lower edges. Under-arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides, and broad-pointed revers that reach to below the bust are sewed along the front edges of the side-fronts and stand out stylishly over the large puff sleeves. The puffs reach to the elbows on coat-shaped sleeves and are gathered at the top and bottom, a band of ribbon encircling them at the bottom.

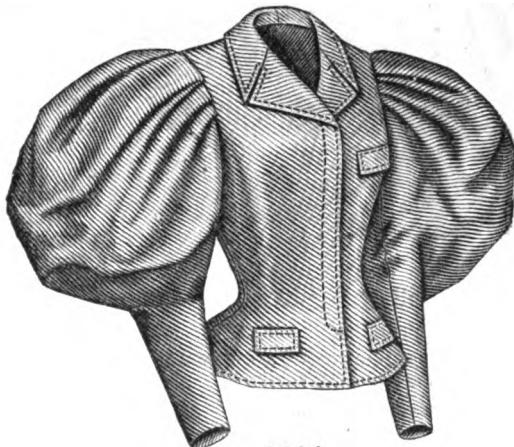
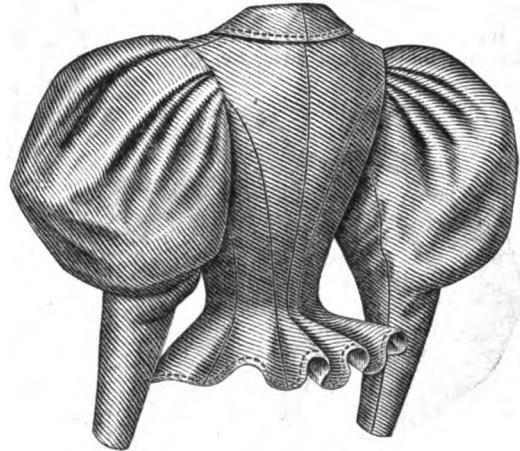
A ripple ruffle is joined to the upper edge of the high standing collar and its ends flare at the throat, where the collar is closed in line with the closing of the basque. A circular ripple pepplum lengthens the basque back of the blouse-vest; it stands out in deep flutes at the sides and is laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of its center seam, the plaits flaring with jabot effect.

In this basque a combination is necessary to display its most attractive features. Velvet may be associated with either silken or woollen fabrics, and batiste embroidery or silk mull will be dainty with lawn

twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque needs three yards and a fourth of plain with four yards and three-eighths of spotted silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires six yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an eighth



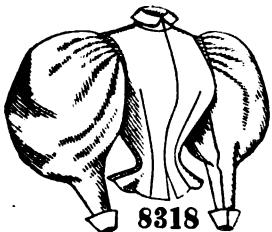
8324

8324  
Front View.8324  
Back View.

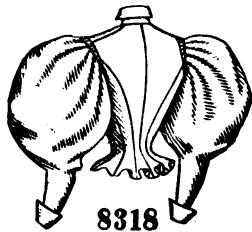
LADIES' COVERT JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A SNIP OR NOTCHED COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 596.)

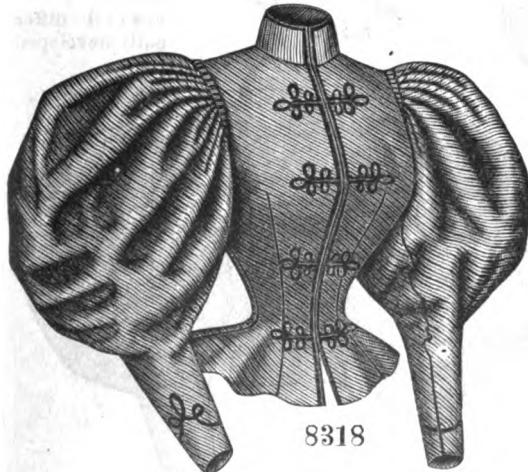
thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



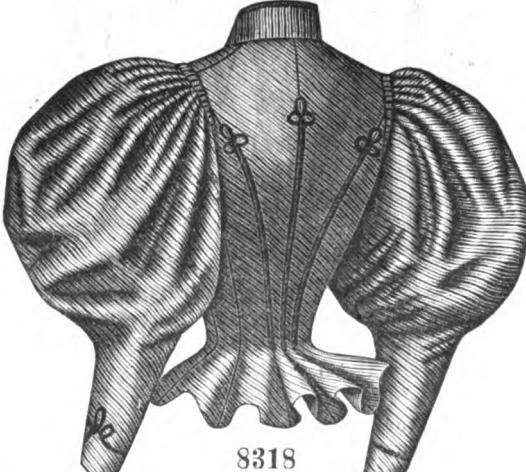
8318



8318



Front View.



Back View.

LADIES' JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR ESSEX COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT FLARING CUFFS.) KNOWN AS THE MILITARY JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 587.)

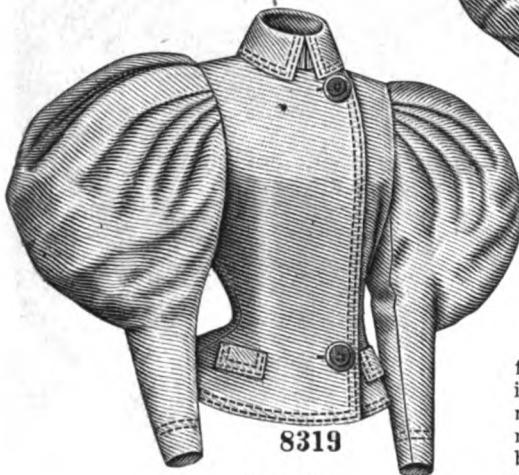
or batiste over silk, zephyr gingham or some similar material. We have pattern No. 8836 in thirteen sizes for ladies from

rolling coat-collar. In the opening appears a removable chemisette that has a shallow cape-back and a high standing collar

and closes in front with buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style, with coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and stand out fashionably above the elbow. A single row of machine-stitching finishes the edges of the basque.

This basque will make up prettily in cheviot, plain or figured mohair, crêpon, serge, whipcord, faced cloth and wool novelty goods, and machine-stitching will provide a neat and approved finish.

We have pattern No. 8371 in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to



Front View.

calls for six yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 30 cents.

**LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH A BIAS WHOLE BACK OR A CONVENTIONAL BASQUE BACK, AND WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)**

(For Illustrations see Page 545.)

No. 8354.—A handsome combination of Persian silk and plain cloth is shown in this basque-waist at figure No. 325 R in this magazine, and ribbon and jet supply the garniture. The waist is again shown at figure A 83 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896.

The basque-waist is here illustrated in a combination of light-brown crêpon and green velvet. Made with a low, square neck and elbow sleeves, it is a charming evening waist, while with a high neck and long sleeves it is handsome for any occasion not calling for full dress. The basque-waist is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams and is made over a smoothly adjusted lining that is fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front. The full front, which is arranged on a whole front of lining

that is fitted by double bust darts, is smooth at the top and sides but has fulness below the bust drawn well to the center by gathers at the bottom, the front drooping in French-blouse fashion at the center. A novel effect is produced by narrow bolero fronts that are connected by a strap extension across the bust. The basque-waist may be made with a bias whole back or with a conventional basque back, both styles being illustrated. Large gathered puffs reach to the elbow on the coat sleeves. A fancy ribbon belt encircles the waist and a wide ribbon is wrinkled about the standing collar.

This is a pretty mode for silk, crêpon, challis and novelty goods combined with velvet.

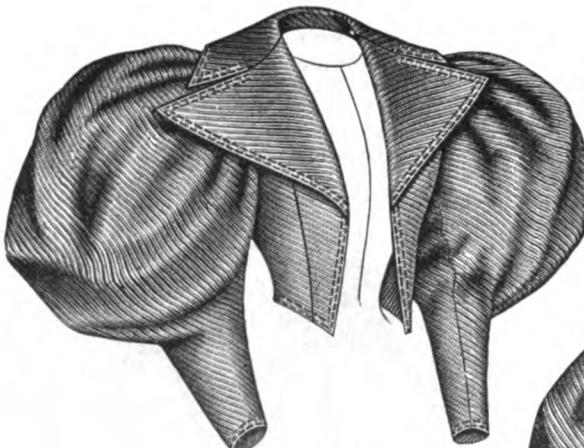
We have pattern No. 8354 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist needs two yards and a half of crêpon forty inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires five yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or four

yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 30 cents.

**LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH RIPPLE PEPLUM SEwed ON. (TO BE MADE WITH A WHOLE BACK OR A CONVENTIONAL BASQUE-BACK.)**

(For Illustrations see Page 545.)

No. 8355.—Other views of this basque-waist may be obtained by referring to figures Nos. 310 R and 332 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR. At figure A 82 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896, the garment is illustrated differently developed.



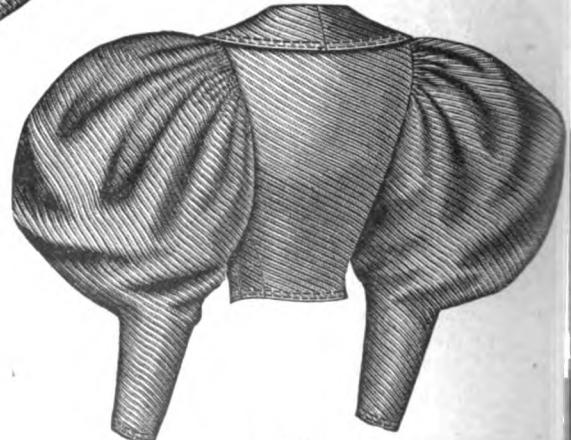
Front View.

**LADIES' ETON JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH MEDIUM OR LARGE COLLAR AND LAPELS.) (COPYRIGHT.)**

(For Description see Page 538.)



8340



8340

Back View.

A handsome effect is here produced in the basque-waist, the materials being réséda suiting and darker ribbon and velvet.

The basque-waist may be made with a smooth French back or with a conventional basque back, as illustrated. It is arranged over a lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams and the closing is made invisibly down the center of the front. Each front consists of three sections, the middle section being of velvet and sewed underneath to the other sections; the overlapping edges of the sections are followed by a row of jet passementerie and becoming fulness collected in gathers at the top and bottom of the front is drawn well to the center, leaving the sides smooth. The basque-waist extends to the waist-line, but is lengthened by a circular ripple peplum made with a center seam and ending at each side of the fulness in the front.

A gilt belt with a fancy buckle conceals the joining of the peplum. At the neck is a standing collar on which is mounted a circular turned-over portion of velvet; a wrinkled ribbon covers the standing collar and is stylishly bowed at the back. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings; they fit closely on the forearm, but have much fulness collected in gathers at the top, and they droop and flare with the effect of large puffs above the elbow. Gauntlet cuffs of velvet bordered at the top and ends with passementerie flare stylishly from the wrists. A novel effect is produced by epaulettes of ribbon that are arranged in plaits over the shoulders and fall in two long loops over each sleeve.

Mohair, brilliantine, crêpon, serge and light-weight novelty goods in combination with velvet are stylish for developing this basque-waist.

We have pattern No. 8355 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches,

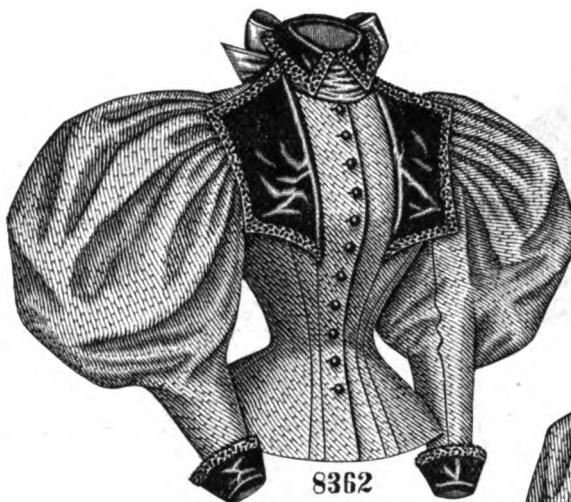
with one yard of velvet twenty inches wide, and two yards and three-eighths of ribbon four inches and three-fourths wide.

Of one material, it needs six yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SPENCER WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING (THAT MAY BE OMITTED).

(For Illustrations see Page 546.)

No. 8338.—This waist is shown made of



Front View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 539.)



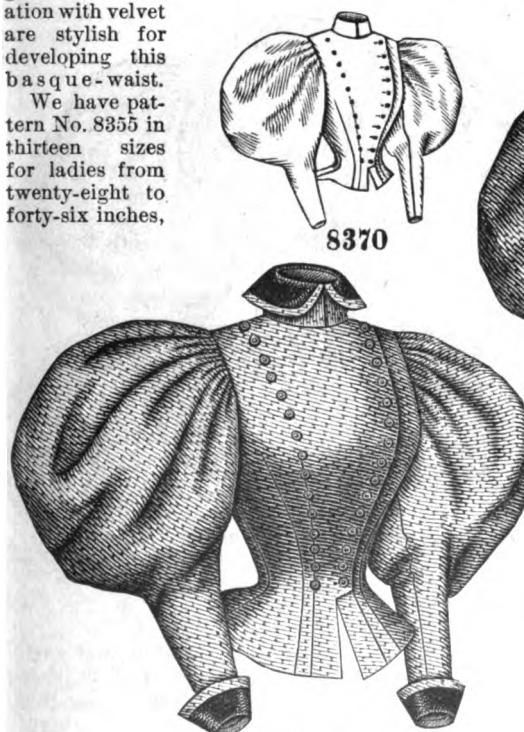
8362

Back View.

green silk at figure No. 321 R in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

A pretty cotton crêpon was here used for the waist, which may be made with or without a lining that is fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams. The fronts and back of the waist are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and are smooth at the top but have fulness below drawn well to the center by two rows of Shirring under an applied belt. The closing is made at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes and the neck is completed with a moderately high standing collar. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have coat-shaped linings and show moderate fulness collected in two rows of shirring at the top.

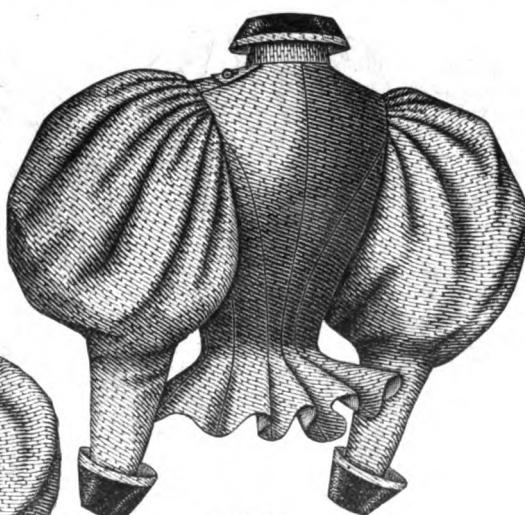
All substantial materials will be made up in this way for morning wear, and a pretty afternoon bodice may be produced by wearing a fancy collar with a waist fashioned in this manner from lawn, batiste, Madras, etc. A waist made after this



8370

Front View.

bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment calls for three yards and an eighth of dress goods forty inches wide,



8370

Back View.

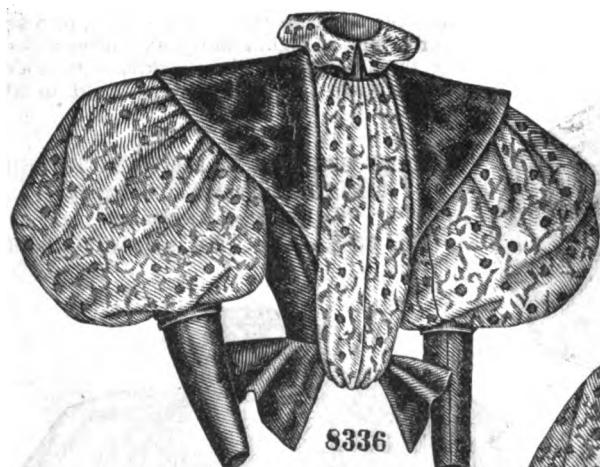
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED BASQUE. (TO BE DEEP OR SHORT IN THE SKIRT AND MADE WITH AN ESSEX OR STANDING COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE CUFFS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 539.)

fashion of black or changeable silk can, by the use of elaborate or simple garnitures, be made to serve for day receptions or for afternoon wear at home.

We have pattern No. 8338 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist requires five yards and an eighth of

goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two



8336

*Front View.*

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH BLOUSE VEST, AND A RIPPLE PEPLUM SEWED ON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 540.)

yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH BACK YOKE-FACING AND LARGE SAILOR-COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 546.)

No. 8347.—Persian silk gingham is represented in this shirt-waist at figure No. 331 R in this magazine, and lace insertion and edging provide the garniture.

The shirt-waist is here pictured developed in white lawn and trimmed with embroidered edging.

The fronts have becoming fulness collected in gathers at the neck, and the closing is made with studs through a box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front. On the seamless back, which is smooth at the top, is applied a square yoke-facing, and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn closely to the center by tapes inserted in a short casing and tied over the fronts to hold the fulness closely about the waist. Around the waist is a belt that has pointed ends and is closed in front. The bishop shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wristbands over which roll deepcuffs that have square ends flaring at the back of the arm; they are made with openings finished with overlaps and underlaps in shirt-sleeve style and the wristbands are closed with link buttons. At the neck is a large sailor-collar that is broad and square at the back and has broad ends flaring widely at the throat.

Appropriate materials for making these shirt-waists are cheviot, batiste, grass linen, percale, zephyr gingham, dimity and figured, dotted or striped lawn: more dressy shirt-waists may be made of Japanese or India silk.

We have pattern No. 8347 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the shirt-waist calls for six yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

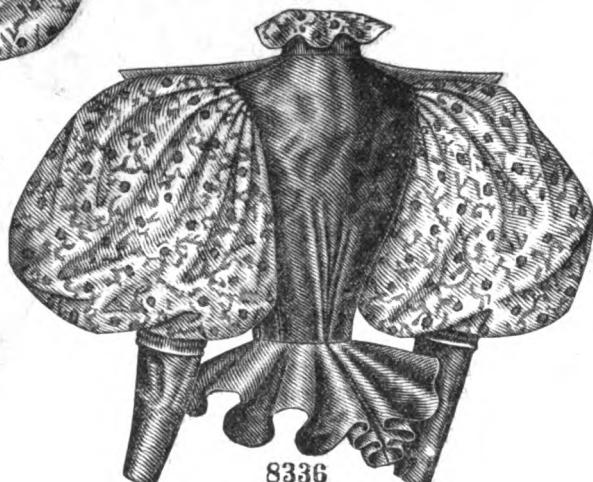
—♦—  
LADIES' LARGE COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see Page 547.)

No. 8367.—The pretty styles of large collars here illustrated are made of batiste, and decorated at their outer edges with a row of batiste insertion. They are a stylish feature of many of the Spring gowns and will also be useful in freshening up and giving a new air to waists or gowns that are not quite up-to-date. They lie smoothly on the waist and extend in long, tapering revers at the front. One of the collars is shaped like a triple-pointed sailor-collar at the back, is curved across the shoulders and is pointed at the front of each sleeve.

Another style

falls deep and square at the back in sailor-collar fashion: it curves prettily across the shoulders and is notched in front of the shoulders, giving the effect of long, notched lapels. The



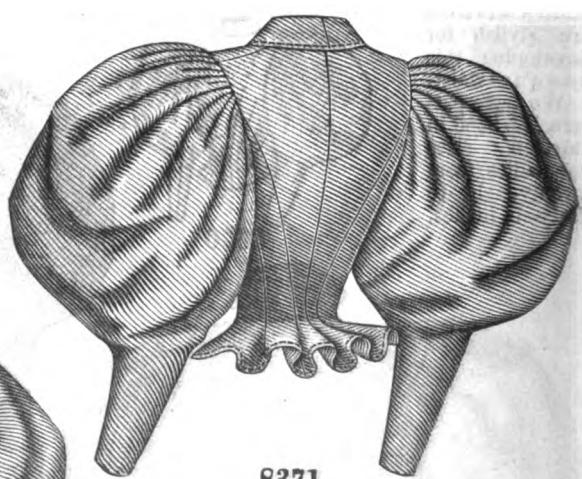
8336

*Back View.*

8371



8371

*Front View.*

8371

*Back View.*

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE CHEMISSETTE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 541.)

other collar is fashioned to fall deep and round at the back and across the shoulders. The dress is displayed with vest effect between the front edges of the collars.

These collars may be attractively fashioned from velvet, all-over embroidered batiste, grass linen, organdy, dotted Swiss, lawn, etc., and gimp, ribbon, fine lace edging or embroidered

insertion will provide appropriate trimming.

We have pattern No. 8367 in three sizes, small, medium and

**large.** In the medium size, any one of the collars calls for seven-eighths of a yard of material twenty-two or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

◆  
LADIES'  
FICHU.

(For Illustrations see Page 547.)

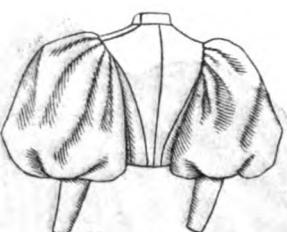
**No. 1087.**—This handsome fichu is pictured in a de of French nain-sook and embroidered edging and trimmed with insertion and will give a picturesque touch to the plainest gown. It is quite fanciful in shape, being shortest at the center of the back, deepening into

two long epaulette-like tabs on each sleeve, and crossing below the bust in surplice fashion. The ends are each narrowed by a forward-turning plait and caught to the sides of the waist. The edging is arranged in a full frill about the outer edges of the fichu and the insertion follows these edges and also the neck

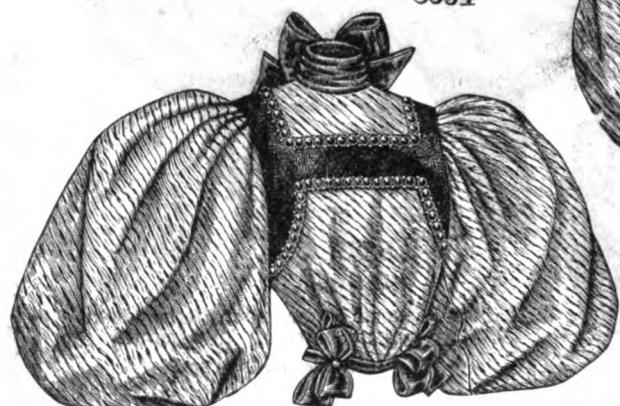
frill. Yellow lace on sheer pure-white textures is just now rather a fad, and the result of their union is decidedly pleasing.



8354

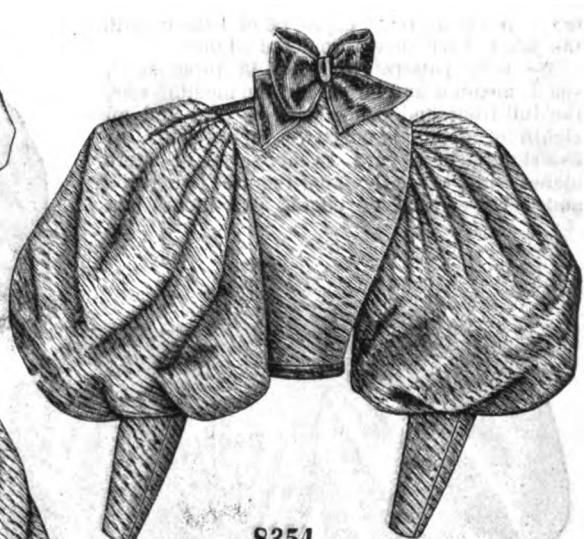


8354



8354

Front View.



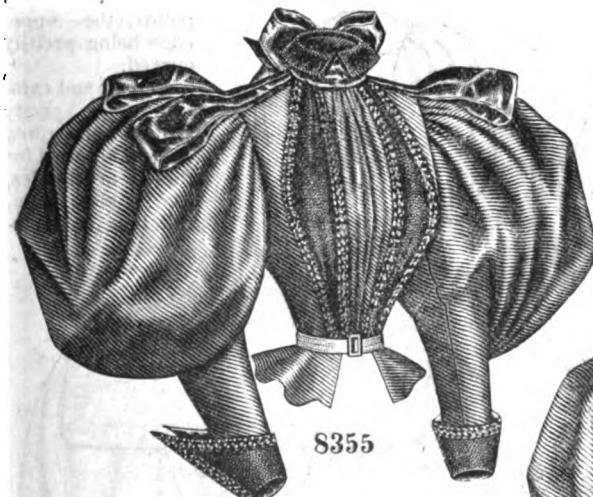
8354

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH A BIAS WHOLE BACK OR A CONVENTIONAL BASQUE BACK AND WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 542.)

We have pattern No. 1087 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the fichu, except the frill, will require seven-eighths of a yard of material twenty-two, twenty-seven or more inches wide, while the frill will need six yards and five-eighths of edging four inches and a half wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



8355

Front View.



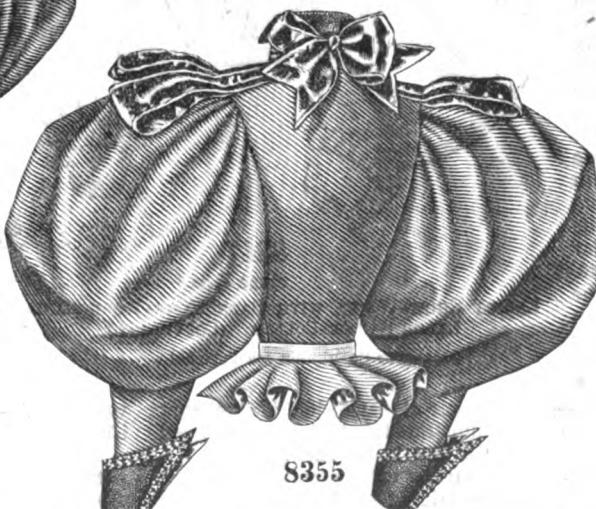
8355

LADIES' BLOUSE VEST-FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE JABOT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 548.)

**No. 1082.**—Écru lace edging and red silk are combined in this pretty blouse vest-front, which is to be adjusted on plain vests or bodices that are worn with open coats or jackets. The blouse vest is gathered at the upper and lower edges and arranged on a smooth lining below which it droops at the center in loose blouse style.

The softly falling double jabot of lace is in one section; it is gathered through the center and also at the inner edge and sewed over the center of the vest and for some distance



8355

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH RIPPLE PEPLUM SEWED ON. (TO BE MADE WITH A WHOLE BACK OR A CONVENTIONAL BASQUE BACK.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 542.)

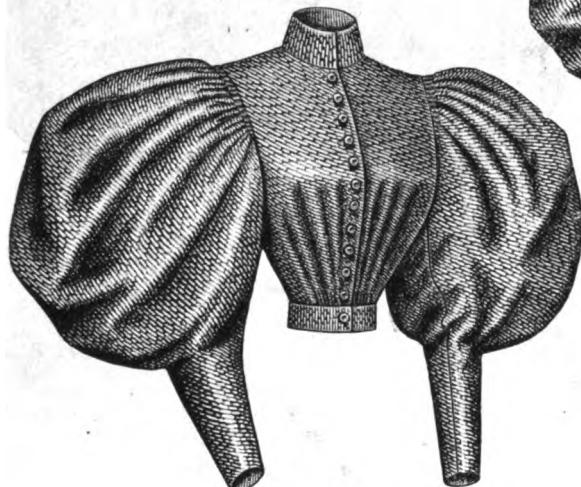
edge and is continued from the tabs to the neck on the shoulders.

This stylish accessory will be made of grass linen, or of sheer white lawn, mull or plain or embroidered *mouseline de soie*, and lace or embroidery in bands of insertion or edging will be used for decoration. One exquisite fichu was of grass linen with a frill of white embroidered chiffon; another was of white mull, with butter-colored lace for the

along the joining of the standing collar to the neck, the effect at the neck being broad. A ribbon stock finished at the back

with a bow is arranged about the collar, and the upper edge of the collar is trimmed with a flaring frill of narrow lace. Lace or chiffon will be combined with grass linen, lawn or fancy silk in this attractive accessory. A dainty front could be of batiste, with the jabot of batiste embroidered edging.

We have pattern No. 1082 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the full front and collar need a yard and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard twenty-seven or more inches wide, while the jabot requires two yards and seven-eighths of edging five inches and



8338  
*Front View.*

three-fourths wide, or seven-eighths of a yard of goods twenty-two inches wide, or half a yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' COLLAR-  
ETTE.

(For illustrations see  
Page 548.)

An illustration of a ladies' shirt-waist. The garment features a large, wide sailor collar. The back yoke is decorated with a full frill of lace points, which also extend down the front edges of the bodice. The waist is plain, and the sleeves are shown with cuffs. The overall style is nautical and elegant.

Points of lace of any heavy variety will be united with lace edging or white or tinted chiffon edging in this collarette, and the points may be laid over silk or left unlined to show the bodice material underneath. The stocks for the neck are of Dresden or Persian ribbon or double-faced satin with a corded edge.

We have pattern No. 1063 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the standing collar and points will

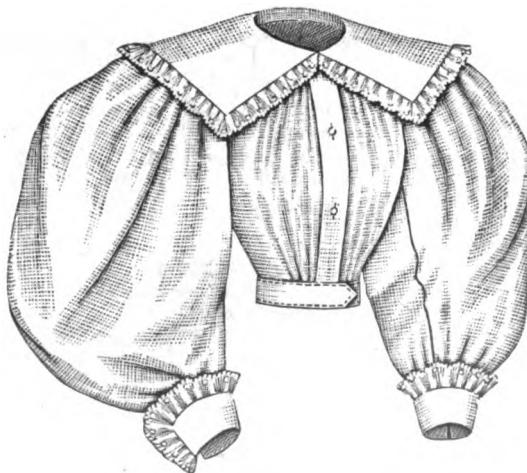
require half a yard of goods twenty inches wide, while the frill will need four yards and three-fourths of edging seven inches and a half wide. Price of pattern. 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' TURN-DOWN COLLARS  
AND TURN-UP CUFFS. (FOR WEAR  
WITH SHIRTS,  
SHIRT-WAISTS, ETC.)  
(For Illustrations see  
Page 548.)

No. 1091.—Two fashionable styles of collars and cuffs are here shown made of white linen and finished with machine-stitching. One collar has separated square ends and rolls over a high neck-band that is closed in front with a stud, the ends of the band flaring very slightly above the closing. The

this collar also has square ends that separate all the way at the back of the arm, showing the ends of the deep band on which it is mounted closed with a stud through small extensions and with link buttons.

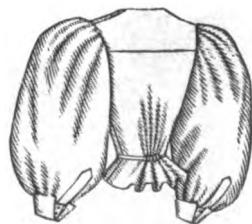
The other collar is also mounted on a high band and its ends flare in deep points far below the band, which is closed with a stud, the ends separating slightly above. Its accompanying cuff rolls over a deep band that is closed with a stud and link buttons at the back of the arm; the ends of the cuff flare and



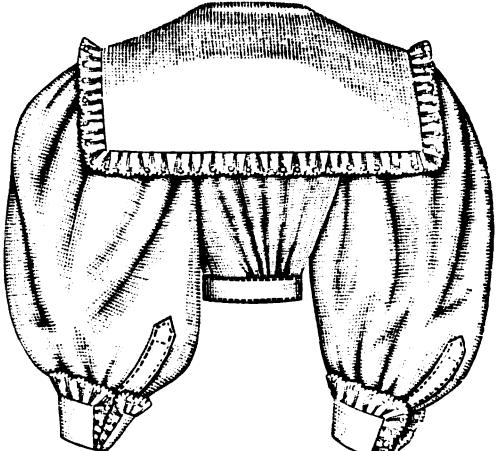
8347  
*Front View*

**LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST. WITH BACK YOKE-FACING AND  
LARGE SAILOR-COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)**

(For Description see Page 544.)



8347



**8347**  
*Back View.*

variable fin-  
ish.

We have  
pattern No.  
1091 in  
twelve collar  
sizes from  
eleven inches

and a half to seventeen inches, and in five cuff sizes from eight to ten inches. To make either style of collar and a pair

of either style of cuffs for a lady wearing a thirteen and a half inch collar, and an eight and a half inch cuff, will need five-eighths of a yard of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

—  
LADIES' STOCK-TIES, WITH STRING AND FLOWING ENDS. (To WEAR OVER NECK-BANDS.)  
(For Illustrations see Page 549.)

No. 1090.—The two styles of stock-ties here shown are stylishly worn with shirt-waists or other waists that are finished with neck-bands. The stock with string ends is made of black satin and is relieved from sombreness by a cording of white satin at the upper edge; it is deepest at the center of the front and curves gracefully to the back, where its ends meet. A loop of round elastic is sewed to one end of the stock and a button-hole is worked at the center of the front for attachment to buttons on the waist to prevent the stock from slipping out of place. One string end is sewed firmly across one end of the stock, while the other string end is firmly tacked only at the top and bottom, thus forming a loop through which the opposite tie string is passed. When the string ends are drawn round the stock one is slipped through an elastic loop on the front above the button-hole and the ends are stylishly bowed as illustrated.

The stock with flowing ends is made of light figured silk and has a cording of white satin at its upper edge. In detail it is like the stock above described, the difference being only in the style of the ends, which are wide and tied in a large bow.

Plain black silk or satin or light figured silk may be selected for stock ties of this kind.

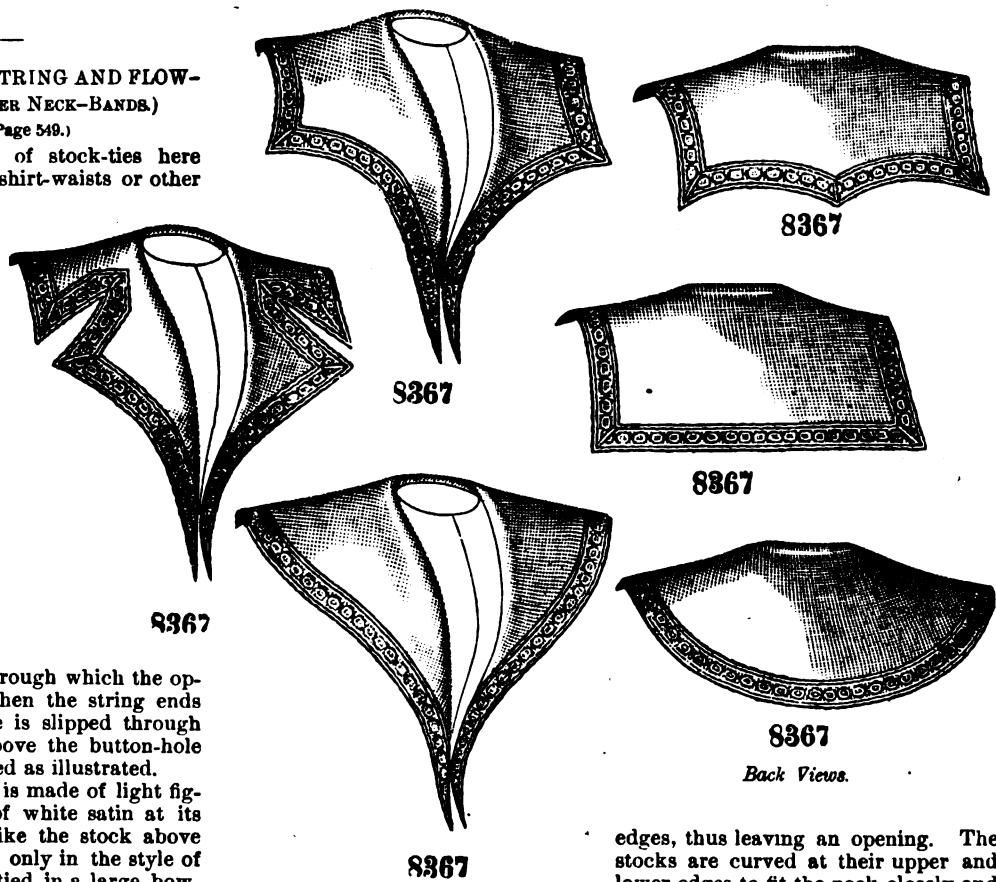
We have pattern No. 1090 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, either style of stock-tie needs three-fourths of a yard of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

—  
LADIES' STOCK TIES. (FOR WEAR OVER NECK-BANDS AND TO BE ARRANGED IN ASCOT OR FOUR-IN-HAND STYLE.)  
(For Illustrations see Page 549.)

No. 1093.—These stocks are to be worn with shirts, shirt-

waists and chemisettes that are finished with neck-bands instead of collars. Both styles are shown developed in white piqué and

are made with the stock and one end in one piece, the other end being tacked to the end of the stock only at the upper and lower



8367  
Front Views.

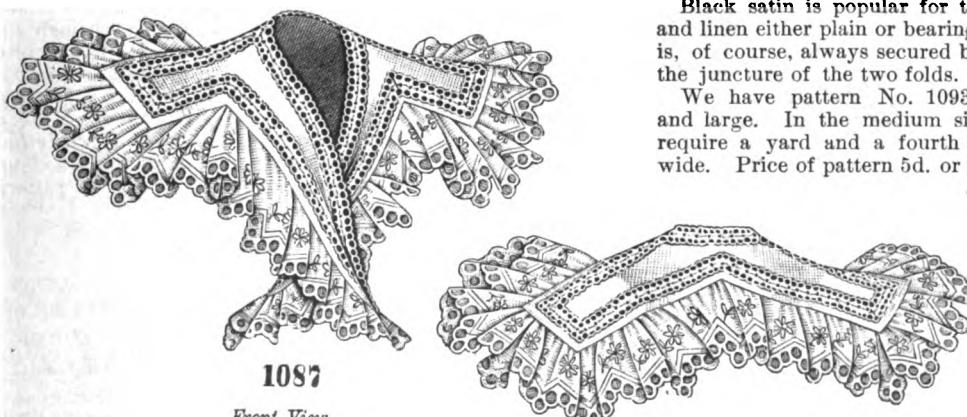
LADIES' LARGE COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 544.)

edges, thus leaving an opening. The stocks are curved at their upper and lower edges to fit the neck closely and a small triangular gusset is inserted at the center of the front to give the desirable spring at the lower edge. A button-hole for attaching each to the neck-band is made in the gusset. One of the stocks is deeper than the other, and its ends, which are narrow where they encircle the stock but very wide where they bow, are brought round to the front, the tie-string that is continuous with the stock being passed through the opening formed between the tackings of the other end to the stock, and are formed in an Ascot puff; a fancy scarf-pin is used to secure the puff. The other stock is shallower, and its ends, which are also narrower, are arranged about the stock like those of the one just described and are tied in a four-in-hand knot.

Black satin is popular for these stocks and so are silk, lawn and linen either plain or bearing small figures. The Ascot puff is, of course, always secured by a scarf-pin inserted just above the juncture of the two folds.

We have pattern No. 1093 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, either style of stock-tie will require a yard and a fourth of goods twenty inches or more wide. Price of pattern 5d. or 10 cents.



1087  
Front View.

LADIES' FICHI. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 545.)

1087  
Back View.

LADIES' SEVEN - GORED SKIRT, SIDE-PLAITED AT THE BACK AND HAVING UNDERFOLDED PLAITS FORMING DEEP FLUTES AT THE SIDE SEAMS BELOW THE HIPS. (KNOWN AS THE CON-SUELO SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 560.)

No. 8820.—Fancy suiting

is represented in this skirt at figure No. 880 R in this magazine. The skirt has novelty and grace to command it. It is here

waists and chemisettes that are finished with neck-bands instead of collars. Both styles are shown developed in white piqué and

pictured made of swallow-blue lustrous mohair. It is known as the Consuelo skirt and includes seven gores. Extra widths allowed below the hips at the side edges of all the gores are laid in forward-turning plaits underneath, producing deep rolling folds that are held well in position by a strap tacked across the tops of the plaits. At the front the skirt shows the fashionable broad flare, and at the back the fulness is arranged at the top in four backward-turning plaits. The skirt measures about six yards round at the bottom in the medium sizes. The placket is finished above the center seam and the skirt is completed with a belt.

The tendency toward the adoption of classically straight lines is noticeable in the newest skirts, and the fulness is disposed with charming grace. Silk, cloth, challis, mohair and most of the seasonable dress goods may be made in this manner with an effect calculated to please the most refined taste.

We have pattern No. 8320 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires ten yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or eight yards thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards forty-four inches wide, or six yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

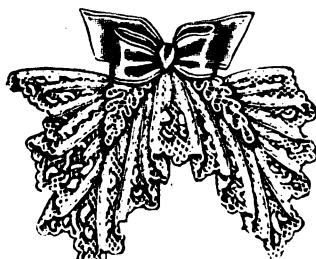
LADIES' ONE-SEAM SMALL LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE TOP.) FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 550.)

No. 8345.—This stylish sleeve is issued to meet a demand in some quarters for smaller sleeves and is shown made of light-weight coating. It is in one-seam leg-o'-



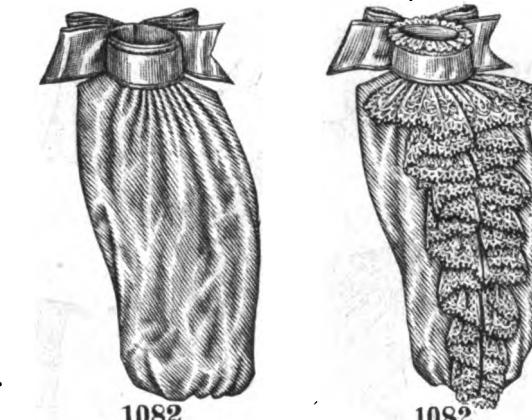
1082



1082

of gathers or in two upturning plaits at each side of a box-plait. The sleeve may be inserted in any jacket and may be of velvet or silk if used in remodelling.

We have pattern No. 8345 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will call for three yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1082

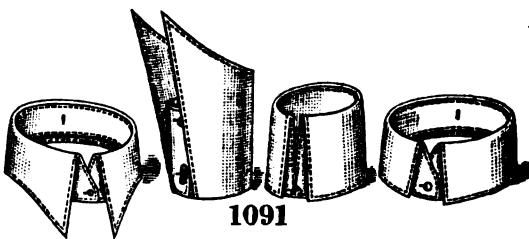
1082

LADIES' BLOUSE VEST-FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE JABOT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 545.)

LADIES' TWO-SEAM SMALL LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE, WITH FITTED LINING. (For Illustrations see Page 551.)

No. 8325.—There is a slight demand for smaller sleeves, and the leg-o'-mutton sleeve here illustrated made of light-weight cloth is much fancied. The sleeve is shaped with an inside and outside seam and has a coat-shaped lining. It fits smoothly below the elbow and the mod-



1091

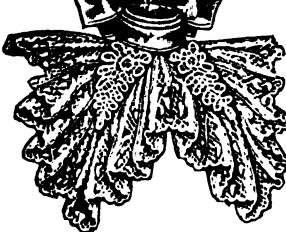
LADIES' TURN-DOWN COLLARS AND TURN-UP CUFFS. (FOR WEAR WITH SHIRTS, SHIRT-WAISTS, ETC.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 546.)

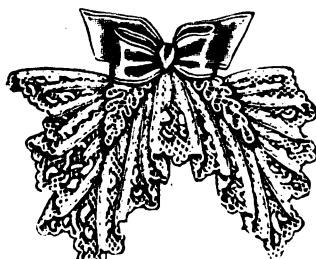
erate fulness above the elbow is collected in gathers at the top and flares fashionably from the arm.

The sleeve may be made of any dress material in vogue and trimming may be arranged below the elbow.

We have pattern No. 8325 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves requires two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half either thirty or thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1083



1083



Front Views.

LADIES' COLLARETTE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 546.)

Back Views

mutton style and fits with comfortable closeness on the forearm, while above the elbow it has moderate fulness that flares gracefully and may be collected at the top in a double row



1083

LADIES' SKIRT, CIRCULAR AT THE FRONT AND SIDES AND IN SIX GORES AT THE BACK FORMING A FAN. (IN CONSUELO STYLE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 551.)

No. 8344.—By referring to figure No. 327 R in this magazine, another illustration of this stylish skirt may be obtained. At figure A 85 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896, it is again represented.

This novel and graceful skirt is here shown made of mohair. It has six gores at the back and is circular at the front and

forearm, while above the elbow it has moderate fulness that flares gracefully and may be collected at the top in a double row

sides, the front expanding with the fashionable broad flare at the foot and the sides breaking into deep ripples below the hips after the manner of the Consuelo skirt. The gores are shaped to be very narrow at the top, where they are sewed with slight fulness to the belt and are wide at the bottom, the expansion being gradual and producing a fan effect at each side of the center seam. The skirt measures about eight yards round at the bottom in the medium sizes. Rings, that may be bought expressly for the purpose, are sewed on the inside of the skirt a short distance from the top and an elastic is passed through them and tacked to hold the fulness gracefully in position. The placket is finished above the seam nearest the center at the left side, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

Light-weight woollens, such as cheviot, serge, etc., may be fashioned in this manner, and so may many novelty goods.

We have pattern No. 8844 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt calls for thirteen yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or nine yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

#### LADIES' BISHOP SHIRT-SLEEVE, WITH LINK CUFF.

(For Illustration see Page 559.)

No. 1080.—A stylish bishop shirt-sleeve is here pictured made of heliotrope and white striped shirting and finished with machine-stitching. The sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom and finished with straight cuffs that close with link buttons. It is made with an opening which is finished with an underlap and a pointed overlap in regular shirt-sleeve style.

The cuff may contrast with the sleeve. White linen is now much used for the cuffs and collars of colored shirt-waists. All the washable fabrics, such as percale, cheviot, dimity, silk gingham, etc., are available for this mode.

We have pattern No. 1080 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves will need three yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

#### LADIES' ELEVEN-GORED SKIRT, HAVING A BACKWARD-TURNING PLAIT OVER EACH SEAM.

(KNOWN AS THE CONSUELO SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 552.)

No. 8860.—Other views of this skirt may be obtained by referring to figures Nos. 328 R and 332 R in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*. At figure A 82 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896, it is shown differently developed.

The garment is very handsome in effect and is styled the Consuelo skirt. It is highly commended for silk, but is in this instance shown made of lustrous mohair. Eleven gores are comprised in the skirt and the joining of each gore is concealed by a backward-turning plait: this gives the effect of a broad box-plait in front and causes deep flute-folds to stand out all round with stately grace. A tape tacked on the inside of the skirt a short distance from the top holds the fulness well in

position. The skirt measures about six yards and a half round at the foot in the medium sizes. The placket is finished above the center seam and the skirt is completed by a belt.

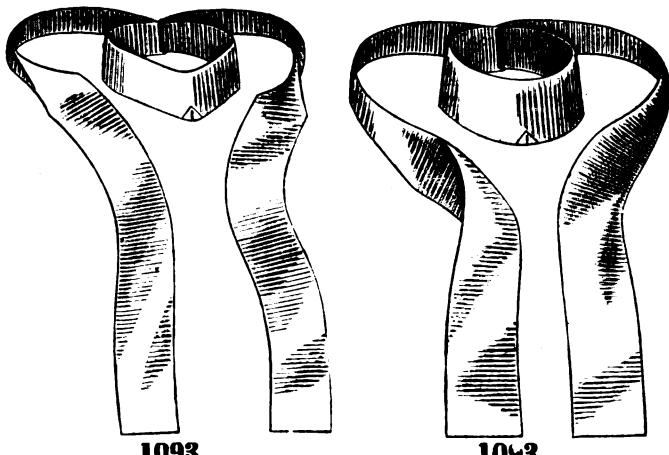
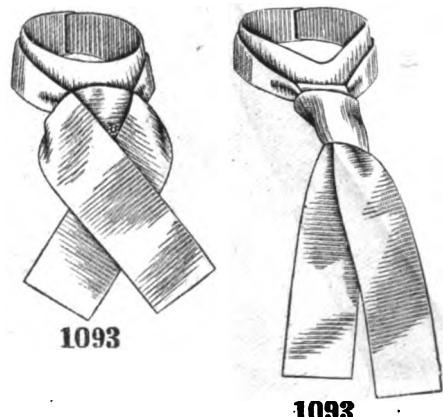
Lustrous taffeta or faille in Persian or Dresden coloring will be chosen for the skirt, as well as the brilliant chamélon *poult de soie* when the skirt is to do duty for social functions. Many of the thin Summer fabrics will also be made up in this manner. The skirt is in itself ornamental enough to obviate the necessity for trimming.

We have pattern No. 8860 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs twelve yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a half thirty inches wide, or eight yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

#### LADIES' CIRCULAR FULL RIPPLE SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 558.)

No. 8831.—At figure No. 313 R in this number of *THE DELINEATOR* this shapely skirt is shown



#### LADIES' STOCK-TIES. (FOR WEAR OVER NECK-BANDS AND TO BE ARRANGED IN ASCOT OR FOUR-IN-HAND STYLE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

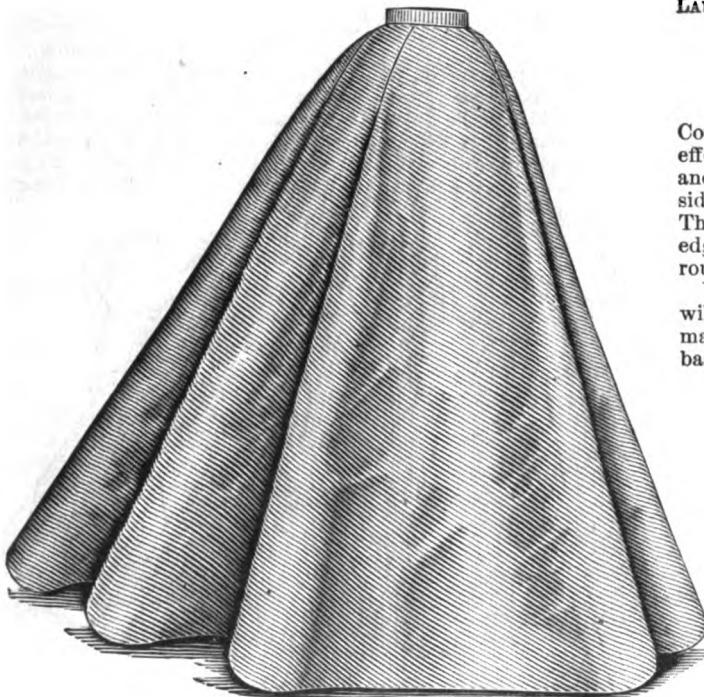
(For Description see Page 547.)

made of gray cloth and decorated with gilt braid. It is also seen at figure A 83 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896.

The skirt is here pictured made of serge, and is in full circular shape. It is quite wide, measuring about six yards round at the bottom in the medium sizes. At the front and sides the skirt is smooth at the top, but below the hips the sides break into deep, outstanding flutes. The bias back edges are joined nearly to the top at the center of the back and above the seam a placket is finished. The fulness at the back is laid in four small box-plaits between two backward-turning plaits, the plaits spreading in deep organ-pipe folds that are held in place by a strap tacked to them underneath. The skirt is finished with a belt.

Silk, cheviot, mohair, serge, light-weight faced cloth and dress goods of all varieties are selected for skirts of this kind and trimming may be applied or not, as desired.

We have pattern No. 8331 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt of one material for a lady of medium size, will require nine yards twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards thirty inches wide, or six yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths



8320

*Side-Front View.*

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, SIDE-PLAISTED AT THE BACK AND HAVING UNDERFOLDED PLAITS FORMING DEEP FLUTES AT THE SIDE SEAMS BELOW THE HIPS. (KNOWN AS THE CONSUELO SKIRT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 547.)

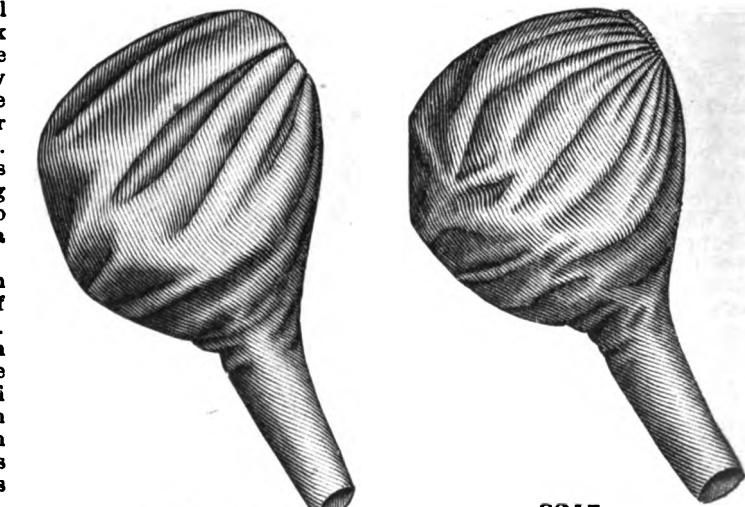
fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' MEDIUM WIDTH CIRCULAR RIPPLE SKIRT. (TO BE SIDE-PLAISTED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.) IN CONSUELO STYLE.

(For Illustrations see Page 554.)

No. 8329.—Other views of this skirt may be obtained by referring to figures Nos. 323 R, 324 R, and 325 R in this magazine. At figures A 86 and A 89 on the Ladies' Plate for Summer, 1896, it is pictured differently made up.

The skirt is remarkably graceful and is here shown made of cheviot. It is circular in shape and of medium width and fits smoothly over the hips at the sides, but breaks into graceful deep ripples below the hips, after the manner of the



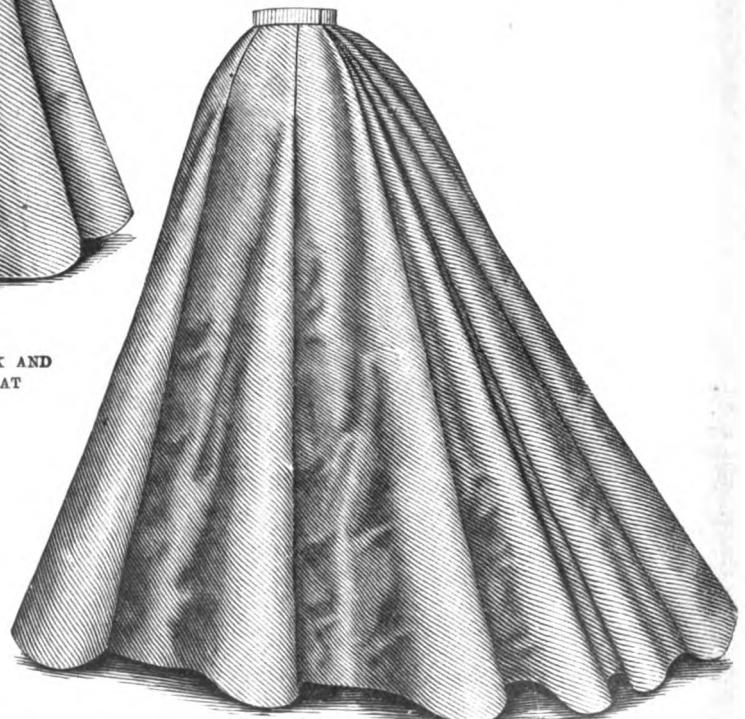
8345

LADIES' ONE-SEAM SMALL LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE TOP.) FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 548.)

Consuelo skirt, the front spreading with the fashionable broad effect at the foot. The placket is made at the center of the back and the skirt may be gathered or side-plaited at the top at each side of the placket, as preferred, both effects being illustrated. The back hangs in tubular folds that expand towards the lower edge of skirt, where it measures about five yards and an eighth round in the medium sizes. The skirt is finished with a belt.

Wool or silk grenadine, silk, mohair or wool serge, and tweed will be suitable for this skirt. The skirt may be made of material contrasting with its bodice. Thus, with a fancy taffeta basque-waist or Louis XV. coat may be worn a skirt of



8320

*Side-Back View.*

light-weight faced cloth or *moiré velouté* in a solid color.

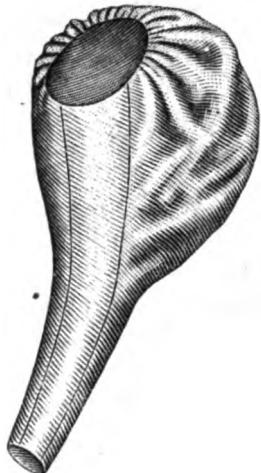
We have pattern No. 8329 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size,



8325

LADIES' TWO-SEAM SMALL LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE. (WITH FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 548.)



8325

the garment will need seven yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or five yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

◆  
LADIES' DIVIDED CYCLING SKIRT, WITH KNICKERBOCKERS, AND A FRONT-GORE THAT MAY BE BUTTONED ON OR OMITTED.

(For Illustrations see Page 555.)

No. 1085.—These engravings illustrate the newest

outside leg-seams; they are drawn in about the knees by elastics in the hems at the lower edges and droop in the regular way. The skirt is in two sections each of circular shaping and having a seam that comes over the corresponding inside leg-seam of the knickerbockers. Above these seams the edges are hollowed out, and the back edges are joined in a center seam with the corresponding edges of the knickerbockers, while the front edges of the knickerbockers and skirt are finished together and closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. In the top of the skirt two deep, forward-turning, overlapping plaits are laid at each side of the closing and two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam, and a belt completing the top is closed in front. The skirt may be worn with or without a front-gore, which, when used, conceals the division at the front. The gore is buttoned on across the top and at the side edges for a short distance from the upper and lower edges. The skirt hangs with exceeding grace, looks well whether the wearer is mounted or standing and is of stylish width, each divided portion measuring nearly three yards at the lower edge in the medium sizes.

The skirt may be made of diagonal, serge, cheviot, linen, duck,

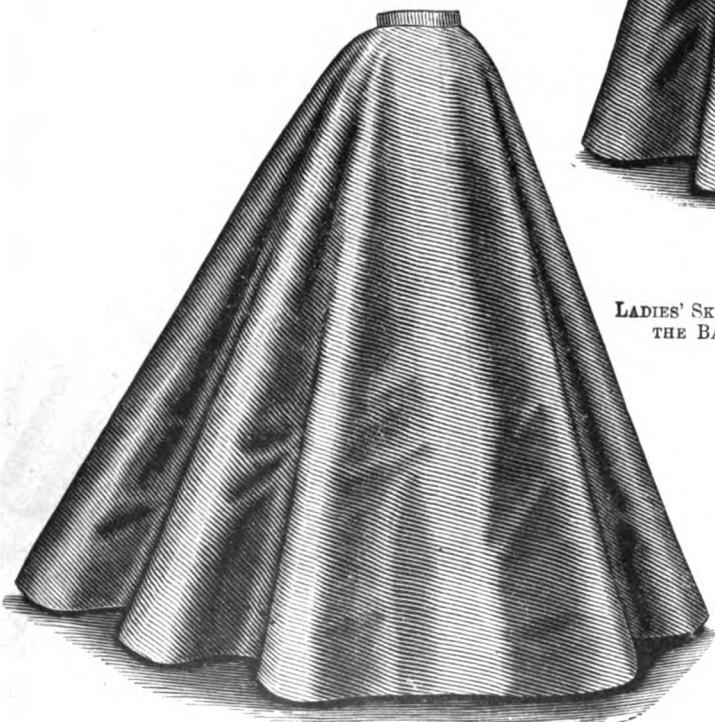


834

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SKIRT, CIRCULAR AT THE FRONT AND SIDES AND IN SIX GORES AT THE BACK, FORMING A FAN. (IN CONSUELO STYLE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 548.)



834

Side-Front View.

style of divided cycling skirt with knickerbockers. The material used is light-brown cloth, with a tailor finish of machine-stitching. The knickerbockers are dart-fitted at the top and have inside and

whipcord, etc. For warm-weather use, the knickerbockers will sometimes be made of linen, preferably the color of the skirt material. A stylish bicycle skirt of this kind was fashioned from navy-blue mixed covert cloth and grass-linen, the latter being used for the knickerbockers. With the skirt was worn a shirt-waist of navy-blue gingham, with a sailor collar and cuffs of navy blue-and-white striped Galatea.

We have pattern No. 1085 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt with the front-gore needs eleven yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or eight yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or six yards fifty inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. The skirt without the front-gore calls for ten yards twenty-seven inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a fourth fifty or fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

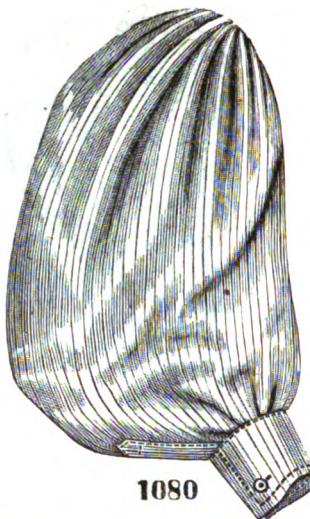
## STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Page 499.)

Feminine fancy now declares for a stock and tie in one. This neck-piece is made of satin, fancy silk, lawn or piqué in several styles, narrow and wide bows, four-in-hand knots and puffs being seen.

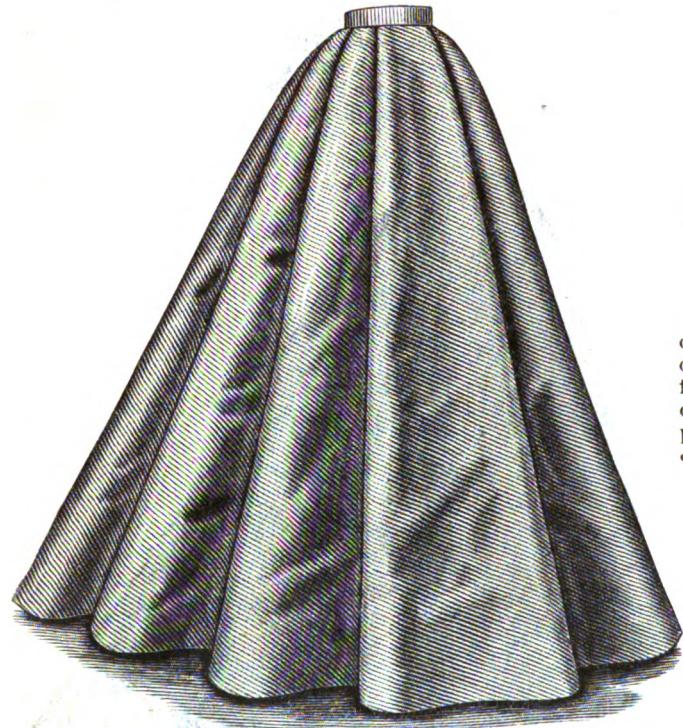
Blouse effects are still prominent in waist decorations, designs for which seem to be almost unlimited, and the close stock remains the favored neck finish.

Exquisite little fichus of chiffon or some other sheer fabric are worn about the shoulders over gowns of organdy or some similar textile, not so much for the protection they may afford



LADIES' BISHOP SHIRT SLEEVE, WITH LINK CUFF. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 549.)

8360  
*Side-Front View.*

LADIES' ELEVEN-GORED SKIRT, HAVING A BACKWARD-TURNING PLAIT OVER EACH SEAM. (KNOWN AS THE CONSUELO SKIRT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 549.)

the wearer as for the dainty effect which they produce.

Other conceits are lace collars and those of batiste or mull embroidery, almost invariably accompanied by a Dresden or Persian ribbon stock.

The method of arranging the Ascot puff and four-in-hand scarf will be instructive to the fashionable young woman who, to be quite up-to-date will find it necessary to add one or more of these to her already long list of accessories.

The ribbon stocks, softly wrinkled and stylishly bowed at the back, still delight the popular fancy and form a pleasing yet simple completion, tending to brighten and freshen a partially worn waist.

Collarettes of grass linen, linen batiste and lace are dressy adjuncts for Summer wear to which Dresden ribbon bows add a dainty touch if artistically arranged and placed. Ladies of taste and leisure can, with the aid of a pattern, make many of these pretty little accessories at a trifling expense. The variety of embroidered edgings and insertions and the enormous stock of ribbons from which to select make it possible without any extravagant outlay to have the newest and most becoming accessories.

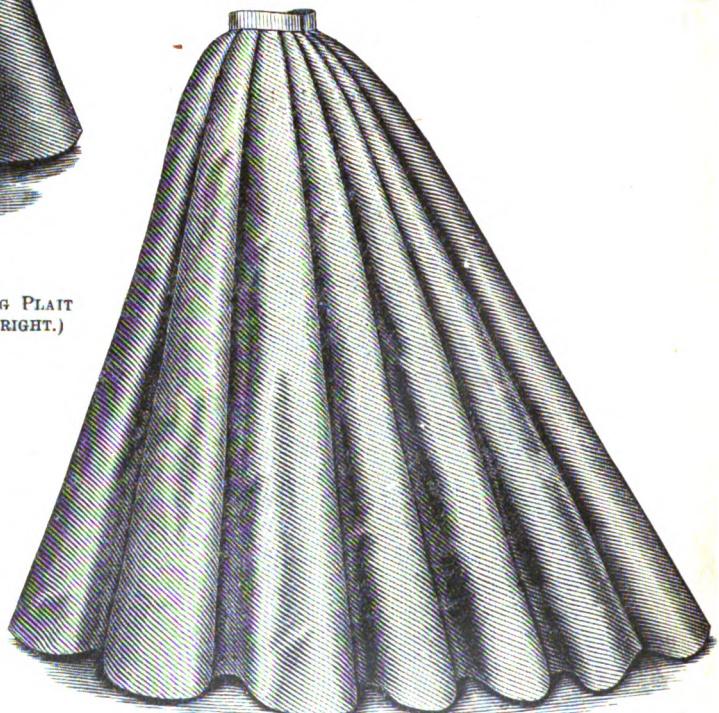
With lawns, dimities, etc., a mull fichu or one of lace or *mousseline de soie* will be effective.

The stock ties are used with shirt-waists and the fancy collars are worn with washable, wool or silk dresses.

FIGURES Nos. 15 X AND 16 X.—LADIES' COLLARETTE.—Rose

silk overlaid with embroidered batiste was used for the points at figure No. 15 X and batiste edging forms the frill. Narrow spangle gimp edges the points and the pretty stock placed over the collar is of Dresden ribbon. The points could be of lace alone if preferred, the material of the gown showing through the openings in the lace. A charming collarette could be made of butter-colored lace points and a frill of fine white embroidered chiffon. The neck ribbon could be yellow of the Dresden variety.

This collarette may be closed at the side or back, a point coming at each side of the front and back in the latter case, and one coming at the front and back and on each shoulder in the former. At figure No. 16 X olive silk and écrù lace edging are combined. The points are of silk ornamented with smaller points of lace and from them a frill of lace droops. A standing collar at the neck is covered with a folded ribbon arranged in

8360  
*Side-Back View.*

a fashionable spreading bow at the back. The pattern of this collarette is No. 1083, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 17 X.—METHOD OF ARRANGING THE ASCOT PUFF AND FOUR-IN-HAND TIE.—Ties made continuous with a close-fitting shaped stock, but identical in shape with those worn by men, are regarded with much favor this year for outing wear, bicycling and kindred uses. This group of illustrations shows the correct method of forming the Ascot puff and four-in-hand knot, styles included in pattern No. 1093, price 5d. or 10 cents.

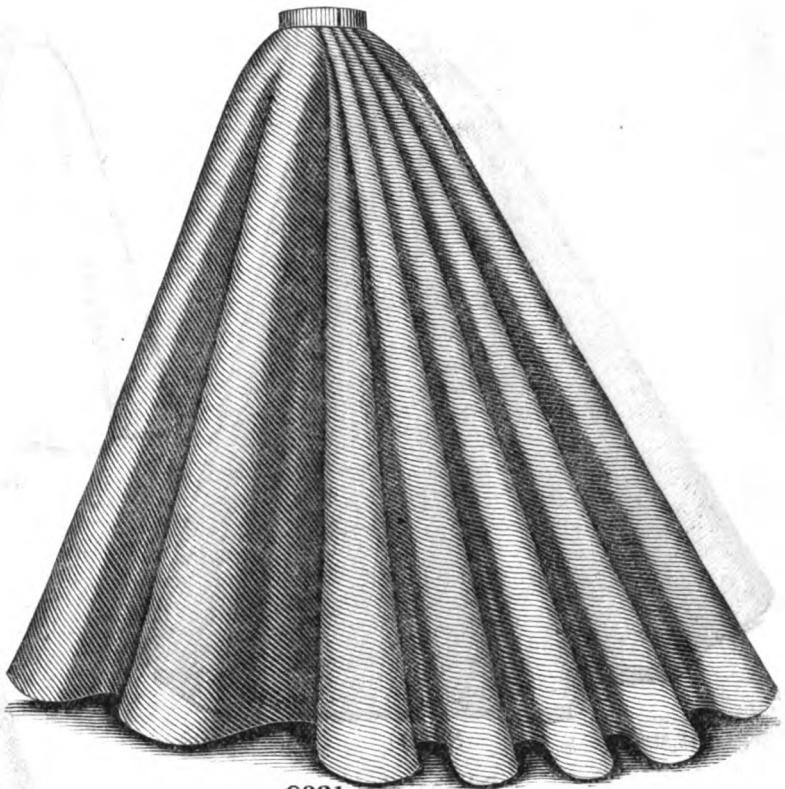
In making the Ascot puff the tie-ends are brought forward as shown at A, the left end being slipped through an opening between the stock and right end. The left end, which is then at the right side, is thrown over the right end and passed up next to the stock as pictured at B. It is then brought down and turned under so that it crosses the right end as shown at C. The right end is now slipped through the loop thus formed and carried over the end, crossing it as shown at D. When both ends are drawn out a knot is formed as pictured at E. The ends are then brought down, that at the right being crossed over its fellow and secured by a scarf-pin. The effect when completed is shown at F.

In tying the four-in-hand knot the ends are drawn forward as at A, bringing the right end at the left side. The right end is passed over the left and brought out again under it (G) and once more folded over the left end, this time being drawn up next to the stock as shown at H. It is then passed down through the loop just formed, as at I, and the knot thus made when drawn tight gives the result depicted at J.

FIGURE No. 18 X.—LADIES' FICHU.—This quaint and dainty accessory was made of white chiffon and chiffon edging and trimmed with narrow chiffon edging by pattern No. 1087, which costs 5d. or 10 cents. The fichu extends out on each shoulder both front and back in tabs, and its tapering ends are crossed below the bust and carried to the sides. A deep chiffon frill follows the outer edge, and a narrow frill trims the inner edge. These fichus are made of silk mull, grass linen and embroidered tissues and trimmed with embroidered chiffon, lace edging and insertion, and plain colored or

style and on it the lace is disposed down the center in a double jabot and in a frill at the neck. A standing collar finishing the neck is covered with a ribbon bowed at the back, and a frill of narrow lace falls softly from its upper edge. Pattern No. 1082, which costs 5d. or 10 cents, provides the design.

FIGURES Nos. 21 X AND 22 X.—LADIES' COLLARS.—The collar shown at figure No. 21 X made of grass linen falls deep in the outline of a sailor collar at the back, where it is curved to form



8331

*Side-Back View.*

LADIES' CIRCULAR FULL RIPPLE SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 549.)



8331

*Side-Front View.*

Dresden ribbon bows may sometimes be added with good effect.

FIGURES Nos. 19 X AND 20 X.—LADIES' BLOUSE VEST-FRONT.—Embroidered batiste is pictured in the vest front shown at figure No. 19 X, the lining of light-blue silk showing effectively through the material. The jabot is omitted, and the ribbon folded about the collar and bowed at the back is of light-blue satin. Yellow silk and ribbon would be pretty for a brunette.

The vest front is shown at figure No. 20 X made of rose pink silk and white lace. The soft fulness of the vest droops in blouse

three points, and it is also shaped in points in front of the shoulders, being narrowed below. Three frills of lace edging are applied on the collar to outline it, with attractive results.

The other collar, shown at figure No. 22 X, is also of grass linen. It is in square sailor shape at the back, and is notched in front of the shoulders to form the ends in long revers that are tapered to narrow points at the bottom and shape wide points on the bust. The attractive outline is accentuated by a band of fancy batiste edging near the edge, a full rosette of velvet baby ribbon placed at the end of each notch enhancing the pretty effect. Pattern No. 8367, which costs 5d. or 10 cents, contains both of these collars and also another style.

#### FASHIONABLE HATS.

(For Illustrations see Page 505.)

This season bids fair to be a luxurious one in millinery. Flowers galore blossom on fields of fancy straw or chiffon and to offset them are ribbons of bewildering loveliness, rosettes of delicate-hued velvet or lace and, last but surely not least, graceful plumes. The display of Dresden and Persian ribbons this season is extremely handsome and their beautifying power in millinery can hardly be overestimated. The colors shown in their combinations are never vivid yet the most artistic, soft shadings and shot effects are secured.

Malines is a novelty used in trimming both hats and bonnets, for which purpose it is made up into *choux* and bows. Some-

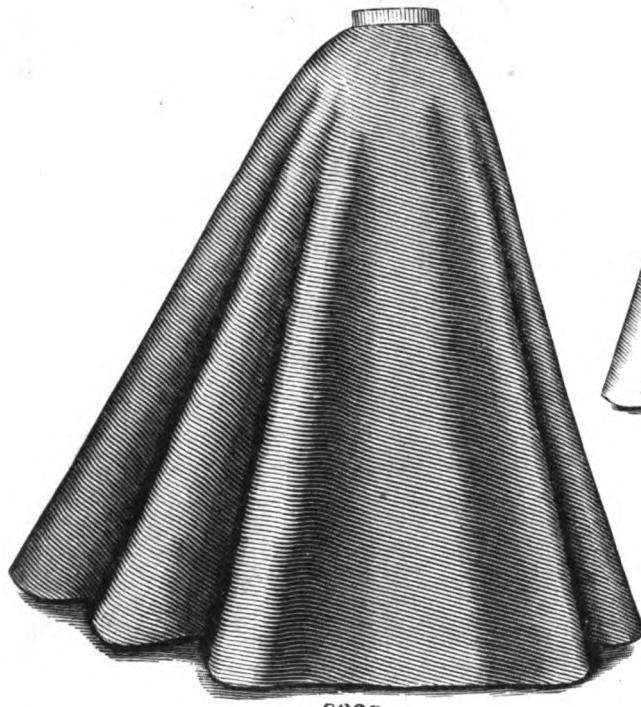
times two colors are employed in a *chou* of Malines, always an effective combination with floral garniture foliage or wings.

Spangled hair-net, ribbon and fancy grasses arranged with studied carelessness forms an exceptionally pretty combination. Feathers are associated with flowers on the newest models.

Silver or gilt buckles enriched with vari-colored stones are popular and dressy on evening toques or bonnets that are

FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' HAT.—This hat is of light-brown rough straw. From its edge a doubled ruffle of violet figured silk stands out in flutes, with novel effect. Violets with their leaves are disposed in a small bunch at the right side and more abundantly at the back and left side, a full black aigrette rising above those at the left. The violet stems extend downward toward each side at the back and a few leaves also fall artistically upon the hair. Dark and light purple violets could be used in conjunction on a hat of this kind.

FIGURE No. 2.—LADIES' HAT.—This simple but striking hat is shaped in dark-brown fine straw. The brim curves down slightly toward the sides and double loops of blue-and-gold changeable ribbon stand out broadly upon it. The ribbon is bordered at its upper edge with self-colored fancy straw and is caught against the crown in front by a broad fancy gilt buckle. A vari-colored Mercury wing is placed at each side just back of loops, giving to the trimming a stylish height which in most cases is very becoming.



Side-Front View.

LADIES' MEDIUM-WIDTH CIRCULAR RIPPLE SKIRT. (TO BE SIDE-PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.) IN CONSUELO STYLE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 550.)

adorned with Malines, point appliqué lace or spangled hair-net.

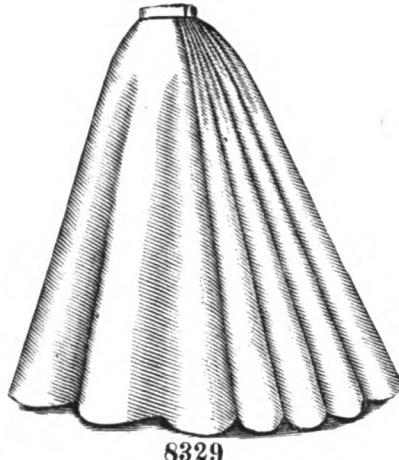
Rhinestone ornaments are sometimes made to secure relief from sombre trimmings, turquoises being frequently united with them. Plaided straw hats or plaided straw crowns united with brims of black, white or butter-colored straw are fashionable and the decoration on such hats duplicates the colors in the plaid.

Laces are seen in cream or pure white tints and may be associated with all kinds of trimming. The ever graceful aigrettes appear this season in contrasts of color and are charmingly dainty.

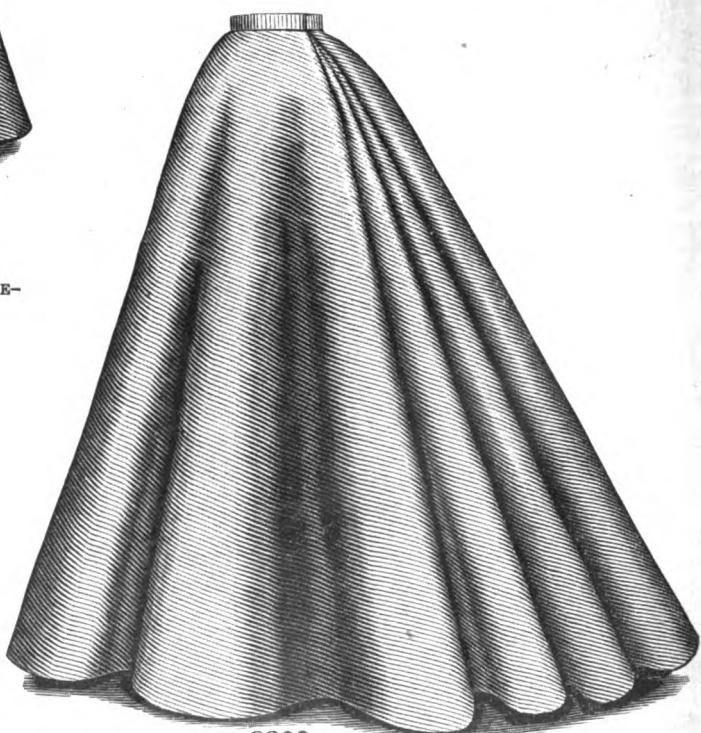
Harmonious color effects are the rule in the most stylish hats, although one occasionally sees some glaring contrasts. Warm and cold tints are, as a rule, tastefully commingled. Too much brilliancy of color is never effective, hence the prevalence of sheer, soft trimmings that serve to tone down the very gay coloring seen in flowers. A knowledge of how to subdue the bright and light up the too sombre hues is essential in trimming or selecting a hat, and the woman who understands the science of color comprehends one of the most important of the fine points of dress.

Fashion decrees that trimming shall be most lavishly bestowed on the backs of hats, though the fronts are by no means neglected. Crowns are of many shapes and brims, too, show varied curves and indentations and may be either wide or narrow.

The sailor hat holds its own, as usual, and it now appears decked with flowers of all descriptions, its beauty being further enhanced by bows of ribbon judiciously selected and becomingly placed.



8329



Side-Back View.

FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' HAT.—In this hat a brim of black net shirred upon a wire frame is combined with a fancy black straw crown. The brim is turned up sharply at the back and is also rolled slightly in front and its under surface is crossed by several bands of jet. White flowers and green leaves are mingled with light-green Dresden ribbon in the decoration, which is placed at the sides and back, some of the flowers drooping upon the hair at the back.

FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' CARRIAGE HAT.—The showy character of this hat suggests its use for driving and other dressy wear. It is shaped in light-lilac fancy straw. The brim is bent up from the face becomingly and is reversed sharply at the back.

The low crown is smothered in a mass of light and dark lilacs from the midst of which a fine black aigrette rises. Lilac leaves are mingled with the flowers and an American Beauty rose with its foliage is placed at each side. A loop of rose-pink velvet and a lilac spray fall below the hat at the back.

FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—On this hat of natural-colored rough straw an artistic trimming of Dresden ribbon and fine white flowers with their foliage appears. A ribbon bow with spreading loops and ends is placed on the crown near the front and a few leaves mingle with the loops, while the flowers almost cover the brim at the front and sides. The idea could be successfully carried out in cord-edged double-faced black satin ribbon and violets or any preferred flower.

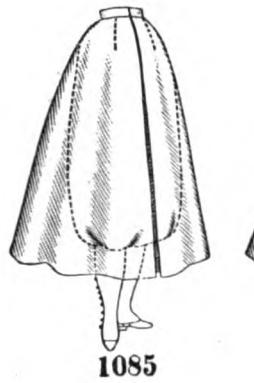
FIGURE No. 6.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.—This hat of gray fancy straw has a low crown, and a broad brim poked just a trifle in front to display two lovely poppies underneath. Black plumes are gracefully disposed at the left side, and from *poufs* of gray chiffon at the right rises a full aigrette. The hat will look charming above a fresh young face and could be worn for light mourning.

FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' SMALL HAT.—This hat is of the turban order and is very jaunty. The shape is in gray fancy straw and shows a brim bent in a curve at the center of the front against a low, rounding crown. Violets are placed in the indentation and the same flowers and their leaves are disposed generously at each side, a fancy aigrette rising at the left side of the back. The hat, in brighter colors, would prove becoming to young faces.

FIGURE No. 8.—LADIES' HAT.—A large black bird is a stylish feature of the decoration of this prettily bent hat of light-green straw.

The bird is placed directly in front against the low crown, the wings being poised with admirable effect. At the sides is a prettily fluted arrangement of black velvet ribbon having a fancy edge. This hat would be quite as effective if flowers were used instead of ribbon.

FIGURE No. 9.—YOUNG LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—Light-green fancy straw was chosen for this youthful hat, which is of the popular short back sailor style. At the back is a black aigrette



1085



1085



1085

Side-Back View.

LADIES' DIVIDED CYCLING SKIRT, WITH KNICKERBOCKERS, AND A FRONT-GORE THAT MAY BE BUTTONED ON OR OMITTED. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 551.)



1085

Side-Front View

balanced by a spray of heliotrope rising high at the left side. Heliotrope and pink rose-buds accompanied by foliage are strewn with a lavish hand upon the brim at the front and right side, and dainty bows of light Dresden ribbon in a pink, green and heliotrope color scheme are arranged at each side of the back to show prettily against the hair.

FIGURE No. 10.—LADIES' HAT.—This hat, charming for dressy occasions, is of natural-colored fancy straw. It has a brim-facing of light-blue velvet. Rhinestone ornaments and light-blue ribbon with a fancy border contribute effectively to the trimming. The flowers are purple orchids. The ribbon is unconventionally arranged in an up-standing ruffle against the crown in front, the ornaments and orchid leaves appearing in its folds. Flowers give height and are also disposed at the left side under the brim, which is bent up at this point.

"KINDERGARTEN PAPERS" IN BOOK FORM.—The marked interest and approval shown the "Kindergarten Papers," by Mrs. Sara Miller Kirby, just concluded in THE DELINEATOR, and the continuous demand for back numbers of the magazines containing them, have induced us to reissue them in book form. In these papers Mrs. Kirby makes comprehensive and popular review of the whole Kindergarten system, beginning with a brief biography of Friedrich Froebel, and then proceeding to a graphic and detailed description of the

gifts, occupations and games and of the way they are used. There are also chapters on Christmas work, on the home Kindergarten, on training and training schools, on the preparation of topics and on the literature and materials used.

The book will be published in the Metropolitan Culture Series, and will cost Four Shillings or One Dollar a copy. It will be handsomely printed and bound, and, it is expected, will be ready for distribution about May 1st. Orders will be now received and copies will be sent as soon as issued.

## Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 335 R.—MISSES' ETON COSTUME.  
(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 335 R.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8350 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in

tive decoration. The Eton jacket is removable and is worn over a blouse-waist that has a box-plait over the closing and gathered fulness at each side of the plait, the fulness drooping slightly at the center over the fancy belt. A neat satin band-bow gives a finishing touch to the standing collar. The jacket is completed

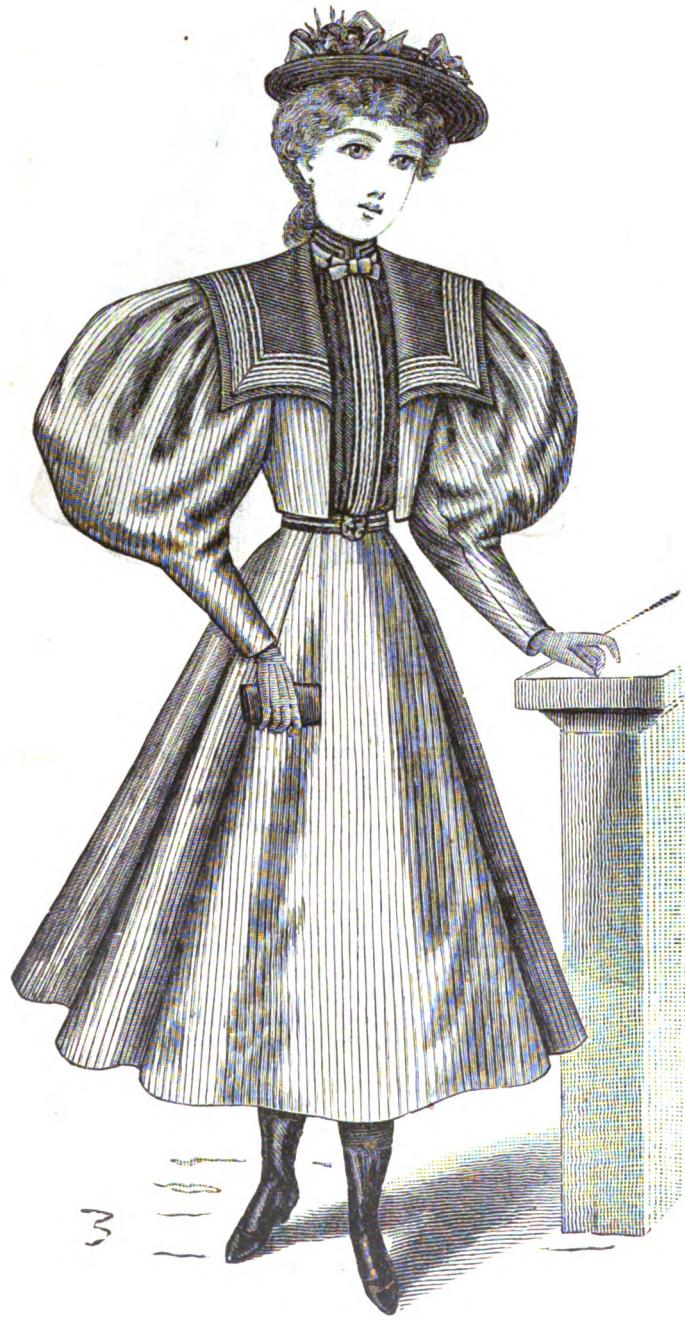


FIGURE No. 335 R.—This illustrates MISSES' ETON COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 8350 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.  
(For Description see this Page.)

seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 560 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Plain and striped mohair form the pretty combination here seen in the costume and wide and narrow braid provide effec-



FIGURE No. 336 R.—This illustrates MISSES' DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8328 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.  
(For Description see Page 567.)

with a sailor collar that is attractively decorated with braid and falls deep and square at the back, its broad, curved ends terminating at the bust. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves flare above the elbow and fit closely below.

The five-gored skirt, which is gathered at the back, falls in

deep flutes at the sides and back and flares broadly at the front.

This is a very becoming style for slender, undeveloped figures and may appropriately be made up in mohair, serge, novelty suitings and some washable fabrics.

The straw hat is decorated with flowers and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 336 R.—MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 556.)

FIGURE No. 336 R.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pat-



FIGURE No. 337 R.—This illustrates MISSES' EMPIRE DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8332 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 558.)

tern, which is No. 8328 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 561 of this magazine.

Very attractive and graceful is the dress here shown made of figured challis and fine lace net. It has a straight, full skirt

5

hanging in soft folds from the waist, which is closed at the back. The waist has full center-backs between smooth side-backs that are each laid in a backward-turning plait near their back edges, the side-backs flaring toward the shoulders. The side-fronts correspond with the side-backs and lap over the side edges of a full center-front that droops stylishly in French fashion. The neck is trimmed with a lace ruching on which a ribbon bow is set at each side; similar ruching encircles the bands finishing the three-quarter length puff-sleeves, which are double-skirred at the top. A long bow drooping over the skirt is placed at the center of the front on a twist of ribbon that encircles the waist.



FIGURE No. 338 R.—This illustrates MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8357 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 558.)

Many combinations will be devised for this pretty style. Organdy, linen or cotton, lawn, grass linen and similar fabrics will unite pleasingly with silk or chiffon, and trimming will be supplied by ribbon, fancy bands, lace, etc.

The fancy straw hat is adorned with flowers and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 337 R.—MISSES' EMPIRE DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 557.)

FIGURE No. 337 R.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pat-



FIGURE No. 339 R.—This illustrates MISSES' EMPIRE JACKET.—The pattern is No. 8326 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

tern, which is No. 8332 and costs 1s. 6d. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years, and may be seen again on page 568 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Figured and white lawn are here tastefully combined in this quaint Empire dress and lace edging and ribbon supply the decoration. In its present development the dress is charming for party wear but will be made with a high neck and full-length sleeves for day use. The full front and full backs of the short Empire waist are gathered at the top and bottom and the waist is finished with a belt, to which the fully gathered skirt is joined. The waist is closed at the back. Falling from the low round neck is a smooth Bertha of figured lawn in two sections, that separate in long points at the center of the front and back and extend in long points on the elbow puff-sleeves. Handkerchief cuffs give a quaint touch to the sleeves and their corners are tacked. A fancy ribbon encircles the waist and is artistically bowed in long loops and ends at the left side.

To wear at small or large entertainments the dress will be made of silk, organdy, fine lawn, mull or dotted Swiss and trimmed with lace embroidery and ribbon. For ordinary wear cashmere, crépon, vailing or novelty goods will be chosen. A dainty gown of this sort may be fashioned from pin-dotted pink Swiss. The Bertha and cuffs may be cut from the goods and trimmed with several rows of cream Valenciennes lace insertion and edging. A pink-and-cream striped silk ribbon sash may be tied about the waist.

FIGURE No. 338 R.—MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 557.)

FIGURE No. 338 R.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8357 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen differently made up on page 562 of this magazine.

Pale-heliotrope silk, darker velvet and white lace effect the charming combination here pictured in this youthful dress. The full skirt hangs in free folds from the round body, which is made upon a fitted lining and closed at the back. The front and backs have gathered fulness in the lower part and are turned over in three-cornered revers at the top, revealing a full yoke that is Shirred to form a frill about the neck. The revers are faced with velvet and decorated with pearl buttons and from their outer edges falls a soft lace frill that gives the effect of a Bertha. The sleeves have large gathered puffs ending at the elbows, and a wrinkled ribbon matching the velvet is passed about the waist and fastened under a bow of long loops and ends at the back.

The sheer fabrics will make up prettily in this dress, as will also challis, camel's-hair and canvas weaves. Gimp, lace edging and insertion, ribbon, etc., are dainty trimmings.



FIGURE No. 339 R.—MISSES' EMPIRE JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 339 R.—This illustrates a Misses' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8326 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen differently portrayed on page 567.

Light-tan faced cloth and golden-brown velvet are effectively united in the jacket, which is known both as the Empire jacket and the new box coat. A wide box-plait is laid in the loose back and fronts at each side of the center and the fronts and back are joined to a square yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams. The fancy collarette and the stylish rolling collar are of velvet overlaid with lace and outlined with gimp. The handsome Paquin sleeves are completed with turn-up flaring cuffs that match the collar.

Silk and faced cloth in black or colors and covert and mixed cloths

are commended for the jacket, and lace, open-work embroidery resembling lace, jet or gimp will provide suitable decoration.

The brown hat is adorned with flowers.

FIGURE No. 340 R.—This illustrates GIRLS' DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8327 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 559.)

FIGURE No. 340 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 558.)

FIGURE No. 340 R.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8327 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 564 of this magazine.

Dotted, plain and embroidered linen batiste in the natural linen color are here pleasingly united and embroidered edging contributes harmonious decoration. The round waist is closed at the back and arranged over a fitted body. The upper part of the waist is a pointed yoke and the full portions are gathered at the top and bottom, the front drooping slightly. A belt finishes the bottom of the waist and a Bertha of the plain linen bordered with a frill of embroidered edging follows the lower edge of the yoke and stands out in deep points on the sleeves. A pointed belt covers the plain belt and is closed at the left side. A frill of embroidered edging rises above the standing collar. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed by round cuffs.

The full, straight skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom, is gathered quite full at the top and joined to the waist.

Plain linen spotted with cotton or silk dots may be combined with plain or semi-transparent linen made up over colored percale as here illustrated. Heavily embroidered linen or that which is perforated and effectively made over silk or Silesia may be chosen, or replaced by silk gingham, cotton batiste, dimity, lawn or organdy for a dress of this style, with lace or embroidered edging for decoration.

The hat is trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

FIGURE No.  
341 R.—GIRLS'  
DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No.  
341 R.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8364 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 564 of this number of THE DELINERATOR.

This is a picturesque gown for little maidens and a very pretty effect is here produced in it by the union of plain and embroidered nainsook, with a decoration of insertion and edging. The waist has a full, gathered

front and backs joined to a square yoke and is closed at the back. It is provided with a fitted lining that may be used or not. Square-cornered epaulets stand out over the full bishop sleeves, which are completed with wristbands overlaid with



FIGURE No. 341 R.—This illustrates GIRLS' DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8364 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)



FIGURE No. 342 R.—This illustrates MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST.—The pattern is No. 8348 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

insertion. The standing collar is also trimmed with insertion. The straight, full skirt is joined to the body.

Very effective combinations could be carried out in challis, zephyr gingham, organdy and silk and fancy silk, embroidery or lace.

Ribbon and flowers are mingled on the flaring straw hat.

FIGURE No. 342 R.—MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 342 R.—This depicts a Misses' shirt-waist. The pattern, which is No. 8348 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is again portrayed on page 569.

This pretty shirt-waist is here pictured made of dark-blue lawn pin-dotted in white, with white lawn for the collar and cuffs. The fronts are closed with studs through a box-plait at the center and have pretty fulness at each side gathered at the neck. A square yoke is stitched on the back, which is smooth at the top but has fulness below drawn in by tapes that are tied over the fronts to hold the fulness in closely at the waist. A pretty feature is the large sailor-collar, which is trimmed with a frill of edging put on under a feather-stitched band and stands out on flaring bishop shirt-sleeves. The sleeves are slashed and finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps in regular shirt-sleeve style and are completed with rolling link cuffs trimmed to match the collar. A spangle belt displaces one included in the pattern.

Such a shirt-waist is suitable for wash silk, the lovely grass



FIGURE NO. 343 R.—This illustrates GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.—The pattern is No. 8368 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

linens, dotted or striped batiste, figured nainsooks and other similar fabrics.

FIGURE NO. 343 R.—GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 343 R.—This illustrates a Girls' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8368 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently pictured on page 568 of this magazine.

The little jacket is jaunty in its present development in écrû French flannel, with a decoration of gilt soutache braid and buttons. The loose fronts are lapped and closed in regular double-breasted style with button-holes and gilt buttons below lapels in which they are reversed by a rolling collar that shapes square tabs at the ends and forms notches with the lapels. Laps cover openings to side pockets. A close adjustment is made at the back and sides, which stand out in large ripples below the waist. Gathered one-seam leg-o-mutton sleeves complete this natty top-garment.

This is a favorite jacket for girls and will be made of cloth, serge, cheviot and mixed coatings. Braid

or stitching will give the finish. Two rows of black soutache braid may outline all the free edges of a dark-red cloth jacket of this kind. The braid may be scrolled in the corners of the pocket-laps and at intervals along the front and lower edges.

The straw sailor hat is trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 344 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 561.)

FIGURE NO. 344 R.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8361 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 568 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The pretty combination of tan and brown serge shown in the present development of the dress is given a more pleasing effect by the decoration of gilt braid and gilt buttons. The dress has a five-gored skirt that is gathered at the back and sewed to the waist. The low-necked full front and back of the waist are gathered at the bottom, the front drooping slightly in blouse fashion; they are smooth at the top and a V in the top of the front at the center is outlined with buttons. Above the front and backs the high-necked lining is faced with the dark goods and decorated with braid to have the effect of a yoke. The closing is made at the back and a Bertha in two sections falls from the low-necked portions in pretty ripples. The full puff-sleeves are finished to have the effect of round cuffs and the braid-trimmed belt is closed with a fancy buckle. The neck is finished with a standing collar.

Dresses are made up in this style of two shades of cashmere, camel's-hair, mohair, cheviot and novelty goods,



8350



8350

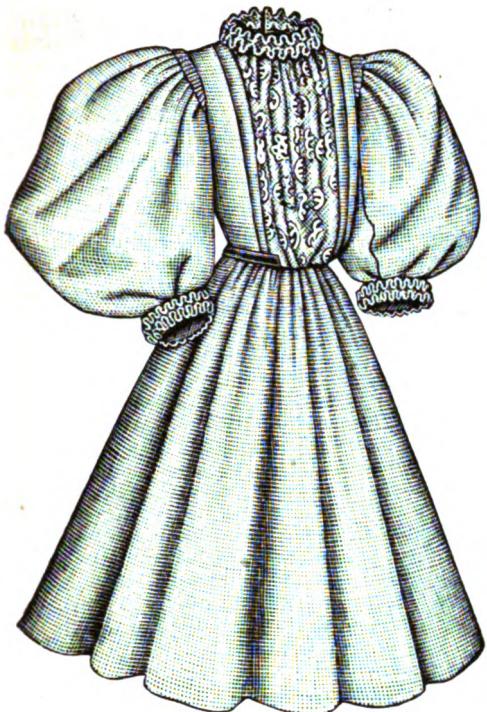
Front View.

8350

Back View.

MISSES' ETON COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET, A BLOUSE-WAIST (THAT MAY BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING), AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

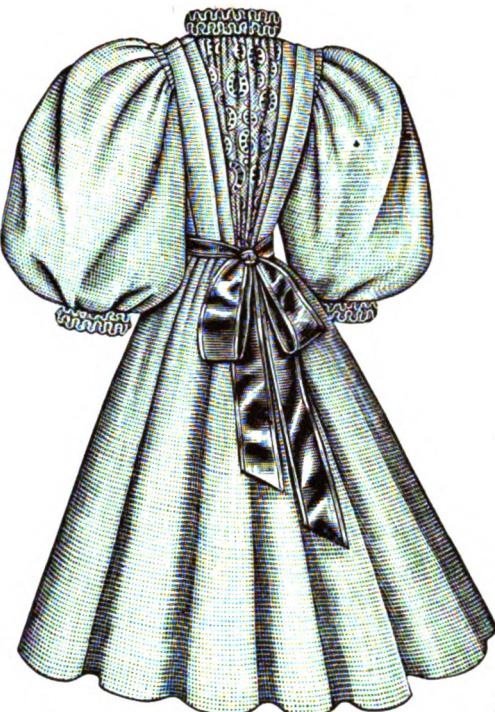
(For Description see Page 561.)



8328

*Front View.***MISSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT AND THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)**

(For Description see this Page.)



8328

*Back View.*

and the decoration may be ribbon, lace or embroidery. A **stylish gown may be made of white canvas and Persian silk.**

**MISSES' ETON COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET, A BLOUSE-WAIST (THAT MAY BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING), AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT.**

(For Illustrations see Page 560.)

No. 8350.—Plain and striped mohair are associated in this costume at figure No. 335 R in this number of **THE DELINEATOR**, braid providing the decoration.

The Eton styles have perennial popularity and the costume here shown made of serge and silk and decorated with batiste embroidery and ribbon is especially youthful and pretty.

The blouse-waist may be made with or without a body lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams. The seamless back is smooth across the shoulders and has gathered fulness at the waist-line drawn well to the center; it joins the fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts droop prettily and are gathered at the top and waist-line at each side of a box-plait which is formed at the front edge of the right front and conceals the closing. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, are gathered at the top and droop with a pretty flare above the elbow, the effect below being close. A wrinkled stock of ribbon bowed stylishly at the back gives a fashionable completion to the standing collar, and a belt of French gilt surrounds the waist.

The independent Eton jacket opens all the way down, revealing the blouse-waist attractively. Its loose fronts meet its seamless back in shoulder and under-arm seams and the sailor collar falls deep and square at the back and has broad curved ends which reach to the bust. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves are Shirred twice at the top and flare stylishly above the elbow.

The five-gored skirt falls in deep flutes below the hips and is gathered at the back. It shows a broad flare at the front and is of desirable width, measuring about three yards and three-quarters round at the bottom in the middle sizes. The placket is made above the center seam and the skirt is completed with a belt.

For any of the pretty prints, or for figured piqué, duck, grass linen and some thin wool material the mode is admirable.

We have pattern No. 8350 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket and skirt for a miss of twelve years, needs eight yards and five-eighths of goods twen-

challis and lace net are united in this dress at figure No. 336 R in this magazine, ribbon and ruchings of lace net providing the garniture.

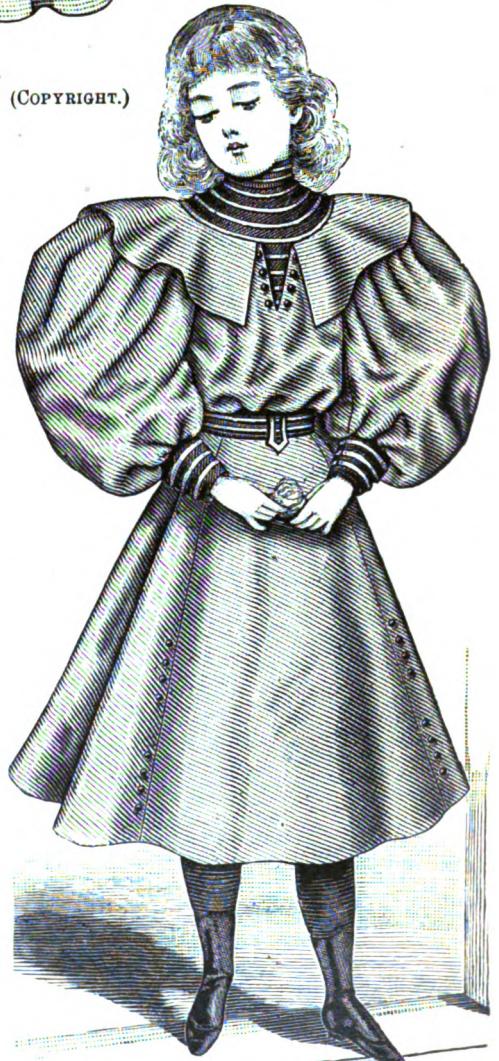
This girlish-looking dress is here represented made up in a combination of plain and embroidered grass linen. The waist is made over a lining smoothly fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and is closed at the back. The full center-front and full center-back are gathered at the top and bottom, the center-front drooping in French fashion, while the center-back is drawn

ty-two inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or six yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or five yards forty-four inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. The blouse-waist calls for four yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

**MISSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT AND THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.**

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8328.—Figured



**FIGURE NO. 344 R.—This illustrates GIRLS' DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8361 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.**

(For Description see Page 560.)

down straight. At each side of the center-front is a side-front with its fulness laid in a lengthwise plait near its hemmed front edge which overlaps the center-front, and at each side of the center-back is a similarly arranged side-back, which is separated from the side-front by an under-arm gore. The neck is prettily finished with a cording of the material and a ruching of lace. The full puff-sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, are in three-quarter length; they are gathered twice at the top and once at the bottom, and completed with narrow bands that are covered with a lace ruching. The straight, full skirt is hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top; it is sewed to the lower edge of the waist with a cording of the material, and a wrinkled ribbon is arranged about the waist and bowed in graceful loops and ends at the back. The skirt measures about three yards round in the middle sizes.

Exceedingly attractive dresses may be made up by this mode from plain and embroidered batiste or chambray, Swiss, Scotch gingham and zephyr. Such materials as Summer silks and soft woollen goods of light

wide, or five yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

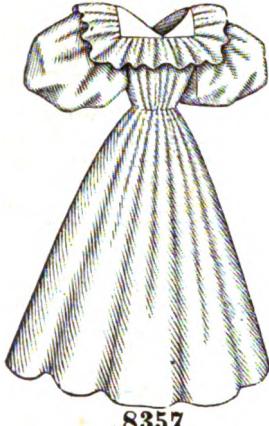
MISSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)  
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8357.—At figure No. 838 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR this dress is shown made up in a stylish combination of pale-heliotrope silk and darker velvet, pearl buttons, dark ribbon and white lace providing the trimming.

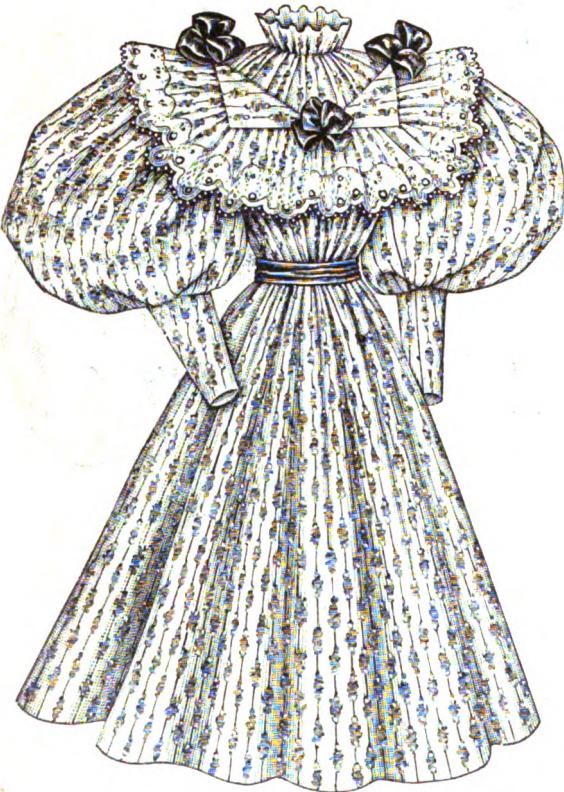
Figured lawn was here selected for the dress, with lace edging and ribbon for decoration. The dress is extremely tasteful and stylish and will be a favorite mode for Summer fêtes. The round waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and is closed at the back. The upper part of the waist consists of a full yoke that is gathered to form a frill above the neck. The full front and backs are separated by under-arm gores and are gathered at the bottom, the fulness being drawn well to the center; at the top they are reversed in four triangular-shaped reverses—one at each side of the center of the front and back—and to the edges of the reverses is joined a deep lace-edged frill of the material that gives a stylish Bertha effect. On the coat-shaped sleeves are arranged large puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom and extend to just below the elbow. A straight, full skirt, which is hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, is sewed to the

lower edge of the waist and a wrinkled ribbon is passed around the waist and bowed in long loops and ends at the back. The skirt measures about three yards and a half round in the middle sizes. For party wear the dress may be made with a low neck and elbow sleeves, as shown in the small engraving.

Grass linen, lawn in delicate colors, the Dresden dimities, linen batiste or any of the dainty Summer fabrics now shown will develop attractively in a dress of this description, and ribbons will be the favored trimming. If

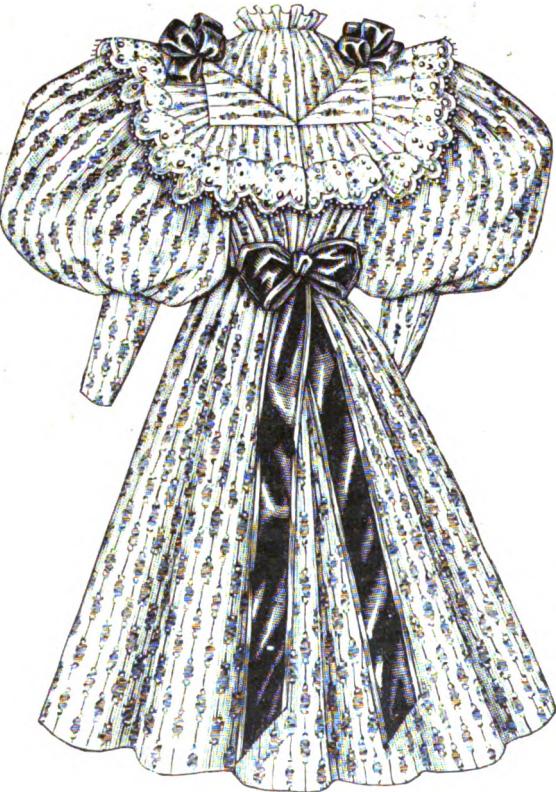


8357



8357

Front View.



8357

Back View.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

weight will also prove satisfactory in combination with some other fabric. Fancy silk and chiffon may be happily united by the mode.

We have pattern No. 8328 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, calls for six yards of plain grass linen thirty inches wide, and a yard of all-over embroidered grass linen thirty inches wide. Of one material, it requires eight yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards thirty inches

the dress is made of a heavier fabric than these mentioned, velvet ribbon will trim it.

We have pattern No. 8357 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, needs ten yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or seven and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or six yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

## MISSES' EMPIRE DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8332.—This dress is shown made up in a combination of plain and figured lawn at figure No. 337 R in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*, lace edging and fancy ribbon supplying the decoration.

The dress is in quaint Empire style and is here shown made of figured challis combined with silk and lace net. It may be made with a high or round neck and with full-length or elbow puff-sleeves. The waist is made over a high-necked lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and the closing is made at the back. The full front and full backs, which are low and round at the neck, are joined in under-arm and very short shoulder seams and gathered at their upper and lower edges; and when a high neck is desired the lining is faced above them with silk overlaid with lace net to have the effect of a round yoke. A Bertha in two sections is a stylish adjunct of the dress; it is joined to the upper edge of the full portions and shapes a deep point at each side of the center of the front and back

and extends in long points on the sleeves, rippling slightly. A standing collar of silk overlaid with lace finishes the high neck. On the coat-shaped sleeves are arranged large puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom and extend to the elbow, and a novelty is introduced in the way of handkerchief cuffs that are made of the silk. The cuffs are turned up over narrow bands, which finish the puffs and are tacked invisibly to position at each of their four corners. The lower edge of the body is sewed to a belt overlaid with lace net and to the belt is joined a straight, full skirt that is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top. The skirt measures three yards and a half round at the bottom in the middle sizes.

This dress will make up prettily in mo-hair, crépon, challis, camel's-hair or lightweight novelty goods in combination with silk or velvet and lace net.

We have pattern No. 8332 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress calls for five yards and an eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-fourths of silk twenty inches wide, and seven-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it will require ten yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards thirty inches wide, or six yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

## GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8361.—Tan and brown serge form the stylish combination in this dress at figure No. 344 R in this magazine, and gilt braid, buttons and a buckle provide the ornamentation.



8332



8332

Front View.

## MISSES' EMPIRE DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



8361

Front View.



8361

Back View.

## GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

An appropriate and becoming little dress is here shown made of blue and white serge and trimmed with gilt buttons and white braid. The waist is made over a high-necked lining having single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and is closed at the back. The full front and the full backs are

joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams and both are shaped low at the top, the front having a V cut out at the center with fanciful effect; they are gathered at the bottom and the front droops slightly in blouse style. Following the upper edge of the front and backs is a graceful ripple Bertha in two sections that meet at the back and terminate in points at each side of the V. The lining is faced with the white flannel above the full portions and a standing collar of white flannel finishes the neck.

this dress at figure No. 841 R in this magazine, and edging and insertion provide the decoration.

This simple and stylish dress is here pictured made of spotted gingham and decorated with insertion and embroidered edging. The waist is provided with a fitted lining that may be used or not, and is closed at the back. The upper part of the waist is a square yoke fitted with shoulder seams, and to the yoke are joined a full front and full backs that are gathered at the top and bottom, the gathers at the lower edge being covered by a row of insertion. Square-cornered epaulettes lie smoothly over the top of the full bishop sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with narrow wristbands. The



8364

*Front View.*

8364

*Back View.*

**GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)**  
(For Description see this Page.)

The large puff sleeves are arranged on coat-shaped linings, which are faced below to have the effect of round cuffs; they are gathered at the top and bottom and droop stylishly. A five-gored skirt

that is smooth at the top across the front and sides and gathered at the back, is joined to the lower edge of the body and falls in deep flutes below the hips. A pretty gilt belt with a fancy buckle is worn around the waist.

The dress may be made up in challis, camel's-hair, mohair, serge or any novelty goods, with velvet or silk for the facings and braid, ribbon, or passementerie for garniture. Dresden silk and old-rose silk-warp crépon may be united in a gown of this character, and a ribbon sash matching the silk may replace the belt.

We have pattern No. 8361 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs three yards and three-eighths of blue and three-eighths of a yard of white serge each forty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. or 25 cents.

Price of pattern, 1s.

may be fashioned from all-white and flowered white pique, with white open-work embroidery and insertion for trimming. The plain pique will be used for the yoke and epaulettes.



8327



8327

*Front View.*

8327

*Back View.*

**GIRLS' DRESS, WITH BERTHA BRETELLES AND POINTED BELT. (COPYRIGHT.)**  
(For Description see Page 565.)

**GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.)**  
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8364.—Plain and embroidered nainsook are associated in

We have pattern No. 8364 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require six yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

**GIRLS' DRESS, WITH BERTHA-BRETELLES AND POINTED BELT.**

(For Illustrations see Page 564.)

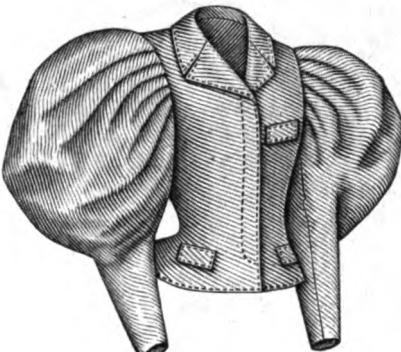
No. 8327.—At figure No. 840 R in this number of **THE DRESSMAKER** this dress is shown made of plain, embroidered and dotted batiste, and trimmed with batiste edging.

The dress is here represented made of a combination of checked pink chambray

and all-over embroidery and trimmed with embroidered edging. The waist is made over a lining that is fitted by single bust darts and shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the back. The upper part of the waist is a pointed yoke to which are joined the full fronts and full backs. The fulness of the front and backs is collected in gathers at the top, and in two rows of Shirring at the bottom which are concealed by an applied belt, the front drooping prettily in blouse fashion. Following the lower edge of the yoke are handsome Bertha-bretelles of the all-over embroidery, which stand out in a long point over each sleeve and narrow towards the back and front, forming a point at the center of the front and separating in points at the center of the back. The standing collar is of all-over embroidery, with a frill of edging at the top. The one-seam bishop sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom, are arranged over large one-seam linings and completed with deep, round cuffs. To the lower edge of the body is joined a straight, full skirt that is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top. A pretty belt made of all-over embroidery forms a point at the center of

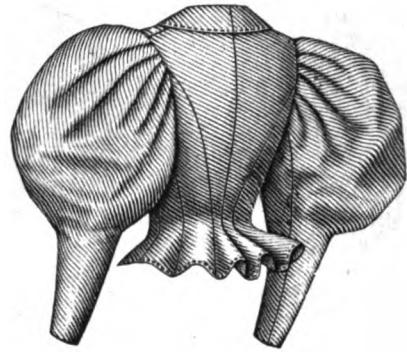


8327



8327

Front View.



8327

Back View.

**MISSES' COVERT JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A SNIP OR NOTCHED COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)**

(For Description see this Page.)

three yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

**MISSES' COVERT JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A SNIP OR NOTCHED COLLAR.)**

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8372.—This serviceable and stylish covert jacket is illus-

trated made of cloth and finished with machine-stitching. It is of fashionable depth and is rendered close-fitting at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being sprung below the waist to form deep flutes that stand out with styl-

ish effect at the back. The loose fronts are closed in a fly and are reversed at the top by the rolling collar, which may be in snip or notched style, as preferred, the pattern making provision for both, as illustrated. Pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets and a left breast-pocket. The two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are plaited at the top and stand out in a stylish way above the elbow.

Jackets of this style are made of faced cloth, whipcord, serge, flannel and fancy coatings and finished with machine-stitching. A specially smart jacket was of light mode broadcloth. Black velvet inlaid the collar and lapels and the edges were double-stitched.

We have pattern No. 8372 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket will need five yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



8335

Front View.



8335

Back View.

**GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE SMOCKED OR SHIRRED AND WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)**

(For Description see Page 568.)

the front and closes at the left side, the overlapping end being slightly pointed. The small engraving shows the dress with the pointed belt and Bertha-bretelles omitted.

Pretty materials for making this dress are grass linen, Scotch ginghams and zephyr, lawn, Swiss, chambray and percale. All-over embroidery in cambric, Swiss, mull or batiste will usually be associated with these fabrics, and lace or embroidered edging

**GIRLS' DRESS.** (TO BE SMOKED OR SHIRRED AND WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 565.)

No. 8335.—This dainty little dress is shown made of rose silk and it may be smocked or shirred, as preferred, both effects being illustrated. It may be worn with or without a guimpe and is provided with a body lining fitted by single bust darts. The dress is deeply hemmed at the bottom and is shaped by shoulder seams only; it is cut low and round at the top, where it is prettily and deeply smocked or shirred, the neck being finished with a cording of the material. It is also deeply smocked or shirred at the waist-line and tacked to the lining, the front drooping softly while the back is drawn down tightly. The short puff sleeves are arranged over smooth one-seam linings and are gathered at the top and deeply smocked or shirred at the bottom; they are finished with a cording of the material.

Pretty dresses will be made up in this way in pale-pink, blue, heliotrope or rose lawn, dimity or chambray and also in plain or fancy silk, China or wash silk or cashmere.

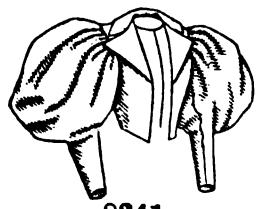
We have pattern No. 8335 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. Of one material for a girl of eight years, the dress requires six yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or four yards and an eighth

thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

**MISSES' JACKET, WITH BELTED NORFOLK BACK.** (FOR CYCLING OR GENERAL OUTDOOR WEAR.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1079.—Cheviot was chosen



8341

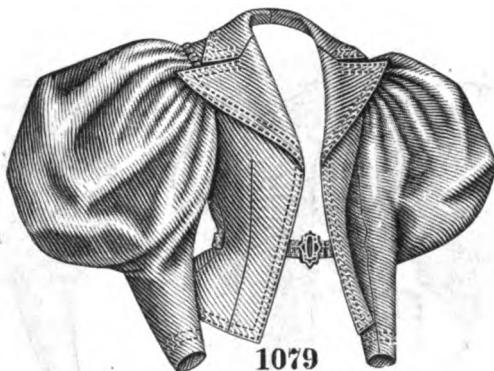
Front View.

**MISSES' ETON JACKET.** (TO BE MADE WITH MEDIUM OR LARGE COLLAR AND LAPELS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

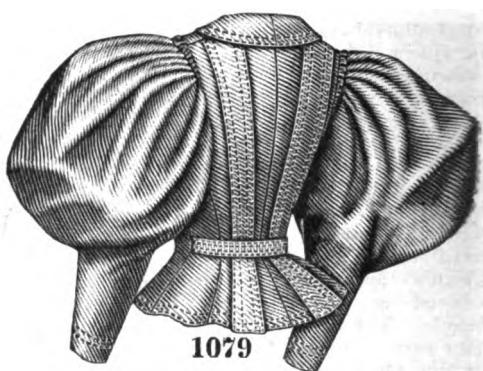
for making this jacket, which has a distinctly jaunty air. The open fronts are fitted by single bust darts and flare decidedly

below the bust; they are reversed in large, pointed lapels by a rolling coat-collar of stylish depth. Under-arm gores, side-back gores extending to the shoulders and a center seam complete the pretty adjustment. The side-back seams are terminated just below the waist-line and over each is stitched a box-plait, the side edges of which are joined to the loose side edges of the



1079

Front View.



1079

Back View.

**MISSES' JACKET, WITH BELTED NORFOLK BACK.** (FOR CYCLING OR GENERAL OUTDOOR WEAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

backs and side-backs to give additional fullness in the skirt, which ripples prettily at the sides. A belt crosses the back and is passed under the fronts through openings in the under-arm seams and closed in front with a buckle. The seams are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style, with two rows of shirring at the top. Stitching finishes the jacket in tailor style.

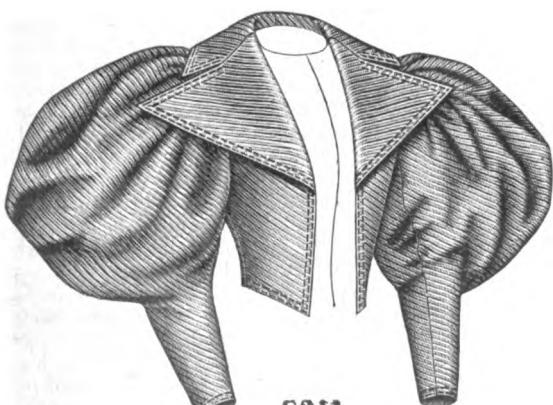
A jacket like this is desirable for bicycling or for general wear and will be made of covert suiting, tailor cloth, plain cheviot, the heather mixtures and other light-weight coatings, stitching is the preferred finish.

We have pattern No. 1079 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket needs four yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

**MISSES' ETON JACKET.** (TO BE MADE WITH MEDIUM OR LARGE COLLAR AND LAPELS.)

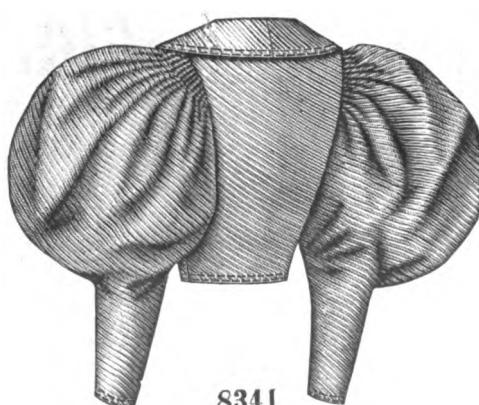
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8341.—This stylish Eton jacket may be made with large or medium collar and lapels and is represented developed in navy-blue serge. Its smooth, seamless back joins the fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams. The jacket extends to the waist-line and is straight across at the back. Its fronts open widely and are pointed at their lower front corners; they are reversed above the bust in pointed lapels that extend beyond the end of the rolling collar.



8341

Front View.



8341

Back View.

**MISSES' ETON JACKET.** (TO BE MADE WITH MEDIUM OR LARGE COLLAR AND LAPELS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

for making this jacket, which has a distinctly jaunty air. The open fronts are fitted by single bust darts and flare decidedly

lar. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped by one seam only and their ample fullness is collected in double shirrings at the top;

they show the fashionable droop and flare above the elbow, while they fit the fore-arm closely. Two rows of machine-stitching finish all the edges of the jacket.

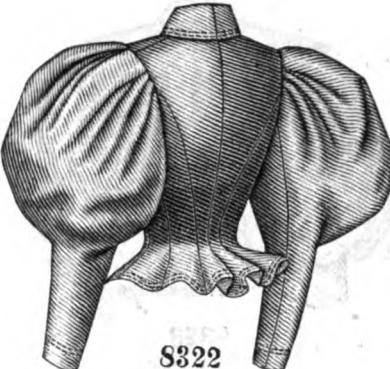
The jacket may be appropriately made of serge, flannel, smooth cloth, fancy suitings, cheviot, etc., and will be finished with one or several rows of stitching made close to the edge



Front View.

MISSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH BOX FRONT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



Back View.

and narrowly or quite widely spaced, according to preference. We have pattern No. 8341 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket of one material for a miss of twelve years, will require four yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

## MISSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH BOX FRONT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8322.—This jacket is characterized by an air of trimness and is one of the newest Spring styles. It is represented made of tan cloth, with a neat finish of machine-stitching. The fronts are in loose box style and are lapped in regular double-breasted fashion to the throat and closed at the left side with a button-hole and button at the top and below the waist and with a fly between. An accurate adjustment at the sides and back is made by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping giving the fashionable long, slender waist and producing slight ripples on the hips and deep flutes at the back. The openings to side pockets in the fronts are finished with small, square-cornered laps. The collar is in military, turn-down style with a high band that is close-set at the throat. Inside and outside seams shape the leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which have moderate fulness at the top collected in two double box-plaits and two downward-turning plaits at each side of the box-plaits.

Very stylish jackets will be made up like this of covert cloth, melton and fancy Spring coatings, the finish invariably being given by stitching. The turn-down portion of the collar will frequently be inlaid with velvet.

We have pattern No. 8322 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket calls for four yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' EMPIRE JACKET (ALSO CALLED THE NEW BOX COAT), WITH SQUARE YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FANCY COLLARETTE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

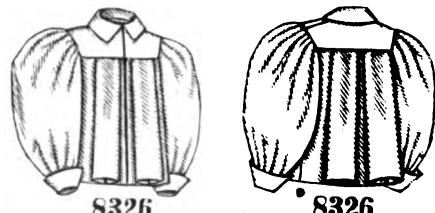
No. 8326.—This jacket may be seen made of cloth and velvet overlaid with lace, with gimp for decoration, by referring to figure No. 839 R in this magazine.

The jacket is in Empire style and is also called the new box coat. Light cloth was here selected for it. The upper part of the jacket is a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams, and to the yoke are joined the loose fronts and back, which meet in under-arm seams and are laid in a wide box-plait at each side of the center of the back and at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the front. The plaits are well pressed to the lower edge, the loose effect of the box coat being presented. The full sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom and is completed with a flaring round cuff that rolls upward from the lower edge. A large lining, shaped by two seams and finished with deep wristbands, supports the

sleeve. At the neck is a rolling collar and included in the seam with it is a deep fancy collar that conceals the yoke and shapes four small pointed tabs across the front and back and a larger tab on each sleeve. The collars and cuffs are bordered with silk gimp. The effect of the jacket without the fancy collarette is shown in the small views.

For such a jacket any of the fashionable coatings may be selected, and velvet or silk may be used for the fancy collar and cuffs. A simple trimming is desirable but not necessary.

We have pattern No. 8326 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket calls for six yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards



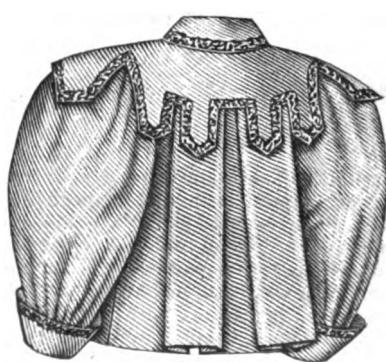
8326

8326



8326

Front View.



8326

Back View.

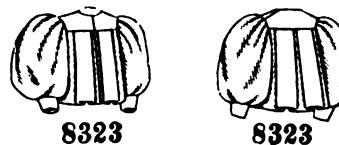
MISSES' EMPIRE JACKET (ALSO CALLED THE NEW BOX COAT), WITH SQUARE YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FANCY COLLARETTE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

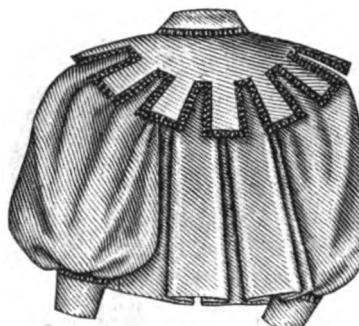
GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET (ALSO CALLED THE NEW BOX COAT), WITH SQUARE YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FANCY COLLARETTE.)  
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8323.—There is a charming air of



8323

Front View.



8323

Back View.

GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET (ALSO CALLED THE NEW BOX COAT), WITH SQUARE YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FANCY COLLARETTE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

quaintness about this top garment, which is known both as the Empire jacket and the new box coat. Tan box cloth was here chosen for its development and fancy gimp provides the decoration. The fronts and back fall free from a square yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams, and a broad box-plait is laid in each front back of the hemmed front edge, a similar box-plait being folded at each side of the center of the back. A fancy collarette is a stylish feature and is included in the seam with the rolling collar, which has prettily flaring ends; the collarette lies smoothly on the jacket and is shaped at the bottom in a series of square tabs. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over two-seam linings; they are completed with round, close-fitting cuffs.

Graceful little jackets of cloth, fancy cotton, cheviot, tweed and some fancy wool suiting will be becomingly made up in this style, and braid, gimp or passementerie will provide decoration. Such jackets will often be needed to match a special dress.

We have pattern No. 8323 in eight sizes for girls from two to nine years of age. To make the jacket, except the fancy collarette, for a girl of eight years, will need four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. The fancy collarette will need five-eighths of a yard twenty-two inches or more wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' BISHOP SHIRT-SLEEVE, WITH LINK CUFF.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1081.—The bishop shirt-sleeve is meeting with very general approval and is used in all sorts of wash dresses. The one here pictured is made of striped lawn and its becoming fulness is collected in gathers at the upper and lower edges. The sleeve flares from the arm and is slashed at the back of the arm, the slash being finished with an underlap and a pointed overlap. To the lower edge of the sleeve is joined a straight cuff closed with link buttons. Stitching finishes the sleeves in the correct way.

All the popular shirt-waist materials, such as dimity, batiste, grass linen, plain and figured lawn, percale and cambric, are suitable for the sleeve.

We have pattern No. 1081 in six sizes, from six to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, calls for two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8368.—At figure No. 843 R in this magazine this jacket is again shown.

The jacket is here pictured made of fawn-colored broadcloth and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. The loose fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and large pearl buttons. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in pointed lapels by a rolling collar, which is shaped in square tabs at the ends and forms notches with the lapels. The jacket is closely adjusted at the back and sides by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being sprung below the waist-line to produce deep, rolling flutes at the back. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top and stand out stylishly. Square-cornered pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets in the fronts.

Covert cloth, broadcloth, cheviot, faced cloth, tweed and light-weight coatings are stylish for making up this jacket.

We have pattern No. 8368 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. For a girl of eight years, the jacket calls for three yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths

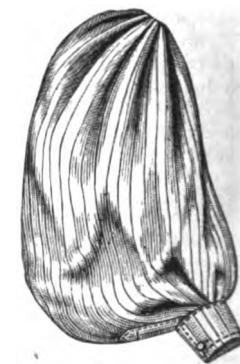
thirty-six inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH BACK YOKE-FACING AND LARGE SAILOR-COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 569.)

No. 8348.—Dark-blue lawn dotted in white and plain white lawn are combined in this shirt-waist at figure No. 842 R in this magazine, and embroidered edging and feather-stitched bands provide the decoration.

The simply constructed shirt-waist is made quite fanciful by the sailor collar. White lawn was here selected for it. The fronts are gathered at the neck at each side of the closing, which is made with button-holes and



1081

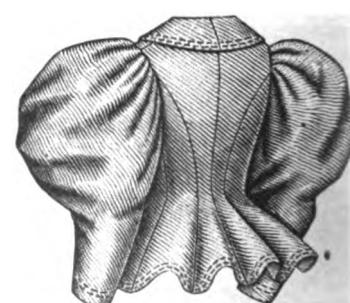
MISSES' AND GIRLS' BISHOP SHIRT-SLEEVE, WITH LINK CUFF. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



8368

Front View.



8368

Back View.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

buttons or studs through a box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front. The back is smooth at the top, where a square yoke-facing is stitched on, and it is drawn in at the waist-line by tapes inserted in a casing, the tapes being tied over the fronts to collect their fulness prettily. A belt finished with stitching and having pointed ends encircles the waist. The sailor collar is very

broad and deep at the back and its ends flare from the throat. The shirt sleeves, which are slashed at the back of the arm and finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps in regular shirt-sleeve style, have deep rolling cuffs joined to narrow wristbands, the ends of the wristbands being closed with link buttons and the ends of the cuffs flaring quite widely. A frill of embroidered edging trims the edges of the collar and cuffs.

Very cool and comfortable shirt-waists may be made up like this from figured lawn, batiste, zephyr gingham, dimity and also from wash silk. Fancy bands, insertion, edging and ruffles of the goods are liked for decoration.

We have pattern No. 8348 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the shirt-waist requires five yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

**MISSES' AND GIRLS' ONE-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE, WITH FITTED LINING.**

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1078.—Light dress goods were used for this sleeve, which flares fashionably above

the elbow and fits closely below. It is shaped with only an inside seam and is Shirred twice at the top and arranged over a lining fitted in coat-sleeve style.

The sleeve will look well made up in silk, mohair in any of the weaves in which it is now seen, serge, whipcord, lawn, gingham or any of the Summer textiles.

We have pattern No. 1078 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, calls for three yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide,



1078

**MISSES' AND GIRLS' ONE-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE, WITH FITTED LINING.**

(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

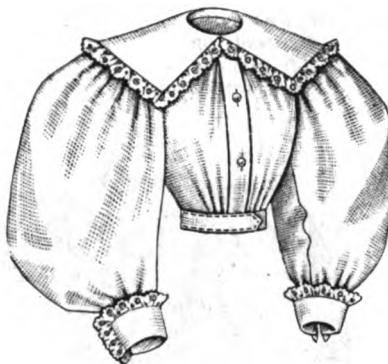
**MISSES' AND GIRLS' SPENCER WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING (THAT MAY BE OMITTED).**

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8389.—This simple Spencer waist is both practical and youthful and is

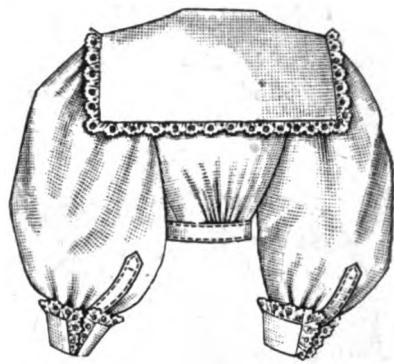


8348



8348

*Front View.*



8348

*Back View.*

**MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH BACK YOKE-FACING AND LARGE SAILOR-COLLAR.**

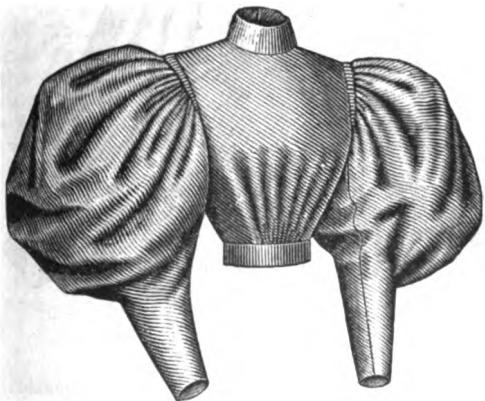
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 568.)

worn with all kinds of skirts. It is shown developed in chambray and may be made up with or without the lining, which is fitted smoothly by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The full front joins the full backs in shoulder and under-arm seams and the closing is made with button-holes and buttons at the back. The waist presents a smooth effect at the top, while the fulness at the lower edge is becomingly drawn to the center in short rows of Shirring in front and at each side of the closing, the Shirrings being concealed by a belt that is stitched to position. The neck is completed by a standing collar. The stylish one-seam *gigot* sleeves are Shirred twice at the top and droop fashionably to the elbow, below which they fit closely; they are mounted upon smooth, coat-shaped linings.

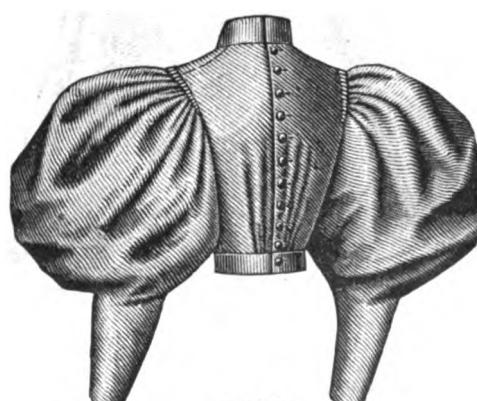
Washable fabrics may be made up in this manner with a certainty of becomingness and the waist may be easily laundered. It is also suitable for cashmere, vailing and various soft woollen textures.

We have pattern No. 8339 in thirteen sizes from four to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the waist requires four yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



8339

*Front View.*



8339

*Back View.*

**MISSES' AND GIRLS' SPENCER WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING (THAT MAY BE OMITTED). (COPYRIGHT.)**

(For Description see this Page.)

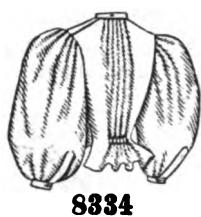
or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

bust darts, but the use or omission of the back of the shirt-waist extends some distance below the waist and

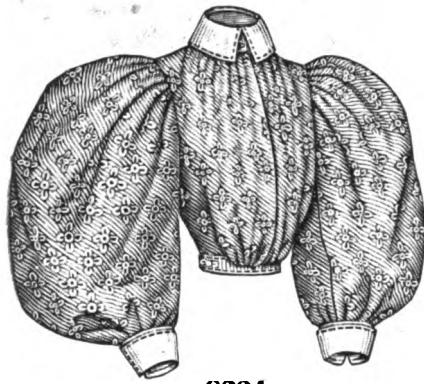
has becoming fulness drawn to the center by gathers at the neck and by shirrings at the waist-line; it is joined in shoulder and under-arm seams to the full fronts, which extend only to the waist-line. The full fronts are disposed in soft folds by gathers at the



8334



8334



8334

Front View.



8334

Back View.

MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH BISHOP SHIRT-SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE WITH PERMANENT OR REMOVABLE TURN-OVER CUFFS AND STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 569.)

neck and shoulder edges and by shirrings at the lower edge and droop in French blouse style at the center. A belt stitched on underneath stays the shirrings when the lining is not used. The shirt-waist is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The bishop shirt-sleeves are slashed at the back of the arm and finished with the usual underlaps and pointed overlaps; they are completed with turn-up cuffs that may be made permanent or removable, as preferred. The cuffs are closed under the roll with link buttons and when removable they have pointed tabs at the center underneath, and the sleeves are finished with wristbands to which the cuffs are buttoned by means of the tabs. The collar may be in turn-down or Piccadilly style, and may be sewed to the shirt-waist or buttoned to a neck-band, which will finish the neck when the collar is removable. A belt encircles the waist.

The change from the conventional shirt-waist offered in the drooping fronts of this design will prove a welcome one, especially to slender misses whose figures are improved by loose effects.

All the usual shirt-waist materials are suitable for the mode.

We have pattern No. 8334 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the shirt-waist needs three yards and a fourth of figured grass linen

thirty inches wide, with half a yard of plain white linen thirty-six inches wide. Of one material, it calls for three yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, SIDE-PLAITED AT THE BACK AND HAVING UNDERFOLDED PLAITS FORMING DEEP FLUTES AT THE SIDE SEAMS BELOW THE HIPS. (KNOWN AS THE CONSUELO SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8373.—The skirt duplicates a new and attractive style for ladies and is shown made of light camel's-hair. It comprises seven gores. The two back-gores are each laid in two backward-turning, overlapping plaits that flare in flute folds to the lower edge, and extra widths allowed a short distance below the belt on the front edges of the back-gores and on the side edges of all the other gores are underfolded in forward-turning plaits to form deep, backward-rolling flutes that stand out well and are held in position by a strap tacked underneath to the tops of the plaits. The skirt shows the fashionable broad flare at the front and is of stylish width, measuring five yards round at the lower edge in the middle sizes. The placket is finished at the center seam and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The skirt will be particularly charming made up in organdy, lawn or grass linen, with or without a lining. It is also suitable for mohair, crépon, silk and other seasonable materials. A pretty decoration on an organdy skirt consisted of plaited ribbons placed over

the upper part of the side seams and falling in short loops below.

We have pattern No. 8373 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the skirt calls for five yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches



8373

Side-Front View.



8373

Side-Back View.

MISSES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, SIDE-PLAITED AT THE BACK AND HAVING UNDERFOLDED PLAITS FORMING DEEP FLUTES AT THE SIDE SEAMS BELOW THE HIPS. (KNOWN AS THE CONSUELO SKIRT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

## Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURES Nos. 345 R AND  
346 R.—CHILDREN'S DRESSES.  
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 345 R.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 8342 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age, and may be again seen on page 572 of this magazine.

In this quaint little dress plain white lawn is here combined with white lawn figured in pink and green. The short body has gathered fulness at the front and back framed by smooth bretelles that stand out prettily over the full bishop sleeves. The bretelles are trimmed with a frill of embroidered edging and a frill of narrower edging rises at the neck and falls from the lower edges of the wristbands. The full skirt is joined to the body with a cording and drooping bows of pink ribbon with very long ends are set under the lower front corners of the bretelles.

Charming afternoon dresses can be made up after this mode from dimity, figured India silk, mull and dotted Swiss, and gingham or percale will be chosen for morning dresses. Combinations of colors or materials will be quite effective.

FIGURE No. 346 R.—This represents a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 8349 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age, and is again portrayed on page 572.

This dainty little gown is here pictured made of white lawn, and decoration is contributed by lace edging and insertion. The little maiden's dress falls all round in full folds from a shallow, square yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams and concealed by a deep, pointed collar. A row of lace insertion and a frill of wide lace edging trim the collar, and two rows of insertion decorate the dress above the hem. A frill of narrow lace set on under a narrow band of the material finishes the neck and a similar frill falls from the lower edges of wristbands finishing the full bishop sleeves.

This dress would be quite elaborate made of striped taffeta, with a collar of white silk and lace for trimming. Nainsook, batiste, zephyr gingham, Madras and cambric will be appropriate for it, and embroidery or ribbon will provide suitable garniture.

FIGURE No. 347 R.—CHILD'S JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 347 R.—This illustrates a Child's jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8369 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from two to eight years, and may be seen again on page 573 of this number of *THE Delineator*.

Pale-blue piqué is the material pictured in this quaint jacket, and embroidered edging and large pearl buttons furnish the decoration. The loose fronts of the jacket are closed with a fly



FIGURE No. 345 R.

FIGURE No. 346 R.

FIGURE No. 345 R.—This illustrates CHILD'S DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8342 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 346 R.—This illustrates CHILD'S DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8349 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

underneath the box-plait at the center, and pearl buttons add a dressy finish to the plait. Side-back gores and a curving center seam render the sides and back of the jacket close-fitting and fulness below the waistline is underfolded in plaits at the middle three seams. The large sailor-collar lies smoothly on the jacket and is bordered with a trill of embroidered edging and included in the seam with the stylish rolling collar, which is decorated to correspond. The one-seam sleeves flare above the elbow and fit closely below.

Great license in color is now permissible in the little top-garments for children. Such shades of piqué as buff, heliotrope, blue, pink and lavender are procurable, and if heavier goods are desired, flannel, cloth and serge are appropriate. A lavish amount of trimming is not required, but on piqué, be it white or

colored, the pretty embroidered edgings now sold sometimes accompanied by insertions are used for decoration, while on the heavier goods braid or machine-stitching is the preferred finish.

The fancy straw hat is trimmed with flowers.

FIGURE No. 348 R.—  
LITTLE GIRLS'  
DRESS.

(For Illustration  
see Page 573.)

FIGURE No. 348 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8358 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 572.

For a little golden-haired maiden the dress as here made up in pink dotted Swiss will be very dainty and becoming. In this instance

it is worn without aguimpe, but a guimpe may be added if desired. A short body closed at the back supports the gathered skirt, which falls in soft folds. The skirt is joined to the lower edge of the body at the sides and back and extends over the



FIGURE No. 347 R.—This illustrates CHILD'S JACKET.—The pattern is No. 8369, (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

body almost to the neck at the front, where it is headed by a band of insertion. Bretelles bordered with a frill of lace edging lie smoothly over the shoulders and on the sleeves and present the broad sailor-collar outline at the back. The pretty elbow puff-sleeves are finished with a frill of lace edging, and ribbon sash-ties tucked to the body at each side of the deeper portion of the skirt are handsomely bowed at the back.

There is an air of picturesque quaintness in the mode that makes the charm of childhood irresistible. Nasturtium-yellow lawn, silk, mull or organdy will answer for a little blonde, while her blonde playmate will appear best in blue, lavender, pink, rose or heliotrope. Lace or embroidered edging are commended for decoration.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)  
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8858.—Another view of this dainty dress is given at figure No. 348 R in this magazine.

This dress, with its unique fancy bretelles, is here illustrated made of Dresden taffeta and decoration is supplied by insertion and edging. It has a short square-necked body, fitted by under-arm seams and very short shoulder seams and closed at the back. The full skirt is hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top; it is joined to the lower edge of the body at the back and sides and extends over the body nearly to the neck at the front, the body being covered with a row of insertion above to have the effect of a narrow yoke. The short puff-sleeves

are made over smooth linings and spread in balloon style at the bottom. The dress may be worn with or without a guimpe. The fancy bretelles are in two sections and fall in the broad square outline of a sailor collar at the back; they extend over the

shoulders to the front, drooping over the sleeves with the effect of epaulettes, and their front ends are nicely rounded. A wrinkled ribbon is passed around the waist at the back and terminates under a bow at each side of the deeper portion of the skirt.

Silk, French flannel, cashmere, camel's hair and mixed suitings combined with velvet will be suitable for this little dress, and lace, passementerie or braid will be attractive as trimming.

We have pattern No. 8358 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the dress for a girl of four years, calls for four yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

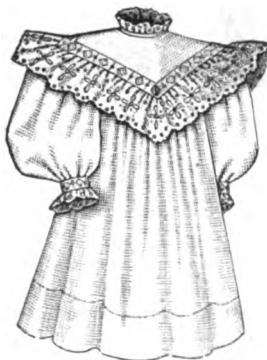


8358  
Front View.



8358  
Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)  
(For Description see this Page.)



8349  
Front View.



8349



8349  
Back View.

CHILD'S SQUARE-YOKE DRESS, WITH POINTED COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)  
(For Description see this Page.)



8342  
Front View.



8342



8342  
Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)  
(For Description see Page 573.)

of quaintness to the dress. At the neck is an upright frill of narrow edging set on under a narrow band of the material. The bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands.

Pretty little dresses may be made up by this mode in lawn, cambric, nainsook, dimity, mull and organdy, with all-over embroidery in mull, Swiss, cambric or baiste—according to the texture of the material in the dress—for the pointed collar. Hamburg or lace edging and insertion will provide appropriate trimming. A little dress of pink lawn had a collar of batiste embroidery and was trimmed with batiste edging and beading.

We have pattern No. 8349 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the dress for a child of four years, will require three yards and a half of lawn thirty-six inches wide, with half a yard of insertion an inch and three-fourths wide. Of one fabric, it calls for four yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty or thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

## CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 572.)

No. 8342.—A pretty combination of figured and plain lawn is shown in this dress at figure No. 345 R in this magazine, edging and ribbon contributing the garniture.

The dress is here pictured made of light-blue checked gingham and trimmed with embroidered edging and insertion. The upper part of the dress consists of a short body having a full front and full backs arranged on a smooth lining front and lining backs and joined by shoulder and under-arm seams. The front and backs are gathered at the neck and lower edges and also half-way down the shoulder edges and are smooth at the sides. The closing is made at the back with button-holes and small pearl buttons. The neck is finished with a cording of the material and an upright frill of embroidery. The bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wristbands. Pretty bretelles droop over the sleeves, adding a dressy touch to the dainty little garment. A straight, full skirt that is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top is sewed to the lower edge of the body with a cording of the material. The dress may be made without the bretelles, as shown in the small engraving.

Nainsook, lawn, cambric, dimity, gingham and percale will make pretty little dresses of this kind, and Hamburg or lace edging and insertion may provide the trimming.

An attractive dress was made of figured organdy. The bretelles and wristbands of embroidered mull were trimmed with fine lace, and frills of lace were at the neck and lower edges of the body.

We have pattern No. 8342 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. For a child of four years, the dress calls for four yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

## CHILD'S JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8369.—At figure No. 347 R in this number of *THE DELINEATOR* this jacket is shown made of piqué and decorated with embroidered edging and large buttons.

The stylish little jacket is here pictured made of piqué and decorated with embroidered edging and pearl buttons. The loose fronts are closed with a fly under a broad box-plait that is formed at the front edge of the right front. At the sides and back the jacket is closely fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam, and fulness below the waist-line of the middle three seams is laid in an under-folded box-plait at each seam, the plaits standing out in deep flutes. The large sailor-collar falls deep and square at the back and its front edges are sewed to position under the plait, the broad ends being prettily shaped. The neck is finished with a becoming rolling collar, the ends of which flare stylishly. The fashionable one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top and display the popular droop and flare above the elbow and the close adjustment below.

White or colored piqué may be made up in this manner, and so may flannel, serge and cloth, and machine-stitching, lace or embroidered edging and insertion will provide effective decoration.

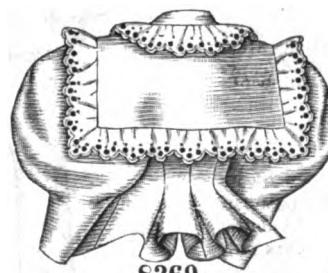
We have pattern No. 8369 in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age. To make the jacket for a child of four years, will require three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



FIGURE NO. 348 R.—This illustrates LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.  
—The pattern is No. 8358 (copyright), price

10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 571.)

8369  
Front View.8369  
Back View.

CHILD'S JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

gifts, occupations and games and of the way they are used. There are also chapters on Christmas work, on the home Kindergarten, on training and training schools, on the preparation of topics and on the literature and materials used.

The book will be published in the *Metropolitan Culture Series*, and will cost Four Shillings or One Dollar a copy. It will be handsomely printed and bound, and, it is expected, will be ready for distribution about May 1st. Orders will be now received and copies will be sent as soon as issued.

"KINDERGARTEN PAPERS" IN BOOK FORM.—The marked interest and approval shown the "Kindergarten Papers," by Mrs. Sara Miller Kirby, just concluded in *THE DELINEATOR*, and the continuous demand for back numbers of the magazines containing them, have induced us to reissue them in book form. In these papers Mrs. Kirby makes comprehensive and popular review of the whole Kindergarten system, beginning with a brief biography of Friedrich Froebel, and then proceeding to a graphic and detailed description of the

## Styles for Boys.

FIGURE NO. 349 R.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 349 R.—This consists of a Little Boys' jacket, blouse, knee trousers and cap.



FIGURE NO. 349 R.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—This consists of Little Boys' Jacket No. 8312, price 7d. or 15 cents; Blouse No. 6868 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents; Knee Trousers No. 3163, price 7d. or 15 cents; and Cap No. 6075 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

to eight years old, and is also shown on its accompanying label. The trousers pattern, which is No. 3163 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes from three to ten years old, and may be seen again on its label. The cap pattern, which is No. 6075 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-one inches and a half, head measures, and is also shown on its label.

This is a jaunty suit for dressy wear. The blouse is of white lawn and is closed with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait at the center of the front, a tiny frill of lawn edging the plait. It has gathered fulness at the top at each side of the plait, and the lower edge is drawn in about the waist to cause the usual blouse droop. The neck is finished with a rolling collar between the flaring ends of which a Windsor scarf is bowed.

Brown diagonal was used for the remainder of the suit, braid and buttons providing a pretty decoration. The jacket reaches just to the waist and its fronts are closed on the breast and flare widely below. The fronts are reversed at the top in fanciful

lapels that extend in points beyond the square ends of a deep sailor-color. Rolling cuffs complete the sleeves.

The close-fitting knee trousers are closed at the sides.

A band finishes the cap, which has a hexagonal crown and is decorated at the center with a tassel.

For this little suit, tricot, cassimere, serge, cloth or velveteen will be appropriate, and the blouse will be of lawn or nainsook decorated with embroidery.

FIGURE NO. 350 R.—LITTLE BOYS' SAILOR SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 350 R.—This consists of a Little Boys' jacket, trousers and cap. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8314 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little boys from three to eight years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 577. The trousers pattern, which is No. 7582 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years of age, and may be seen again on its accompanying label. The cap pattern, which is No. 3033 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-one inches and a half, head measures, and is again represented on its label.



FIGURE NO. 350 R.



FIGURE NO. 351 R.

FIGURE NO. 350 R.—LITTLE BOYS' SAILOR SUIT.—This consists of Little Boys' Jacket No. 8314, price 10d. or 20 cents; Trousers No. 7582, price 7d. or 15 cents; and Cap No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE NO. 351 R.—LITTLE BOYS' COAT AND CAP.—This illustrates Little Boys' Long Coat No. 8315 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 574 and 575.)

White and blue flannel are associated in this nautical-looking suit, and brass buttons and wide and narrow white braid furnish the decoration. The jacket is provided with a separate middy vest that is closed at the back and finished with a neck-band: it is attractively decorated with braid. The jacket is of uniform

depth and the back is handsomely conformed to the figure. The fronts open widely all the way down and are decorated with buttons below the ends of a deep sailor-collar that is prettily trimmed with braid. The comfortable coat sleeves are each finished with two buttons sewed to the upper side at cuff depth.

The long sailor trousers present the approved nautical flare over the boots and are made without a fly.

The cap is in harmony with the suit and on its blue ribbon band the word "Union" is embroidered in gilt.

The suit suggests sand and sea breezes, and pleasant Summer outings on boats or by sea-shore or mountain side. For its best development serge, flannel or cheviot will be chosen. Braid will provide the neatest decoration.

FIGURE No. 351 R.—LITTLE BOYS' COAT AND CAP.

(For Illustration see Page 574.)

FIGURE No. 351 R.—This consists of a Little Boys' long coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 8315 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little boys from one to five years of age, and is again portrayed on page 576. The cap pattern, which is No. 3038 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-one inches and a half, head measures, and is also shown on its label.

This picturesque coat and cap are here illustrated made of linen in the dark écrù tone natural to that fabric. A box-plait

Little boys coats for the warm season are made of piqué in white and light colors and of linen, with trimmings of embroidered edging and insertion or washable braid. The cap will usually match the coat.

LITTLE BOYS' RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUIT, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8309.—The Russian modes for little boys are popular and the suit here shown made of blue serge and trimmed with braid, buttons, buckles

and machine-stitching is practical and stylish. The trousers are in knicker-bocker style and are shaped with the usual seams and hip darts; they are buttoned to an under-waist of lining shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at

the back with button-holes and buttons. The trousers are closed at the sides, and the outside leg-seams terminate above extra widths on the backs, the legs being closed with two button-holes and buttons above a narrow band that is ornamented with a buckle and fastened with a button-hole and button, the overlapping end being pointed. Pockets are inserted in the outside leg-seams.

The Russian blouse extends far below the waist. Its right front is plain and narrow, while its left front laps to the right shoulder seam; the closing is made with a fly underneath a wide box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front. The loose, seamless back is smooth across the shoulders and the blouse is drawn at the waist by an elastic inserted in a casing across the back and sides. A belt of the material having a pointed, overlapping end is passed through straps sewed over the side seams and on the fronts and is closed with button-holes and buttons. The sailor collar is decorated with lengthwise rows of braid and its free edges are followed with a band of the material machine-stitched at its edges; it lies smoothly on the blouse and its wide ends flare stylishly. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and droop stylishly over round cuffs that are braid-trimmed. An opening to a breast pocket in the left front is finished with machine-stitching.

Flannel, cloth, serge, cheviot and such washable fabrics as piqué may be made up in this manner and the collar may be of contrasting material, or braid may provide the decoration.

We have pattern No. 8309 in six sizes for little boys from three to eight years old. For a boy of five years, the suit requires three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' MIDDY BLOUSE SUIT. (WITHOUT A FLY.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8317.—In this suit a jaunty middy vest is most attractively introduced in a drooping sailor blouse. Blue and red serge were selected for the suit. The vest droops like the blouse and is buttoned to a sleeveless under-waist that is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back. It is finished at the neck with a row of machine-stitching and decorated just below with an embroidered emblem.

The vest appears in middy style between the widely separated fronts of the blouse, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. An elastic inserted in a hem at the lower edge of the blouse draws the edge in about the waist, causing the regulation droop. The sailor collar is deep and broad and has wide ends that are fancifully shaped. The sleeves have fulness collected in gathers at the top and in side-plaits at the wrists, the



8309  
Front View.



8309



8309  
Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUIT, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)



8317  
Front View.



8317



8317  
Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' MIDDY-BLOUSE SUIT. (WITHOUT A FLY.)

(For Description see this Page.)

formed at the center of the back widens gradually toward the lower edge, and a belt trimmed with braid is slipped under the box-plait and closed with a pearl buckle over the closing of the coat, which is made at the center of the front under a row of braid. Bretelles decorated with braid are stylish accessories and pearl buttons are set on the fronts below them. The standing collar and the round cuffs finishing the fashionably full sleeves are also braid-trimmed.

The cap is in Tam-O'-Shanter or sailor style and its band is covered with braid on which the word "Victor" is embroidered.

plaits being stitched to position to cuff depth. The blouse is buttoned to the vest and under-waist.

The trousers are shaped by inside and outside leg seams, a center seam and hip darts. The outside leg seams end above underlaps on the backs, the openings being closed with buttons and button-holes. The trousers are closed at the sides and are finished with under-waistbands in which button-holes are made for attachment to the under-waist. Pockets are inserted in the outside seams.

Blue and red, brown and white, and green and tan are among the pretty combinations for this suit, and the most appropriate materials are twilled or plain flannel, tweed, tricot and smooth cloth.

We have pattern No. 8817 in six sizes for little boys from three to eight years of age. To make the suit for a boy of five years, will require a yard and an eighth of red with two yards and five-eighths of blue serge each twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it calls for three yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

—  
LITTLE BOYS' SHORT OVERCOAT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 575.)

No. 8311.—The overcoat here shown is made of Spring coating and neatly finished with machine-stitching. The broad, seamless back is joined to the fronts in shoulder and side seams, the side seams terminating at the top of underlaps allowed on the back edges of the fronts. The fronts are lapped widely and closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. A well shaped rolling collar reverses the fronts in small lapels that form notches with the ends of the collar, and openings to inserted breast, cash and side pockets are finished with laps. The coat sleeves are encircled with rows of stitching to cuff depth.

Covert coating, plain cloth and mixed coatings will be selected for the overcoat, which is of excellent style.

We have pattern No. 8311 in eight sizes for little boys from three to ten years of age. Of one material for a boy of five years, the overcoat needs two yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8312

Front View.

LITTLE BOYS' JACKET. (TO BE WORN WITH SKIRTS OR TROUSERS.)

(For Description see Page 577.)

and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

—  
LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8815.—At figure No. 351 R in this magazine this coat is shown made of linen in its natural color, decoration being supplied by white braid and pearl buttons.

This serviceable top-coat is here pictured developed in pique and decorated with lace insertion and lace edging. The loose fronts join the loose, seamless back in shoulder and under-arm seams and are closed invisibly at the center, a band of insertion outlined with lace edging concealing the closing. A box-plait is laid in the back at the center and is sewed along its underfolds from the neck to the waist, falling free below. A belt, which is slipped through openings under the box-plait, has pointed ends closed in front under a strap of the material. Bretelle-like epaulettes give an air of novelty to the coat; they droop smoothly over the top of the stylish full sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with round cuffs. At the neck is a standing collar.

A comfortable top-garment of this style may be made up in Marseilles, pique, cloth and some suiting materials, and the decoration will accord with the goods.

We have pattern No. 8315 in five sizes for little boys from one to five years of age. To make the coat for a boy of four years, requires three yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



8315  
Front View.

LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



8313  
Front View.

BOYS' FOUR-BUTTON CUTAWAY SACK COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

—  
BOYS' FOUR-BUTTON CUTAWAY SACK COAT.  
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8313.—This comfortable and jaunty coat is illustrated made of mixed cheviot and finished with machine-stitching. The fronts are reversed in small lapels by the rolling collar, the ends of the collar and lapels forming notches. They are closed with four button-holes and buttons, and below the closing they round gracefully toward the back. The back is nicely curved to the form by a center seam and side seams. The well shaped coat sleeves are comfortably wide and are shaped by the usual seams and finished at cuff depth with two rows of machine-stitching. Openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts and also a breast pocket in the left front are finished with welts. All the edges of the coat are finished with a row of stitching made close to the edge, and the pocket-welts are stitched in the same way.

Coats of this style are fashionably made of serge, cheviot, either plain or mixed, and flannel, cassimere, fine or wide-wale diagonal, cloth or tweed.

We have pattern No. 8313 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the coat calls for two yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8313  
Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' JACKET. (TO BE WORN WITH SKIRTS OR TROUSERS.)

(For Description see Page 577.)

## LITTLE BOYS' JACKET. (TO BE WORN WITH SKIRTS OR TROUSERS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 576.)

No. 8312.—Another view of this jacket, showing it made of brown diagonal and decorated with braid and buttons, is given at figure No. 349 R in this magazine.

This boyish and jaunty jacket, which will be serviceable

and stylish to wear with skirts or trousers, is here pictured made of velvet and decorated with braid and buttons. It may be stylishly worn over a shirt-waist or over a drooping blouse that will be prettily revealed below the jacket and between its flaring fronts. The jacket is made shapely by center and side seams and the fronts are reversed at the top in fanciful lapels that meet the ends of the large sailor-collar and extend in points beyond them. The sailor collar falls square and broad at the back. Below the revers the jacket fronts are closed with a hook and loop and then flare stylishly.

The coat sleeves are finished with turn-up cuffs that flare prettily.

Cloth, velvet, serge, flannel and fancy suiting may be made up in this manner with stylish results, and decorated with braid.

We have pattern No. 8312 in six sizes for little boys from three to eight years of age.

To make the jacket for a boy of five years, calls for two yards and an eighth of goods twenty inches wide, or a yard and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' JACKET,  
WITH SEPARATE  
MIDDY VEST.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8314.—This jacket forms part of the sailor suit shown made of white and blue flannel and trimmed with white braid and gilt buttons at figure No. 350 R in this magazine.

The jacket and vest are here pictured made of cloth in two shades—dark-blue and tan—with blue braid and brass buttons for decoration. The middy vest is simply shaped by shoulder and side seams and the backs are closed at the center with button-holes and buttons. The width of the back is regulated at the waist by straps buckled together at the center. A band finishes the neck.

The jacket is handsomely conformed to the figure by side seams and a center seam and the fronts open all the way down. The large sailor-collar is broad and square across the back and has wide, fancifully shaped ends. The coat sleeves are of comfortable width.

Jaunty jackets will be made up in this manner of cloth, serge, flannel and such washable fabrics as piqué, Galatea and white flannel. Two materials, or two colors of one material, may be united and braid will provide the most satisfactory decoration.

We have pattern No. 8314 in six sizes for little boys from three to eight years of age. For a boy of five years, the jacket calls for a yard and a half of dark and one yard of light cloth twenty-seven inches wide. Of one fabric, it needs two yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



8316

Front View.

## BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST.

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER TROUSERS (WITHOUT A FLY)  
AND UNDER-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8310.—Trousers of this style are becoming very fashionable. Those here illustrated are developed in serge and finished with machine-stitching. They are shaped by inside and outside leg seams, a center seam and hip darts, the outside seams being terminated at the tops of extra widths allowed on the backs and lapped under the fronts. The trousers are closed at the sides and the legs are closed with buttons and button-holes. The lower edges are drawn close about the knees by gathers and each is completed with a narrow band having a pointed, overlapping end over which a small buckle is slipped. The bands are each fastened with a button-hole and button. Pockets are inserted at the sides, and the top of the trousers is completed with under waistbands in which button-holes are made for attachment to a sleeveless under-waist that is made of lining and shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons.

Cloth, mixed goods, serge, tweed, etc., will be made up in this manner and finished with machine-stitching.

8316  
Back View.  
BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST.

(For Description see this Page.)



8314

Front View.

8314  
Back View.

## LITTLE BOYS' JACKET, WITH SEPARATE MIDDY VEST.

(For Description see this Page.)



8310

Front View.



8310

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER TROUSERS  
(WITHOUT A FLY) AND UNDER-WAIST.

(For Description see this Page.)

Percale, cambric and gingham, are favored materials in which to develop shirt-waists and machine-stitching is the best finish.

We have pattern No. 8316 in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age. For a boy of seven years, the shirt-waist requires two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

## BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8316.—This popular shirt-waist is portrayed made of cambric and finished with machine-stitching. It is worn

beneath the skirt or trousers and has a full, seamless back and full fronts joined in shoulder and under-arm seams. An applied plait is arranged on the front edge of the left front and through it the closing is made with button-holes and buttons. The fronts and back are smooth at the top, and the fulness at the waist is collected in two rows of gatherings at the center of the back and at each side of the closing, the gatherings being concealed beneath a belt that is stitched to position. Buttons are sewed on the belt for the attachment of the skirt or trousers. At the neck is a deep, round collar that is mounted on a fitted band, its square ends flaring prettily. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands that are closed at the back of the arm with a button-hole and button; they are slashed at the back of the arm and the edges of the slashes are finished in regular shirt-sleeve style with underlaps and pointed overlaps.

Percale, cambric and gingham, are favored materials in which to develop shirt-waists and machine-stitching is the best finish.

We have pattern No. 8316 in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age. For a boy of seven years, the shirt-waist requires two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



## DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 578 to 580.)

Many fanciful modes have been devised for this Summer, skirts in particular being more complex than for several seasons.



FIGURE NO. 23 X.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' RIPPLE CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8321; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

The newest skirts are very wide and show a marked distension toward the bottom, a broad effect at the front being also secured. A shirt-waist and plain skirt, however, still form the Summer toilette *par excellence* for general wear.

Sleeves are to be smaller, but the decrease in size will be gradual, so that the convenience of a cape is still to be considered.

Home dressmakers are frequently at a loss to know just what linings, stiffening materials, etc., are the most satisfactory and economical. Of course, in this as in other things the best will often prove the wisest choice, but a really profitable economy is often made possible by a practical knowledge of this subject. Sheer goods are made over linings of watered percaline, the nearest approach to silk yet attained in a cotton material. It is a yard wide and is obtainable in all colors. Lawn is also used as a foundation for sheer goods. Light striped sateens are liked for the waist lining of Summer woollens or silks. A light and pleasant lining is double-faced percaline having one black and one colored surface, the latter being placed next the material.

French hair-cloth will continue to hold out skirts at the bottom and will be added as an interlining all round for a depth of ten inches. All its raw edges must be bound with braid, else the hair-cloth will pierce the dress material. The *frou-frou* of taffeta

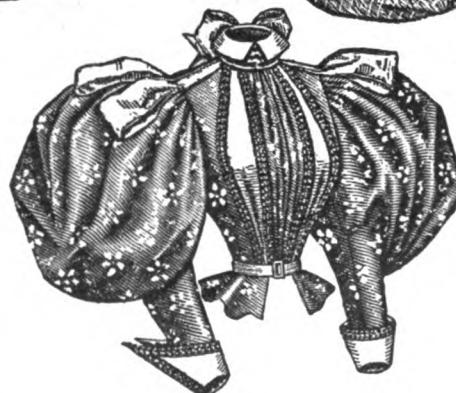


FIGURE NO. 24 X.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8355; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 25 X.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8354; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 26 X.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8320; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)  
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 23 X, 24 X, 25 X and 26 X, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 579 and 580.)

skirt lining is too fascinating to be abandoned by women who can afford such a luxury, but those to whom this is an extravagance will be pleased with Lucerne, a watered skirt lining of the per-

caing. Before using the braid, it should be shrunk by immersing it in water, then drying and pressing, otherwise the braid will, when wet, shrink and pucker and decidedly impair the pose of the skirt. A practical way of adjusting velveteen binding is to cover a cord with the velveteen and sew it to the edge of the skirt, while the free edge is stitched to the lining.

In bodices silk, cambric, percaline or silesia linings are

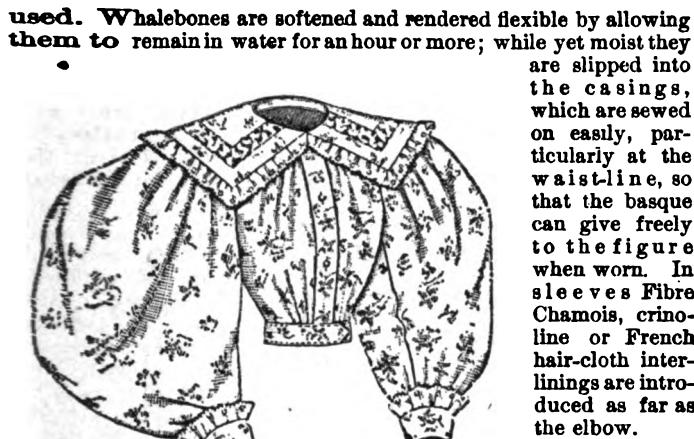


FIGURE NO. 27 X.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8347; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

two inches wide. A bustle is made of hair-cloth, which is light and not easily crushed, by doubling the material, one width and a half being used. It is folded in a triple box-



FIGURE NO. 28 X.—LADIES' SILK SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8360; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

plait at the top and tacked to the inside of the lining about two inches below the arm's-eye. Crinoline and Fibre Chamois may be similarly adjusted. Linen canvas is used to stiffen collars. Hooks and eyes are sewed on alternately and the eyes are spread widely apart to give them firmness.

FIGURE NO. 23 X.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' RIPPLE CAPE.—Royal-purple velvet and golden-brown satin achieve an elaborate effect in this cape. The round yoke of velvet is overlaid with white appliqué lace and from it hang two circular ripple capes, the upper one being richly decorated with appliqué lace and a black lace frill being included in the joining with them. A black lace frill covers the flaring collar, which is mounted on a high neck-band covered with a ribbon formed in outstanding loops at each side of the closing and in a four-loop bow at the back. The pattern is No. 8821, price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 24 X.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LA-

DIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—In this basque-waist figured taffeta, white satin and white satin ribbon were combined according to pattern No. 8355, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The back may be seamless or fitted in the usual way, and the fronts are in sections, the middle one at each side being cut from white satin and the edges overlapping these being followed by gimp to emphasize the unique effect. Gathered fulness appears at the center. A gilt belt conceals the joining of a ripple peplum which lengthens the waist. Plaited ribbon epaulettes on each shoulder end in loops that fall upon the leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are completed with pointed cavalier cuffs of satin



FIGURE NO. 29 X.—LADIES' SILK SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8344; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 30 X.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CONSUELO SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8360; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 27 X, 28 X, 29 X and 30 X, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 580 and 581.)

trimmed with gimp. The collar flares over a neck-band covered with a white satin ribbon bowed at the back.

FIGURE NO. 25 X.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LA-

**DIES' BASQUE-WAIST.**—For this stylish waist a combination of novelty suiting and white cloth was decided upon, and pattern No. 8354, which costs 1s. 8d. or 30 cents, was used in making



FIGURE NO. 31 X.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8344; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 8d. or 30 cents.)

(For Description see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 581.)

it. The front has gathered fulness that droops slightly in the lower part and on its smooth upper part are boleros of the white cloth connected by a broad strap. The boleros are outlined with jet bead gimp. The back may be of the broad bias variety or in the conventional basque style. White taffeta ribbon decorates the lower edge attractively and the fashionable stock covering the standing collar is of wider ribbon to match. The sleeves are in elbow length, but may extend smoothly to the wrists, if preferred.

FIGURE NO. 26 X.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.—The decoration on this skirt, though simple, is very effective. It consists of a milliner's fold of black satin placed near the lower edge of the skirt, which was made of green

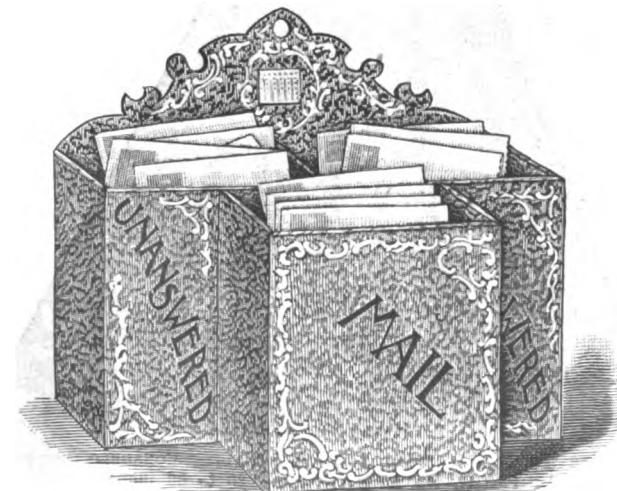


FIGURE NO. 1.—FANCY LETTER-HOLDER.

Illuminated serge by pattern No. 8320, price 1s. 8d. or 30 cents. Seven gores are comprised in the skirt, those at the back being side-plaited. The front and side gores fit smoothly at the top

and deep flutes below result from underfolded plaits below the hips at the seams. This skirt has been styled the Consuelo skirt.

FIGURE NO. 27 X.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST.—This shirt-waist of figured lawn looks remarkably cool and summery, besides being of a pretty design. A decoration of lace edging is placed at the edges of rolling cuffs finishing the bishop shirt-sleeves and of a square sailor-collar the ends of which flare from the throat; insertion further ornaments the collar. The full fronts of the shirt-waist are closed with studs through a box-plait at the center, and the back has fulness in the lower part and an applied square yoke at the top. The belt is of the lawn finished with stitching. Pattern No. 8347, price 1s. or 25 cents, was used



FIGURE NO. 2.

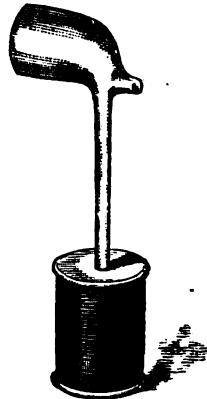


FIGURE NO. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—A HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT.

in making this waist.

FIGURES NOS. 28 X AND 29 X.—LADIES' SILK SKIRTS.—At these figures are shown two stately skirts that depend entirely upon the perfection of their shaping and the richness of the material



FIGURE NO. 4.—ORNAMENTAL LAMP-SHADE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "The Work-Table," on Page 581.)

for their elegant effect. The skirt shown at figure No. 28 X was made of black silk brocaded in a conventional design, the pattern used being No. 8360, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. It is known as the Consuelo skirt and comprises eleven gores; deep flutes all round result from a plait at the top over each seam.

Figure No. 29 X presents another skirt that has the deep flutes of the Consuelo style. It is in circular shape at the front and

sides, while six gores at the back are arranged to give a fan effect. A Marie Antoinette brocade was used for this skirt, the ground being dark-green and the design in harmonizing tints.

The pattern is No. 8344, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 30 X.—DECORATION FOR A LA-

The dress consists of a straight breadth of light-blue percale, hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, where it is fastened around the stem just underneath the bowl, the stem having previously been wound with a strip of muslin at that point to facilitate the fastening. A striped satin kerchief worn around the neck is secured at the front by a large needle. A little bag for shoe-buttons made of the satin is fastened by one corner to the right sleeve to have the appearance of being held in the hand. The apron is stiffly starched enabling one to write legibly upon it with ink this verse:

Pretty young Miss Piper  
Will make your work lighter;  
Go to her for your thread  
To sew buttons on tighter.

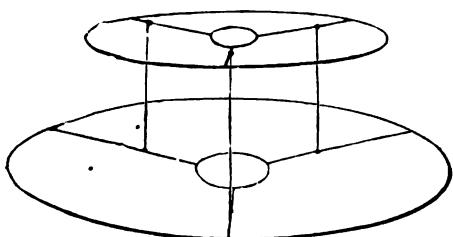


FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURES Nos. 5 AND 6.—FRAME FOR LAMP-SHADE AND DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW TO CUT SHADE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5 and 6, see "The Work-Table," on this Page.)

DIES' CONSUELO SKIRT.—At this figure is pictured a back view of pattern No. 8360, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, shown in a front view at figure No. 28 X. Novelty suiting was chosen for the skirt and the foot trimming consists of braid in four widths, the narrowest being placed at the top.

FIGURE No. 31 X.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—This figure gives a back view of the skirt shown at figure No. 29 X, the pattern being No. 8344, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Gray camel's-hair was here selected for it, and gold embroidery provided the elaborate decoration.

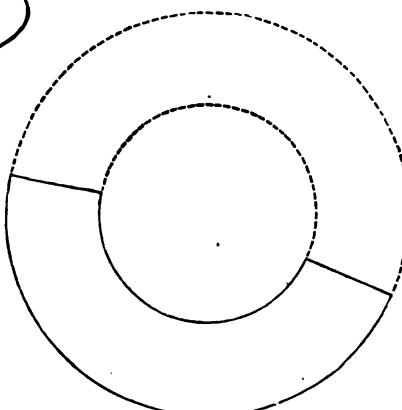


FIGURE No. 6.

A view of the little assistant when completed is shown at figure No. 2.

FIGURES Nos. 4, 5 AND 6.—ORNAMENTAL LAMP-SHADE AND FRAME.—Several lampshades are frequently provided for one lamp, and agreeable variety of effect is thus assured.

This is an especially happy thought if it is desired to use the lamp in several rooms showing different color schemes. At figure No. 4 is shown a very pretty lamp-shade, which may be constructed with but little expense and affords an opportunity for the exercise of taste and ingenuity. Figure No. 5 shows the construction of the frame, made of wire. The shade is cut from cardboard in the shape shown by the diagram given at figure No. 6. Its actual shape is shown by the solid lines, but the cutting will be facilitated by

drawing two complete circles, the unused portion being indicated by the dotted lines. The distance between the two circles gives the depth of the shade. The shade is made double, so two pieces must be cut, the piece for the inner section being just a trifle shorter than the other one. The ends of both pieces must meet but not lap; the junctures should be placed on opposite sides of the shade and the two sections securely pasted together. Oval and square openings are cut in the shade under which translucent colored pictures are pasted, a neat border being painted around each picture. When the lamp is lighted a very pretty effect is produced by the light shining through the pictures, the remainder of the shade being opaque. The shade could be neatly covered with fancy paper or silk, or with



FIGURE No. 1.

FIGURES Nos. 1 AND 2.—PHOTOGRAPH HOLDERS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "Arctic Needlework," on Page 582.)

## THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 580 and 581.)

FIGURE No. 1.—FANOY LETTER-HOLDER.—This handy receptacle for letters is made of pasteboard covered with silk decorated with a roccoco design in gold. It might also be made of thin wood covered with linen or leatherette. A wide box with a high fanciful back is partitioned into two compartments, one for answered and the other for unanswered letters. At the center, in front, is fastened a third box designed for letters ready for mailing, a word showing the use of the compartment being painted or embroidered diagonally across the face of each. A tiny calendar surrounded by a wreath is attached to the center of the fanciful back and above it is a small circular opening by which the holder can be hung.

FIGURES Nos. 2 AND 3.—A HOUSE-HOLD ASSISTANT.—A novel and useful article, which may serve as a "booby" prize at whist parties, is the quaint little doll, "Miss Piper,"

here represented. At first glance its utility would scarcely be suspected, but on closer inspection one finds that the odd little figure is really a receptacle for shoe-buttons, linen thread and a needle. At figure No. 3 the foundation of the article, a clay pipe, is shown. The stem of the pipe is inserted in the center of a spool of black linen thread and a curious face is painted on the bowl of the pipe. A piece of muslin is drawn smoothly over the opening of the pipe at the back, and over this is placed a little cap of tarlatan that is edged with a frill of lace and forms a frame for the face. Covering the joining of the cap and lace frill is a band of narrow pink ribbon bowed at the front.

crêpe paper put on quite full. An exceptionally pretty shade made like this was covered with light-green crêpe paper and the pictures were colored landscapes. The openings were cut with jagged edges, giving a novel and pretty effect.



FIGURE No. 2.

ARTISTIC NEEDLE-  
WORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 581 to 583.)

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—PHOTOGRAPH HOLDERS.—Two novel



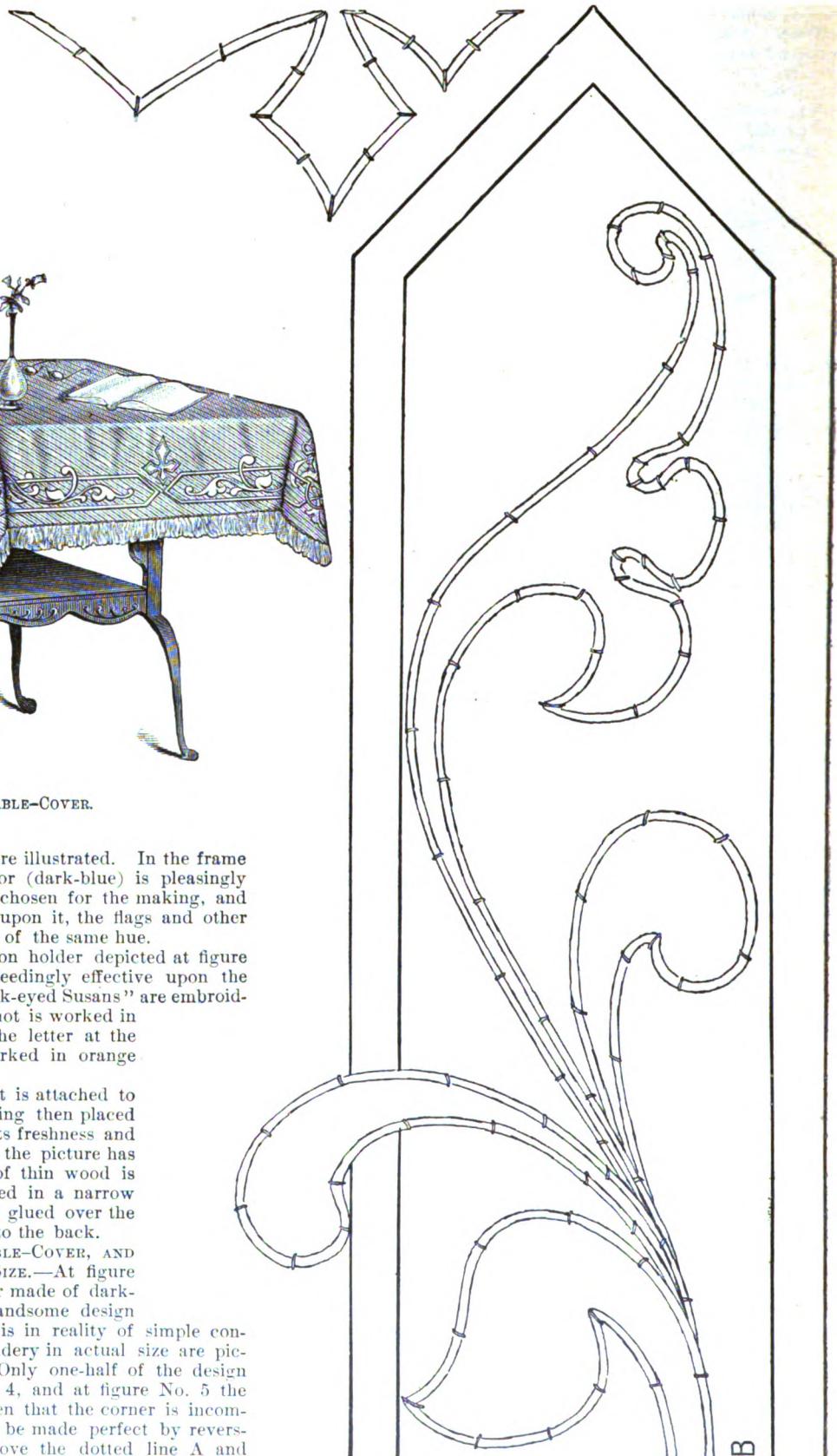
FIGURE NO. 3.—TABLE-COVER.

ideas for photograph holders are here illustrated. In the frame shown at figure No. 1 the Yale color (dark-blue) is pleasingly employed. Fine white linen was chosen for the making, and dark-blue violets are embroidered upon it, the flags and other decorations being worked with silk of the same hue.

The color scheme of the Princeton holder depicted at figure No. 2—orange and black—is exceedingly effective upon the colorless duck background. "Black-eyed Susans" are embroidered upon the linen and the bow knot is worked in black, black being also used for the letter at the top. The Princeton flags are worked in orange and black.

After the linen is embroidered it is attached to a thin wood foundation, a glass being then placed over the embroidery to preserve its freshness and protect the picture as well. When the picture has been placed in position a back of thin wood is added and all the parts are secured in a narrow frame or bound together by ribbon glued over the edges. A small support is tacked to the back.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4 AND 5.—TABLE-COVER, AND EMBROIDERY DESIGN IN ACTUAL SIZE.—At figure No. 3 is shown a pretty table-cover made of dark-blue silk and decorated with a handsome design which, though elaborate in effect, is in reality of simple construction. The sections of embroidery in actual size are pictured at figures Nos. 4 and 5. Only one-half of the design for a side is shown at figure No. 4, and at figure No. 5 the corner is illustrated; it will be seen that the corner is incomplete as pictured, but it can easily be made perfect by reversing that portion of the design above the dotted line A and adding it to the side of the corner marked A. In reproducing the design the sections are joined at the points marked B. Upon the cover fanciful sections of white silk are appliquéd; they are edged with Japanese gold cord couched on, the effect upon the dark back-ground being pleasingly pronounced. The remainder of the design is worked in old-rose embroidery silk, but, if preferred, ribose may be used instead with equally satisfactory results. A moderately deep fringe finishes the cover. Many

FIGURE NO. 4.—PART OF EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR TABLE-COVER.  
(IN ACTUAL SIZE.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3 and 4, see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)

tasteful effects may be realized in a cover of this kind, personal fancy being allowed much latitude in the choice of materials.

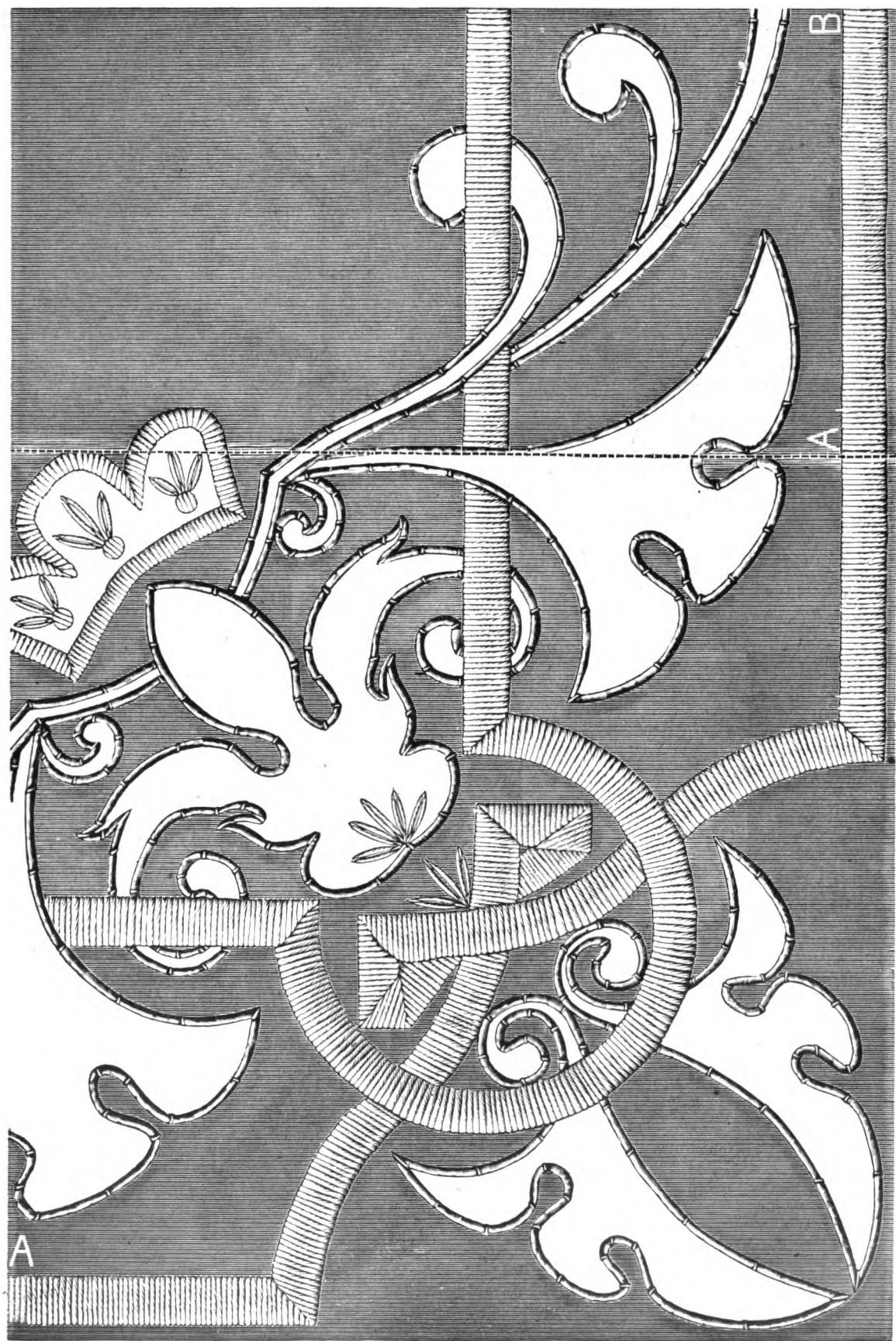


FIGURE NO. 5.— COVER OF EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR TABLE-COVER. (IN ACTUAL SIZE.)  
(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 582.)

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

I know my little friends enjoyed last month's tricks, for you are fond of all tricks, and I can see your bright faces radiant

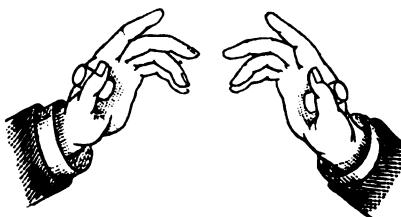


FIGURE No. 1.

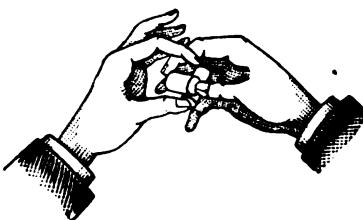


FIGURE No. 2.

with delight and mischief when you have mystified your playmates with some wonderful feat—which, however, turns out to be very simple when explained.

I shall tell you this month of two tricks which will be very easy when you have mastered them but which will be a source of great wonderment to the little friends whom you entertain with them. First we will try the trick illustrated at figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Place a good sized cork in each hand in the crotch between the thumb and palm, as shown at figure No. 1. Remove the cork in the left hand with the right and the one in the right hand with the left without letting them catch against each other as shown at figure No. 2. The secret is this—after placing the corks, hold your hands before you with the back of the left hand and the palm of the right hand toward you. Then take the cork in the right hand between the thumb and second finger of the left hand, placing the finger on the upper end. At the same time place the right thumb on the uppermost end of the cork in the left hand, slipping it between the left thumb and second finger, and pass the second finger of the right hand under the left thumb to bring it on the lower end of the cork. This is pictured at figure No. 3. Now you will find that the corks can be taken out without any trouble. You will not be able to do this at the first trial, I am quite sure, so do not feel dismayed at a failure, but look at the picture and follow the directions carefully and success will crown your efforts.

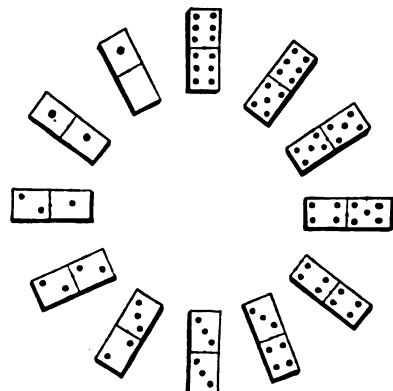
The other trick is very different, although quite as puzzling to those who do not understand it. We will call it the domino puzzle. Arrange twelve dominos as shown at figure No. 4, being careful to select the correct ones—the double-six, six-five, double-five, five-four, etc.—and to place them in the proper positions. Now tell anyone present to select one of the dominos and you will point it out. After the domino has been selected ask the person who has chosen it to count while you point to the dominos. When he has counted to a number which when added to the number of spots on the domino thought of will produce twenty, your finger will rest on the selected domino. I have no doubt you are mightily puzzled yourselves now, but my next words will make the trick

clear to you. We will suppose that the double-four has been selected. Point to any of the dominos for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, but on 8 be careful to point to the double-six and then continue toward the right, pointing to each domino in turn. When you have reached the double-four the person who selected the domino will tell you to stop because the twelve he has counted added to the eight spots on the double-four will make twenty.

## STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 584 and 585.)

First in importance among the ground shades for neckwear come the blues, in which are navy, marine, mate-



FIGURES Nos. 1, 2 AND 3.—CORK TRICK.

lot, clochette, corsair and cornflower are most prominent. Almost equal to them is the green family, composed of myrtle,

For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

Russe, Delphes, Azol (middle tone), Ormean (new olive), and Moskowa (light-green). White and black may, of course, be taken for granted.

The favorite shot effects for the warm season are printanier (new Nile), peuplier (light-green), pecheur (light-blue), ebeniere (gold), mais (straw), Reine (cherry), Palissy (peacock), genet, Benvenuto, Fleurette, coquelicot and cardinal. White shot effects are much admired on dark grounds. Then come finally Formose (light-brown), argent (silver), rose, corail, lilium, ciel, nickel, etc., etc.

As the season advances printed effects in English twills and satin grounds will doubtless be shown considerable preference. The most desirable thus far seen are mixtures: green, cardinal and gold; myrtle, light-green and cardinal; blue, green and cardinal; olive, cardinal and gold. White grounds with jardinière effects will win many friends and deservedly, too, for they make up into exquisite scarfs. Navy and white, olive and white, prune and white, myrtle and white, black and white, myrtle and rose, black and apple, black and sky, and, of course, white and navy, white and black, and

FIGURES Nos. 1, 2 AND 3.—GENTLEMEN'S HALF-HOSE.  
(For Descriptions see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 585.)

white, black and white, myrtle and rose, black and apple, black and sky, and, of course, white and navy, white and black, and

white and myrtle offer a wide choice among the neater combinations.

The illustrations in this department for this month show two views of an Ascot puff scarf, four linen handkerchiefs, two Ascot scarfs and three styles of half hose.

FIGURES Nos. 1, 2 AND 3.—GENTLEMEN'S HALF-HOSE.—The three styles of half-hose shown at these

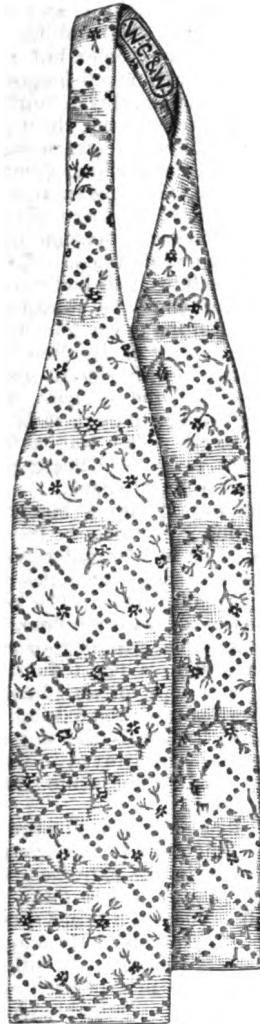


FIGURE NO. 4.

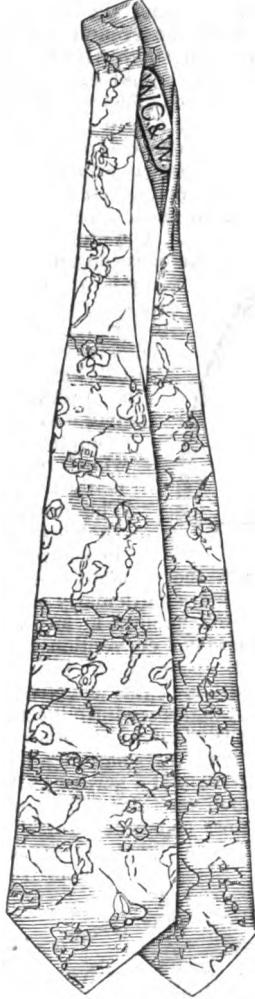


FIGURE NO. 5.

FIGURES NO. 4 AND 5.—GENTLEMEN'S ASCOT SCARFS.

figures give one a good idea of the trend of popular taste, the favored colors being blue, black, brown and tan, and the material lisle thread.

At figure No. 1 is shown a sock made of black lisle, the graduated relief bars of yellow silk woven in the heel, toe and ankle lending an attractive finish.

The sock pictured at figure No. 2 is a favored style for wear with low-cut shoes of tan leather. Black is the color of the sock itself, and a lively plaid pattern is worked in with silk thread in five colors up to the ankle.

At figure No. 3 is pictured a sock with a solid blue ground, the ornamentation being white silk dots, which are regularly spaced as far up as the ankle.

FIGURES Nos. 4 AND 5.—GENTLEMEN'S ASCOT SCARFS.—Fashion has placed her seal on three, three and a half and four inches as the proper widths for these scarfs. Figure No. 4 shows a scarf made of figured pink satin, the ends being cut off square.

The scarf shown at figure No. 5 is made of figured white satin and is graduated, with pointed ends.

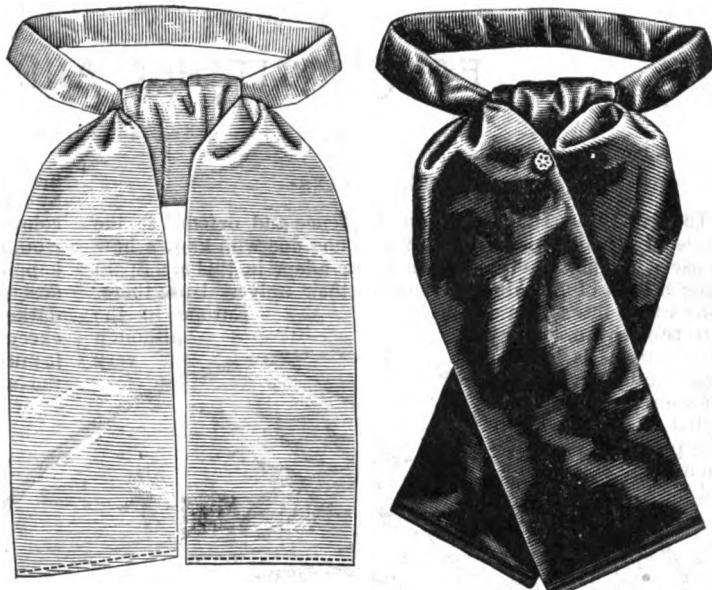


FIGURE NO. 6.

FIGURES NO. 6 AND 7.—GENTLEMEN'S ASCOT PUFF SCARFS.

FIGURES Nos. 6 AND 7.—GENTLEMEN'S ASCOT PUFF SCARF—OPEN AND CLOSED.—White silk was chosen for making the scarf shown at figure No. 6. It is adjustable and may be arranged to suit the wearer's taste.

Figure No. 7 pictures the scarf closed, the material selected for it being black satin of fine quality.

FIGURE No. 8.—GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.—The accepted width in borders for linen handkerchiefs for conserva-

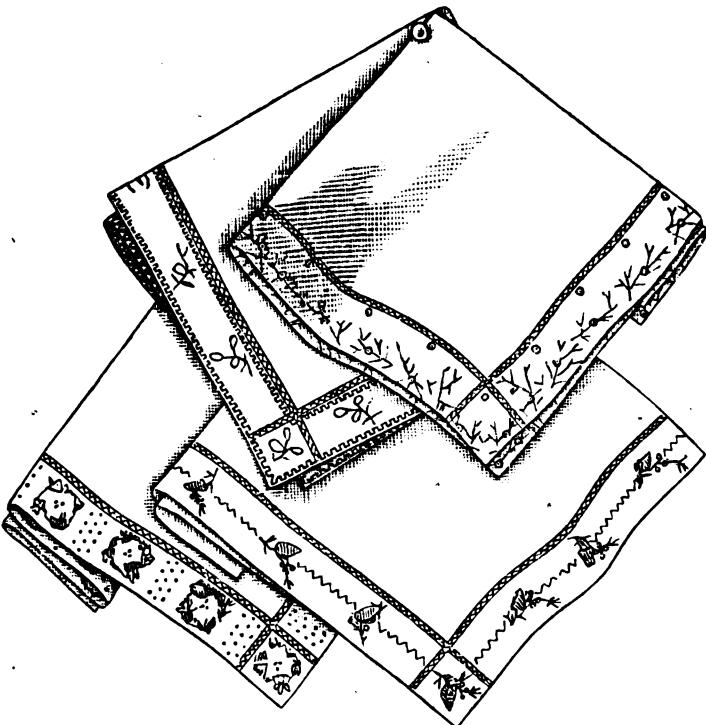


FIGURE NO. 8.—GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

tive tastes is an inch and a quarter and such is shown at this figure. The centers are plain white, and the hemmed borders show the varying tastes of neat dressers, vines, floral figures, leaves and tracery patterns being printed thereon in pretty colors.

## FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BY EMMA HAYWOOD.

## EMBROIDERED FANS

The fan is a veritable weapon of offence and defence in the hands of a woman, especially of a young one who knows how to use it. The Spanish signora is an adept in this art, Spain being a land of fans in the sense of their universal use there. Fans came into general use in Europe in the fourteenth century, although very

We see represented on Egyptian and



ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

Indian monuments large fans of feathers or palm leaves carried behind and held over the principal characters delineated.

The folded fan comes from China and was first introduced into Spain and Portugal. Thence it found its way to France, where it soon became the rage, rapidly displacing the screen-shaped fans previously in use. Since then many novelties have been introduced, some of them more remarkable for eccentricity than for beauty, but the folding fan has held its own and is still considered the orthodox shape. The convenience with which it may be carried when closed doubtless has much to do with its lasting popularity.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth beautifully wrought fans with carved and jewelled sticks were used as royal gifts. In the inventory of that august queen's wardrobe mention is made of twenty-seven fans of rare workmanship. At this period it was customary for men of fashion to carry huge fans mounted upon long sticks.

Fans are no longer a luxury reserved for the rich alone. Both inexpensive and artistic are the wonderful Japanese paper fans hand-painted but costing only a few cents each. The decoration of painted fans of a higher order has not been thought unworthy the skill of artists of high repute.

There are great possibilities for an expert needlewoman in the manufacture of embroidered fans. The beautiful specimen illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for February shows that noble ladies have found in such employment a congenial pastime. The illustrations show three styles for such fans, varying in elaboration from the simple spray of foliage displayed on one side only of the fan to the dainty Empire design that almost covers the ground.

To begin with the simplest of the trio, the design shown at illustration No. 1 would make a tasteful decoration for a Sum-

mer day fan. It might be made to match any costume, as it is by no means necessary that the foliage should follow Nature's coloring. The most expeditious way of treating this design would be to paint the leaves in any given shade contrasting happily with the ground color chosen and then outline the design in stem stitch with filo floss of the same color but of a darker shade. Solid embroidery would take much longer to execute, but the effect would well repay the additional trouble; it must be very fine in order not to interfere with the closing of the fan. As to the coloring, on pink, pale-blue, lilac, warm-sepia or golden-brown would look well; on pale-yellow, écrù or white, apple-green would be suitable. For material, silk, satin, linen, gauze or bolting cloth would serve equally well. The fitness of any given material depends upon the occasion for which the fan is destined. Sprays of any flower that lends itself well to embroidery or a sprig of fruit blossom might be substituted for the foliage design. On the upper and lower edge may be placed a border of Honiton lace braid button-holed down with silk to match the prevailing shade in the design. This gives a very pretty finish, although it is not absolutely indispensable. The dragon flies' wings may be put in with delicate prismatic tints outlined in burnt sienna.

The design surmounted with a bow-knot shown at illustration No. 2 may be treated in embroidery only or in embroidery com-

bined with the spangles now so much in use. Spangles are, however, more particularly suited for evening wear. The bow-knot and foliage must in any case be worked with filo floss, but the berries and conventional forms may be spangled or embroidered, according to taste. This design is not tedious to execute although very effective. It gives scope for varied coloring. If spangles are introduced, the berries might be red and the other forms of gold. Another way of working this design, making the fan very charming for a young girl arrayed in white muslin to carry at a garden party, is to employ fine white silk or thread upon very sheer linen or grass lawn.

The most elaborate design of all, that shown at illustration No. 3, does not present any serious difficulties to the average worker. It is dainty in the extreme when worked in natural colors on cream silk. The scroll forms should be in gold. Here again tinting and outlines

may be employed advantageously, if desired. This method would look well on



ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

gauze or bolting cloth. It may be noted that since the fan forms a half circle, this particular design could easily be turned into a very charming center-piece for the table if worked on linen with wash silks. The opening at the center could be filled in with a design in Honiton or Battenburg lace appliquéd, on, or it could be left plain.

## EARLY SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

The Persian color harmony is sounded in every key in the new textiles. It is echoed and re-echoed in every type of goods, from the sheer, flimsy organdies to the crisp, rustling taffetas, and even the staidest tastes surrender to its charms. White, tinted and deeply colored taffeta grounds support these color medleys, which take the form of flowers, of shawl palm leaves or of some device all the more interesting because undefined. Trailing vines or large bunches of misty-looking flowers are seen on shaded bronze, olive or blue grounds, which are also plaided or striped with black. Yellow, green or rose may prevail in the device with other tones intermixed. Entire gowns, fancy waists or coat-basques are fashioned from these silks for visiting or reception wear.

Monochrome taffetas divide honors with the Persian figured silks. Several shades of the chosen color are introduced in each style and all the fashionable colors are seen. The designs are largely floral, small satiny figures being wrought upon the surface in some instances. The silks thus figured are described as *façonné*. In a Louis XV. reception gown a réséda *façonné* taffeta of the monochrome order patterned with branching vines in various darker shades was associated with white chiffon embroidered with tiny pink and green flowers, with here and there a fine thread of gilt. The gored skirt flares in flutes at the front and sides, and at the back it is laid in plaits which fall with a rounding effect like *godets*. The coat-basque is lengthened by a rippled peplum, which ends at each side of the front in a line with rounding jacket-fronts that separate over a full vest of the chiffon. The jacket fronts are rolled back in huge revers the points of which lap over the *gigot* sleeves. Cuffs turn back over the wrists. The stock is of chiffon and is formed in loops at the back instead of at the sides. Shaded green spangled galloon follows the edges of the jacket, peplum and cuffs and is also carried about the waist at the back. A small hat of butter-colored straw trimmed with pink roses and a black aigrette, white glacé kid gloves and a parasol made from the dress fabric completes a very charming *ensemble*.

Plaided taffetas of exaggerated coloring are considered good form for fancy bodices, which if found too gorgeous when made up may always be subdued by a black stock.

*Moiré velouté*, another name for moiré velours, continues to gain followers and is equally rich in black and colors. Brocaded satin, which it is the privilege of only the mature to wear, is very stylish despite its many rivals. One specimen bears a design showing large branches of black flowers tied with ribbon in a field of silver-gray, while another displays great black roses and foliage in cameo effect on a French-gray ground. Chaméleon taffetas and *poult de soie* combining odd colors, such as réséda and eminence, are often chosen for the foundation of gowns or for waists of grenadine or *gaze de Chambray*. The latter material is highly artistic in black and white and bears not only self-colored satin figures, but great clusters of flowers printed in natural colors. The linings for these are chosen with reference to the color of the design.

*Peau de daim* (deer skin) is the name given a soft black silk of a dull, cloth-like surface that is used for coats, capes and the like and is of seasonable weight.

Étamine is offered in numberless varieties. One of the newest combines mohair, silk and wool; it has a wool foundation of cord-like threads in an open weave glistening with broken bars of the silk and mohair. This is shown in white and solid colors and is an unusually attractive novelty.

Seaside canvas, with and without minute loops thrown up on the surface, is to some extent taking the place of serge for out-

ing wear, appearing in a brighter blue than heretofore. This new shade is known as the *bleu de France* and is an ultramarine tone much seen in the heavier sorts of washable goods, such as duck, piqué and Galatea, from which outing suits will be made for Midsummer wear. An open-meshed canvas in solid colors that will make up acceptably for general wear introduces flowers or foliage in its weave. Shaded mohairs in canvas weave promise to become popular. They appear in blue-and-gold, réséda-and-rose, light-blue-and-tan, and olive-and-pink. Tan or gray mohair in a very light weight étamine weave resembling heavy linen is embroidered with small black leaves. Mohair foulard is a light-weight mohair with a device in Persian colors showing well upon a neutral ground such as tan or mode.

Mozambique recalls the wool baréges our mothers wore and is greatly favored. Golden-brown and black are united in one sample of this material, and green and blue in another. A more fanciful variety in réséda is varied by broad open-work stripes touched with white at the edges, and another in olive-green is traversed with stripes in Scotch coloring. Large black and white checks are seen in a crinkly silk-and-wool fabric resembling crêpon.

Silk-mixed grenadines figure prominently among the season's novelties. One sort in black with black brocaded silk stripes is enlivened with ruby or other colored beads. A light-gray grenadine has heavy and cord-like white lines rising from its surface. Another grenadine combines golden-brown and black and is elaborated with black satin ovals and heavy black lines.

Akin to grenadines are the gauzes, some in turquoise-blue with heavy half-inch stripes of white, others in dark-red with olive-green stripes—a rich combination.

A black gauze of the same character shows graduated golden-brown wool stripes and at intervals black lines giving the effect of jet. All these semi-sheer fabrics are choice and adaptable for very dressy wear only.

One of the silk-and-wool novelties is woven in



ILLUSTRATION No. 3.

two tones to give a watered effect, minute loops of contrasting color being distributed over portions of the surface, while over the whole is a haphazard sprinkling of silk dots of a lighter hue than the ground, these glistening dots almost giving the effect of jewels. All the fashionable color unions are found in these exquisite fabrics.

As soft in texture as challis, which it resembles, is a new weave of mohair in white and light tints with zigzag *Jacquard* figures and printed flowers. Challis are shown in both light and dark grounds, with and without satin stripes and patterned with Oriental devices in the approved color schemes or with blossoms that seem to have fallen at random upon the fabric, so natural are their forms and colors. Challis never lose prestige though hosts of other goods are shown.

New among piqués, for which an extensive vogue is predicted, are those bearing printed flowers in Dresden effects or odd, indescribable devices in Persian combinations. There are also piqués embroidered in self, and dotted and satin-striped piqués, which run the entire gamut of tones. A satin-striped piqué in the *bleu de France* hue was combined with white embroidered nainsook in a Summer outing suit. The skirt has seven gores, the seams at the sides being nearly hidden by the flutes, which roll naturally over the seams below the hips. The back is laid in side-plaids, which, however, fall in tubular folds to the bottom. The shirt-waist is cut from the embroidered nainsook, the figure being a tiny rose, white like the ground. It is made full in front at each side of a box-plait that conceals the closing and has leg-o-mutton sleeves Shirred twice at the shoulder edges. Over the standing collar is worn a stock of black satin ribbon

though several plain and fancy ribbon stocks were provided. A narrow white leather belt with a gold buckle is worn about the waist. The Eton jacket is made with a large sailor-collar having ends terminating at the bust, and large mutton-leg sleeves. With this suit will be worn white chamois gloves and a white straw sailor-hat. Any of the figured piqués could be made up by the same mode. The embroidered nainsook used for the shirt-waist is new and will be used quite as often as Swiss. Like the latter it is dotted as well as figured, but unlike Swiss it may be laundered satisfactorily.

Linen Swiss with open-work stripes, dots, rings and other devices is new and so is embroidered mull. Cream-white Honiton lace braid is applied upon écrù linen batiste in a graceful floral pattern, with unusually good effect. The varieties of this much admired material seem without limit.

New designs are shown in linen lawns, which are not only beautiful but so durable that one grows tired of them long before they have lost their usefulness. Checked dimities and French dimities are among the daintiest of Summer textiles and will be developed fancifully for outdoor fêtes. Ginghams show Persian designs as well as black or white knots and frisés such as are woven in wool goods. Then there are plaided ginghams with flowers in chiné effect almost as handsome as the more expensive cottons.

Flowered and Persian-figured organdies will this Summer be worn over waists of a different color cut from percaline or sateen. Thus, an organdy presenting pink rose-buds on a white ground may be worn over a closely fitted waist of blue, pink, green or yellow lining and the effect of several changes may by such means be secured.

## STYLISH TRIMMINGS.

The fancy for lace is manifest in divers garnitures. In one form or another it is combined with jetted, spangled and colored trimmings, invariably heightening the Summery effect. Palm leaves in écrù point Venise and scrolls, flowers and other devices in the popular Honiton lace braid are oftenest seen.

In a garniture of black net following the idea of a Louis XV. jacket in construction palm leaves of écrù net are applied all along the edges and sprinkled with tiny jet nail-heads. Scrolls are embroidered with both large and small jet beads upon the net contributing a very brilliant effect. The jacket is in two parts, connected at the back with three jetted straps, each of which has a large jet star shining in the center.

Another Louis XV. jacket is of black chiffon, with arabesques of cream Honiton braid and elaborate jet bead and spangle embroidery. Hip pieces are introduced in this garniture. A black satin jacket is wrought with beads and cabochons in a graceful fern design and écrù point Venise lace medallions seeded with small jet facets further enhance the beauty of the garniture.

A third jacket garniture in net includes a standing collar, epaulettes and a peplum, the design showing glistening bow-knots of various sized beads and cabochons. White lace in the form of forget-me-nots enters into still another garniture of jet passementerie, comprising a yoke and epaulettes. In the center of each flower sparkles a well cut cabochon of diminutive size.

Revers, shoulder-pieces, a V-shaped back and a peplum compose a garniture of black chiffon heavy with jet embroidery, the various parts being cut into battlements.

Usually the bodices upon which these garnitures are used are plainly fashioned and in most instances full from s of various soft textiles accompany them. A Marie Antoinette fichu of jetted black chiffon and jet beads disposed in a lattice design is a charming conceit adaptable either to a low or high necked bodice of silk, grenadine or wool.

Jet girdles composed of nail-heads and tipped with long tassels formed of fine beads pendant from a large ball of cut jet are frequently worn with Louis XIV. or Louis XV. coats and are highly decorative. Revers of various kinds are provided for application upon these coats. In carriage and promenade toilettes, when combined with a wide skirt, such a coat, whether of silk or of some fine wool fabric, may be adorned with white satin revers embroidered with gold and turquoise-blue metal braid in scrolls, or with jet and jewels or colored beads. There are also white kid revers enriched with colored spangles and jet cabochons, black satin revers similarly ornamented and net revers which furnish a foundation for jet and Persian bead decorations.

Blouse fronts of exceptional attractiveness are now made of embroidered shaded taffetas provided for that express purpose. In one of these exquisite creations pale-blue and gold are united in the silk, a vine design is worked out in Honiton lace braid, and jet and steel beads exert a brightening influence. White Renaissance lace is appliquéd upon a rose-and-green taffeta, with admirable effect.

In all-jet trimming the styles and patterns are legion. Ornaments showing a branching effect, as of ferns, are brilliant when

composed of cabochons and beads. They are furnished in two sizes and are used both upon skirts and bodices, though the latter, of course, offer the greater opportunities for adornment. A costume of réséda wool grenadine and white chiffon is adorned with jet fern ornaments of the smaller size and narrow jet bands duplicating the design of the ornaments. Seven gores enter into the construction of the skirt, the back of which is laid in side-plaits. Two seams at each side are concealed by jet bands, which glisten fascinatingly with every movement of the wearer. The waist is cut a trifle low and round at the back, the lower part being plaited, and the front is cut in a long, narrow V at the center and round at each side, the bottom drooping slightly over a double row of shirring. Plaited chiffon is applied upon the lining above the front and back, and at each side of the V is fixed an ornament. Shoulder-pieces and cuffs that form parts of the *gigot* sleeves are outlined with jet and the same trimming is disposed girdle-wise about the waist and encircles the standing collar. A réséda fancy straw braid trimmed with white chiffon, black tips and pink roses, white glacé kid gloves and a black chiffon-trimmed parasol supplement the costume.

Most of the trimmings are produced in designs that admit of being dissected and skilful modistes can arrange jacket and other garnitures the more economically on this account. A passementerie trimming of this kind combines jet spangles with beads and nail-heads, the spangles assuming the form of flowers among traceries of facets and beads. Another is in bow-knot and floral designs, executed with round and crescent-shaped cabochons, the latter being particularly attractive. Black net and chiffon furnish a basis for jet decorations of all kinds in both bands and edgings.

Among the fine black trimmings which especially appeal to quiet tastes are what are called chiffon laces, or embroderies, heavily wrought with silk in very open devices and suggesting Irish point laces, though, of course, the latter are only obtainable in white, cream and écrù. Color is often introduced beneath chiffon laces, especially when used upon black gowns.

Black-and-white effects in trimming are unusually popular. Arabesques of jet spangles, lapped scale-wise, are wrought upon white chiffon; white Renaissance lace is applied upon black chiffon or net; black and white Honiton braids are used together in various patterns on either white or black foundations. Some of the chiffon novelties are painted as well as embroidered, always in floral devices and in delicate tones. An admirable band trimming of black chiffon bears appliquéd baskets and bow-knots of écrù Renaissance lace. In another a French color scheme is effected with pale pink and blue Honiton braid. The same idea is carried out in a sheer linen batiste band.

Printed Japanese crape showing palm leaves, stemless flowers or Japanese designs, all in odd color blendings, are among the soft materials used for blouse and other loose fronts of Louis coats and other bodices. New printed chiffons for the same purpose show palm leaves in Cachemire colors.

Chiffons and mouselines are variously elaborated with jet, silk or lace embroideries for fronts. For these adjuncts there is a crimped accordion-plaited chiffon in white, black and colors with traceries of black Honiton braid.

An artistic trimming used chiefly (and, it might be added.

rather sparingly) upon bodices is a gold gauze with palms in Persian color unions or with a scale device printed in iridescent hues.

Hand-run Mechlin laces upon finely meshed nets, as well as Breton and lierre laces, are soft and handsome and will be used abundantly upon Summer silks, grenadines, fine cottons and linens. Between the fronts of Louis coats laces of this kind are used for bows and for full cascades or jabots, which flow over full fronts or are destined as substitutes for the drooping fronts. Both lierre and Breton laces may be obtained in edgings and insertions.

Honiton, *point d'Alençon*, *point appliquéd* and *point Venise* are among the choicest laces for carriage or reception gowns. *Point de Paris* laces in white, écrù and two-toned floral patterns and Valenciennes lace in both white and linen color are abundantly used upon organdies, linens, batistes and other washable gowns.

White Valenciennes lace insertion and edging and blue satin ribbon were used in the decoration of a sheer linen batiste made over light-blue percaline. The skirt is in six pieces and at the bottom is a flounce with three rows of insertion let in and followed at the top and bottom with lace edging. The waist has a back made with fulness at the bottom and a full vest set in between the fronts, crosswise rows of insertion trimming it. A quaint-looking fichu is worn over the waist. Three rows of insertion and a ruffle with a row of insertion and edging decorate the fichu, the ends of which are tucked under a ribbon belt. A ribbon stock disposed in a bow at the back completes the neck. The sleeves are each formed in a double puff and from the lower puff a ruffle corresponding with that about the fichu falls over the elbow. A yellow straw sailor-hat trimmed

with rosettes of white Malines and a bunch of blue flowers is worn with the dainty gown.

Lace is also applied over the seams of the many-gored skirts; waists are striped vertically with it, as are also the sleeves, when of the bishop or leg-o'-mutton styles.

Batiste embroideries are used extensively. They are shown in varying designs of fineness and beauty and are used upon silks as well as upon cottons. Silk batiste bands and edgings in linen color are decorated with Honiton lace braid in a variety of patterns. Batiste appliqués upon chiffon or net are among the finest of the season's novelties and their use is limited to the choicest fabrics.

Colors are worked in the linen embroideries, the neutral tones of the linen admitting the use of all hues. Some of these embroideries are done with silk and others with cotton threads. Most of the designs are open, a fancy which, it will be observed, obtains in every type of trimming.

Black laces, among which the lierre are the very newest, are gaining in favor and, though not washable like the white or tinted laces, are nevertheless used upon cottons, which, however, when fancifully fashioned, are never laundered. Black lierre or French lace insertions and edgings are adaptable as a trimming to linen batiste, and solid-hued dimities or mulls are given character by such decorations.

A new neck trimming for blouse-waists of organdy, gingham and the like consists of a black satin collar-band and a high ruff of black satin ribbon caught down in front. At the back a large bow is fastened to the band and inside the ruff is frilled white or écrù lace when such softening influence is required. The arrangement is smarter in appearance than it is comfortable to the wearer.

## FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Fashion declares in favor of large hats. They are abundantly and, for the most part, gaily trimmed, the adornment being piled high at the back. Dressy hats are mostly made of fancy straw in shaded or plain colors or of Leghorn. The new Leghorns are given a mode tone resembling that natural to Manilla straw. The Manilla is vastly popular in the narrow-back sailor shape.

In trimmings flowers rule, their variety being as great as their vogue. Plumage is also brought into requisition, but not to the same extent. Lace is still in favor, but fancy ribbons have been replaced by *miroir* velvet. This material is employed for loops and pointed ends like rabbits' ears and has no suggestion of heaviness in effect. Delicate, web-like Malines is used principally in black or white—the two often being employed together—and is converted into great rosettes or *poufs*, always with admirable effect. Flowers and Malines form the ideal Summer trimmings.

A picture hat for a bridesmaid or for the carriage is a large shape in Manilla-colored Leghorn. Rosettes of pale-pink accordion-plaited chiffon are adjusted on the brim near the crown and in front is fastened a large steel buckle. At the left side are four black plumes, two drooping and two standing erect. At each side of the back is fixed a long streamer of chiffon completed with an accordion-plaited end. These streamers may be lightly wound round the throat or pinned upon the bodice and will be found highly becoming. A piping of black velvet is arranged beneath the brim near the edge.

Another Leghorn in the rich Manilla hue is shaped very like the picturesque, broad-brimmed hats worn by the court ladies who surrounded Marie Antoinette, the revived fashion being named after that ill-starred queen. Pale-pink dotted chiffon is twisted lightly about the crown, which is almost concealed by a mass of large pink, white and yellow clover blossoms and much foliage, the flowers being perfect replicas of those which wave in the fields. A black velvet head-band at the back supports a great bow of the chiffon, the brim being turned up against the crown. A fold of black velvet is applied near the edge of the brim underneath. Such a hat would prove a fitting complement to a costume embodying a Marie Antoinette fichu.

Black and white are combined with the usual happy effect in the trimming of a poke-shaped hat in Manilla straw. The brim

facing is of black straw. A large Alsatian bow is arranged in front with black over white Malines, and at each side of the full knot, which forms the center of the bow, is perched a black-and-white bird of soft plumage. The brim is turned up against the crown under a large bow of the Malines, a duplicate of that adorning the front.

Velvet and Malines are used together with perfect congruity upon a Manilla sailor. About the crown is a fold of apple-green *miroir* velvet, the tone harmonizing admirably with the mode straw. At the left side a bow of the velvet, including two short loops and two sharp standing ears, is fastened against the crown and balances a bunch of lilies-of-the-valley and leaves. At the opposite side is a large *chou* of Malines matching the velvet. The style is exquisite and very simple.

A medium shape—for large hats are not adaptable to all types—in fancy leaf-green straw has a brim that flares slightly from the face and is covered with black Malines. In front is fixed a large pearl ornament studded with and set in brilliants, and at each side of it are bunched green, white and black wheat-heads, the left side being also adorned with a rosette of black Malines. At the back is a bow of green satin ribbon, and green and white wheat-heads are arranged at each side of it.

An Amazon hat would furnish a fitting supplement to a tailor-finished suit. A stylish example of such a hat is shaped in fancy black chip. The brim is rather broad and is turned up at each side, being draped with a black-and-white scarf the ends of which are disposed in a bow at the back. In front a large Rhinestone buckle is fastened over the lace, and at each side is a trio of black tips, those at the right side standing and those at the left drooping over the brim.

An unusually dainty sailor-hat has a Manilla crown and a brim of fancy green straw. In front a Rhinestone-and-steel buckle glistens among the folds of a soft arrangement of cream appliquéd lace. At the back of the brim above the crown stands a box-plaited ruche of white Dresden ribbon flowered with pink rose-buds and foliage and edged with fancy white chiffon, a pointed ear protruding at each end. The back of the brim is rolled up and against it rest tufts of green-and-white snowballs sustained by a black velvet band. The brim is faced with white net having two rows of white Honiton braid at the edge.

Only a youthful-looking woman would look well in a small

bonnet shaped in rose-pink fancy straw. At one side of the front stand points of black and white lace and a bunch of pink roses; at the other side are clustered yellow roses and directly in front is a pearl-and-Rhinestone ornament. A bow of pink satin ribbon is fixed at the back.

Simple yet stylish is a rough black straw sailor-hat for general wear. A black Malines bow is arranged in front and apparently caught to the brim with a large jet pin. At each side are green-and-black wings, which complete the decoration.

The dressiest of street or visiting toilettes may be supplemented by a hat of black spangled hair net bent in flutes all round. In front a broad effect is achieved by a black Malines bow held at each side with a Rhinestone buckle and supporting a jetted black cigarette. At the back the brim is turned up high above the crown and against the brim are placed American Beauty roses and foliage, the roses bending gracefully over their rubber stems.

An unusual though perfectly harmonious color union is found in a toque of fancy brown straw. The crown is smothered under green leaves and among them rise, at the left side, a bunch of pale-blue taffeta ribbon ends. At each side is a tuft of silk roses in a wood-brown shade.

Conservative tastes will approve a sailor hat of fancy black straw, with a white straw brim-facing. Several rosettes are disposed on the brim of white Malines over black, and at the left side is a profusion of violets. Any bright-colored blossoms might be used to replace the violets if the combination is deemed too sober.

Turbans are always in vogue and always look smart. The crown of a captivating turban is of gold-and-black net, the brim being of fancy black straw over which is twisted a gold spangled black net. Pale-green and heliotrope velvet ears and loops stand at the left side and at the right is a bunch of pansies and leaves. Pansies are also arranged below the brim at the

back on a velvet head-band. The color union is a pleasing one.

A large fancy green straw hat has its brim well nigh concealed by a wreath of green holly leaves afame with scarlet berries. A bunch of pale-green moiré ribbon loops stands at the left side and a bow of the same hue is fastened with a Rhinestone pin to the brim, which is bent up against the crown.

Réséda-green and a medium shade of blue are intermingled in a fashionable poke of fancy straw blending the two colors. The broad brim supports a mass of lilacs in both hues, and above the crown at the back rises a bow of réséda velvet, the ends being pointed, according to a prevailing fancy. The brim is tacked up at the back to show a trimming of lilacs like those covering its front.

The coloring of a dark-purple rough straw sailor is rich and handsome. On the brim are carelessly arranged orchids, some being shaded purple and others purple touched with yellow. A pair of sable wings spread at the back gives character to the hat.

An all-black hat—and there are some who favor the hueless tone even in this season of gay color—is of rough straw in a poke shape. A broad bow of satin ribbon and wings are arranged in front, a pearl-and-Rhinestone ornament thrust through the center of the bow relieving the hat from absolute sombreness. A satin bow is placed at each side of the back, catching the brim to the crown.

A brunette may becomingly wear a fancy black straw sailor with black chenille-dotted net draped very full upon the brim, a small bow of scarlet velvet being placed just in front under the net. At the left side a bunch of scarlet poppies and leaves rises from the net, which provides a charming background for the bright-colored flowers. No other trimming is used and none is needed to make the hat a success.

Hats are worn far forward, as the style of trimming requires, and set securely upon the coiffure, which is built up at the crown.

## THE HOME.

### EIGHTEENTH PAPER.—IMPROVED KITCHEN UTENSILS.

The ingenuity of man has done much within the last half century to lessen household toil. There are some housekeepers who still turn away from labor-saving devices, with that over-worn sentimental plea: "My mother used no such appliances and she was a perfect housekeeper." Another woman declines to avail herself of their advantages because she already possesses "utensils that will do" and fears labor-saving devices may lead to laziness in the kitchen. This last objection explains why it is that capable young women prefer shop and factory work to domestic service.

The last half century has lifted—or made ample provision for lifting—very heavy burdens from the shoulders of conscientious wives and mothers whose homes are so remote from centers of population that to secure assistance in domestic work is almost impossible. To be without the refinements of living is a misery to most of us, and if there are mechanical aids for providing them it is a wicked waste of human vitality, an unpardonable indifference to assistance, to get along without them. Many of the most helpful kitchen devices are so simple and cost so little that only dire poverty should hinder their possession.

It is many years since women's hearts were made glad by mechanical carpet sweepers and clothes wringers, and every now and then these inventions are reinforced by some cunning improvement which brings them still nearer perfection.

A covered pan in which to place bread to rise will save many a mistake and much anxious watching. Then the kneading of bread—what a toil and weariness it is, and how many loaves have been less than perfect solely because a woman's strength was exhausted before the dough was properly mixed! There are several machines for kneading the dough, the most effective being but very lately completed and not yet to be had everywhere. It has two short, thick steel rollers adjusted very much like the rubber rollers of a clothes wringer. This mechanism is attached to a table by clamps, and a lump of dough large enough for one loaf is placed between the rollers, which are turned by a crank, and in a few seconds the dough comes out on the other side a flat mass to be folded up quickly and run through again and

again until it is ready for the baking pan. No one has been worn out by the process, and the bread thus worked is a better and safer food than if perspiring hands had moulded it.

Since we are rapidly becoming a nation of dyspeptics, in well-crusted bread only can we find comfort. The more thoroughly any cereal is cooked, the easier it is to digest, hence "the crusty bread pan" is likely to supersede the baking dishes from which come thick loaves that are moist all through. Few persons are now willing to eat slices from thick loaves of bread until they are well toasted. "Toasted breads are half digested." These new bread pans are round at the bottom and made of cold, rolled steel; therefore, they have no sharp corners. They provide for an all-over crisp crust. Children should be allowed to eat no other than crusty bread for the welfare both of their teeth and digestions.

Then there are cake moulds both round and square from which the baked loaves may be detached before the under crusts are spoiled by self steaming. These pans do not require greasing. A measuring cup accompanies them, a decided improvement upon tea cups, which vary greatly in size.

There is a scientifically constructed, self-basting meat-roaster that is also used for baking bread, because as thick a crust as may be required can be secured by it without charring. This utensil saves cooks much labor and anxiety and is besides an economy. It preserves the nourishing qualities of all meats roasted in it and requires no attention except to keep up a steady fire. It has a cover and a valve, the latter being closed until ten or fifteen minutes before serving when it is opened to allow browning or, if it is to be crisped, the cover is removed. No water is put into the pan, its own steam basting it perfectly and bringing out its flavors. No kitchen should be without this roaster. Cooks familiar with it bake cakes, puddings, Boston brown bread, beans and other dishes in it and pronounce it a trustworthy and labor-saving friend.

The Keystone egg-beater has by home experiments been discovered to be a speedy cream whip, while for mayonnaise it is perfection. Its deep glass receptacle with cream to be whipped

or yolks of eggs to be made into salad dressing is packed around with ice in a box, its cover with the beater wheel is put on and five to eight minutes suffice to do the work. Of course, there are other good egg-beaters that cost less money, but they do not include a jar nor are they as rapid in action.

A good word should be said for convenient and inexpensive potato-mashers and fruit-presses. It is claimed for the first-named that potatoes need not be peeled before boiling, but in Winter the skins of most potatoes have a rank flavor that permeates the vegetable when boiled before its removal.

There are raisin-seeders that, screwed to a table edge, do their work quickly and thoroughly.

In meat-grinders for making Hamburg steaks, hash, beef tea, and sandwiches of uncooked beef, knives neatly cutting the fibre to a desirable fineness have replaced the tearing and mashing mechanism at first devoted to this purpose. The latest cutter is fastened to a table by clamps and by the turning of a crank raw or cooked meats, lobster, almonds, citron, cocoanut, figs, stale bread, and, indeed, almost everything that is eatable may be cut into tiny bits. It is simple to use and may be quickly taken apart for cleaning.

Cherry stoners, of which there are many varieties, are a convenience to those who preserve cherries by drying or in boiled sugar.

There is a new nutmeg-grater that is a help to the cook. It clamps the nutmeg and protects the fingers from the rasping they were likely to get in using the old style grater.

An automatic cooker of value in large families and in kitchens where stove or range space is limited has a deep receptacle for water over which may be set one, two, three or four closely fitting vessels, the contents of each being secured from the flavored steam of all the others. Burning is impossible and it fits any stove or range, while oil, gas, coal and wood fires are equally well suited to its perfect working. It is so simple that any person can use it. It may be opened while food is in preparation, and whatever is wanted first—say something one would like to brown in the oven or set aside to cool before serving—may be taken out and the steamer closed again without interfering with the cooking of the other articles.

A recently devised bread-toaster and steak-broiler, made of fine wire and steel rods, has a netting which prevents the blaze from reaching the bread, oysters, steak, chops or whatever is placed within it.

A gas stove that costs little and fits any gas burner is used in a bread-toaster on the principle of the Sir Humphry Davy lamp when only a slice or two of toast is wanted.

There is a double pan for dish washing the use of which renders nicks, chips and cracks in the dishes much less likely to occur.

Strong glass has superseded tin and iron in the making of many utensils, to the housekeeper's great advantage. Tin and other metals hitherto used tarnish readily and are liable to taint the food.

A glass measuring cup with ridges that indicate one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths and a full tea-cupful has made exact that which has hitherto been a matter of guesswork in getting the due proportions for cakes, puddings, etc.

A glass funnel is a decided improvement upon the tin affair. Its tube shows whether it is clean or not and it can never corrode as tin and copper funnels do.

A glass lemon cone for perfectly squeezing out the juice from lemons that have first been cut in half keeps the rind and pips from the juice, thus saving the trouble of straining.

In coffee pots there are many new inventions that are warranted to produce a perfect beverage, provided the coffee is of good quality, finely ground and the water poured over it is at its hottest. No expert now boils coffee. The chemist tells us that it is only boiled coffee that is hurtful to health and that the injurious properties in coffee are retained in grounds that have escaped boiling. Most of the new coffee pots have the French percolating apparatus in one form or another.

Knives with serrated edges and in three sizes for cutting cake and bread without crumbling even when hot have come into quite general use.

Potato-parers and slicers are labor saving, and potato-scoops quickly cut the raw vegetable into attractive little balls. Apple-parers and corers have long been in use.

A pancake-baker is one of the latest productions in agate ware. It is a griddle, a parallelogram in shape, with a hinge at its center. Upon one half of it are circular indentations of pancake size. These hold and shape the dough, and when the cakes are browned on their under sides this half of the griddle is

thrown over upon the plain half to brown the tops. While these cakes are being completed more dough is turned into the indented side, thus increasing by half the speed of cooking a breakfast, luncheon and dessert delicacy. The same hollows may be used for stirring eggs by buttering them, pouring one egg into each indentation, seasoning, and setting the griddle in the oven with or without the flat half laid over its contents. If well-done eggs are preferred, they should be covered.

The advantages of flat-irons with nickel-plated surfaces that cannot rust and are not likely to become sticky need only to be mentioned to be appreciated. Asbestos holders prevent the heat from reaching the hand while ironing, or, indeed, when handling any very warm utensil. Asbestos griddles to lay upon iron ones or over gas flames prevent scorching, and their cost is trifling.

*Papier-maché* pails of all sizes are much lighter than those of either wood or metal and bowls of the same material save the breakage of glass and china bowls in washing. *Papier-maché* utensils are inexpensive, enduring and cleanly.

The more intelligent the housekeeper the more careful she is to prevent garbage from becoming a menace or an unpleasantness to her household. Her latest ally is a kitchen garbage drier shaped to slip into a space arranged for it in the stove or range pipe, where its contents are almost if not quite charred without odor or noise. They may then be burned as easily as any other light fuel, thus promoting economy and abating a nuisance. Ashes from burned garbage have a distinct value as a garden fertilizer. Country homes will be safer dwelling places when this garbage drier comes into general use.

An automatic ice-cream freezer with which an extra smooth cream may be frozen in the shortest possible time has just been put upon the market.

More than ever before the materials of which cooking utensils are made are receiving attention. Health and economy combine to favor certain substances that do not rust and are readily kept in order. The latter is by no means a trifling consideration. The agate ware has for some time been recognized as a great improvement upon iron, tin, copper and brass ware, because no acid influences its unbroken surface to the injury of foods. Now we have aluminum, which bids fair to become the most agreeable and useful of all metals for cooking utensils and kitchen-ware in general. It is light in weight, wears indefinitely and no greasing is required for baking pans, griddles and waffle irons made of it. Being a non-radiant, it holds heat much longer than any other metal used in cooking utensils, which is certainly a valuable quality. Foods do not scorch or stick to it over ordinary fires. Double boilers are needless for cereals and sauces cooked in this metal. The quickness with which it absorbs heat and the persistent way it retains it lessen the time required for cooking. Then, too, much less attention is demanded by the contents of aluminum kettles and pans while over a blaze, and thus a cook has leisure to attend to other work or to rest while her foods are perfecting. Another virtue that persons with fastidious taste and delicate digestive organs will appreciate is that no metallic flavors or poisons are thrown off from the heated or superheated surfaces of aluminum utensils. Neither tea nor coffee stains are left upon it, tannic acid not affecting it, an immunity not shared by any other metal in habitual use.

Porcelains and enamels, while stainless and untarnishable as long as they are perfect, seldom remain long without their glaze being chipped, broken or cracked, a sharp blow or extra hot fire injuring them irretrievably. To bake pancakes without greasing the griddle or scorching the cakes is a gratification afforded by aluminum, and the same is true of waffle cookers and milk boilers. As a material for utensils in which to heat the food for babies aluminum has no rivals. Cooking utensils of almost every variety are now to be had in this metal. Even some patented devices are being made of this clean and wholesome metal. Most of these utensils are cast in moulds; there is no chance of leakage on account of unsoldered seams.

The first cost of a supply of aluminum cooking utensils is considerably greater than that of ordinary ware, but it is an economy in the long run, particularly to those who are providing a first outfit for housekeeping. They can better afford to economize in some other part of the home than in the kitchen. Once utensils of this ideal material are provided, there need be no replacement for many a year, unless the purchaser forgets that vessels which hold enough for six may be made to contain sufficient food for two only, while the reverse is not true. It is equally injudicious to purchase either very small or extra large utensils for kitchen use, unless, of course, a large family is at once to be provided for.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

## THE ART OF NETTING.—No. 58.

## NETTED TUMBLER DOILY.

FIGURE No. 1.—A very dainty doily is here shown. It may be made large enough to use under a finger-bowl, if desired. To make it, work as follows: First use the large

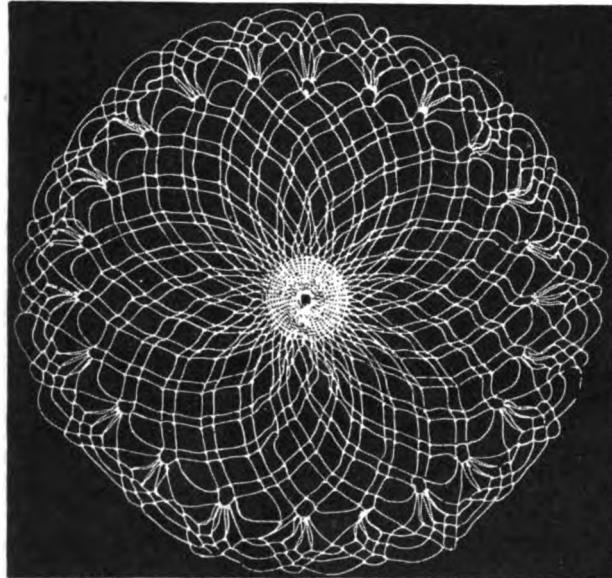


FIGURE No. 1.—NETTED TUMBLER DOILY.

## NETTED DOILEYS.

FIGURES Nos. 2, 3 AND 4.—The foundation of each of these doileys is worked by the same details, which are as follows: Begin at one corner with 2 stitches, using a No. 14 knitting

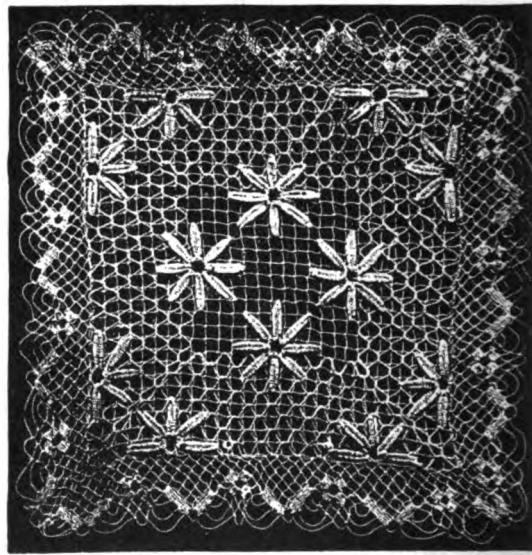


FIGURE No. 2.—NETTED DOILY.

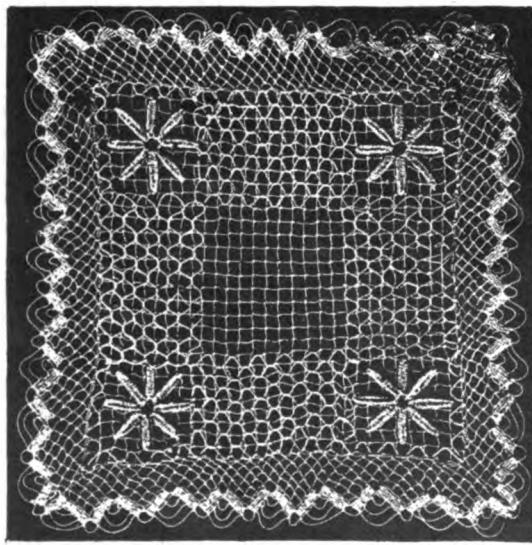


FIGURE No. 3.

FIGURES Nos. 3 AND 4.—NETTED DOILEYS.

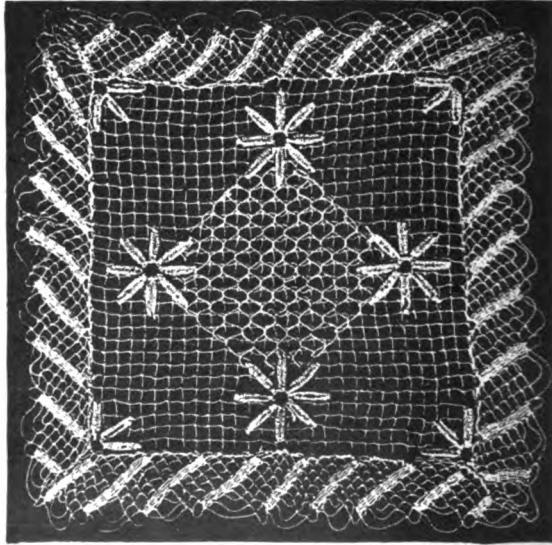


FIGURE No. 4.

mesh and cast on 48 stitches or loops. Next use the small mesh and work two rounds; then, still using the small mesh, net two loops, \* thread around mesh, net 2; repeat from \* to the end of round.

*Next round.*—Net plain over the small mesh. Repeat the last 2 rounds until you have worked 11 times around. Then use the large mesh and net 4 in every small mesh of preceding round. Then with small mesh net 2 rounds. Still using small mesh, net 8, skip 1, net 8, skip 1, and repeat. Next use the small mesh and net 2, skip to next group of 2, and repeat details described.

needle for a mesh. Increase on each edge until you have 29 rows, and then decrease on each edge to form the square.

*For the Border.*—Net around the square 6 times, using a No. 18 knitting needle for the mesh; then net 8 loops, skip 1, net 8, skip 1 and repeat.

*Next round.*—Net 2, skip to next group, net 2 and repeat around the work. When the foundations are completed darn each as seen in the engravings. In our book on Tatting and Netting, price 50 cents or 2s., will be found many designs for darning netting, together with details for darning daisies, stars, wheels, etc., the process being fully pictured by engravings.

## DRAWN-WORK.

SLIP FOR INFANTS' PILLOW, IN DRAWN-WORK AND LINEN LAWN.

For the information contained in this article thanks are due Mrs. S. E. Criss-Wise, dealer in drawn-work of every descrip-

FIGURE No. 1.—This pretty slip is made of fine linen lawn,

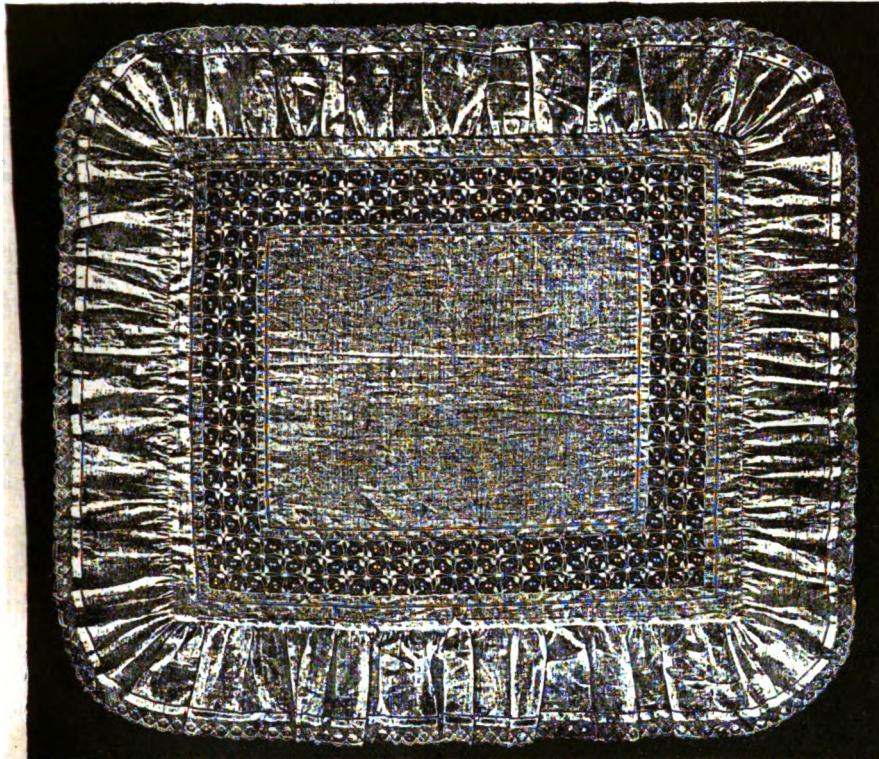


FIGURE NO. 1.—SLIP FOR INFANTS' PILLOW, IN DRAWN-WORK AND LINEN LAWN.

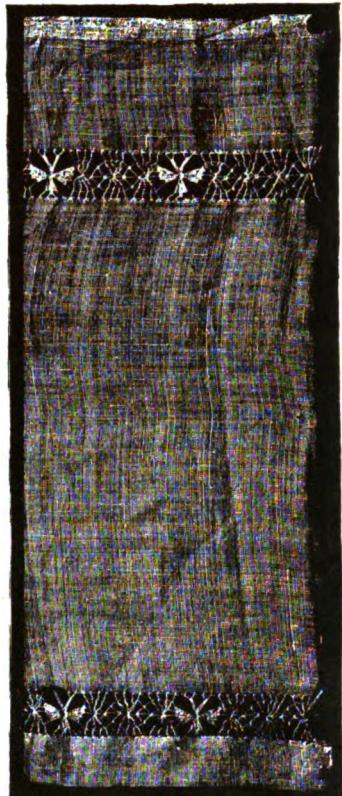


FIG. NO. 2.—RUFFLE OF DRAWN-WORK AND LAWN.

drawn-work and Valenciennes lace. The construction is the same as that of an ordinary ornamental pillow slip, the back being plain and buttoning at one end. The pillow used with a slip like the one illustrated should be covered with pale-pink or pale-blue sateen, Silesia, silk or satin. Hemstitching borders the center, outer edge and ruffle. If preferred, the ruffle might also be decorated with drawn-work. The slip can be purchased ready-made or, if a lady prefers, she can buy the materials and put them together herself.

## RUFFLE OF DRAWN-WORK AND LAWN.

FIGURE No. 2.—This illustration shows a dainty strip of lawn decorated with drawn-work. The drawn-work at the top of the engraving is intended for an insertion to be set above the gathered edge of the ruffle, and that at the bottom is above a hem which is to be at the edge of the ruffle when the latter is gathered.

## ROUND DOILY OF DRAWN-WORK.

FIGURE No. 3.—A new departure in drawn-work doileys is here illustrated. The round drawn-work doily is beautiful to look at but difficult to make, and is, therefore, more expensive than doileys of the ordinary shape. The one illustrated is exquisite in workmanship and the materials are very delicate, yet the result is a unique doily that will last a life-time in the hands of a careful owner. It is about twelve inches in diameter.

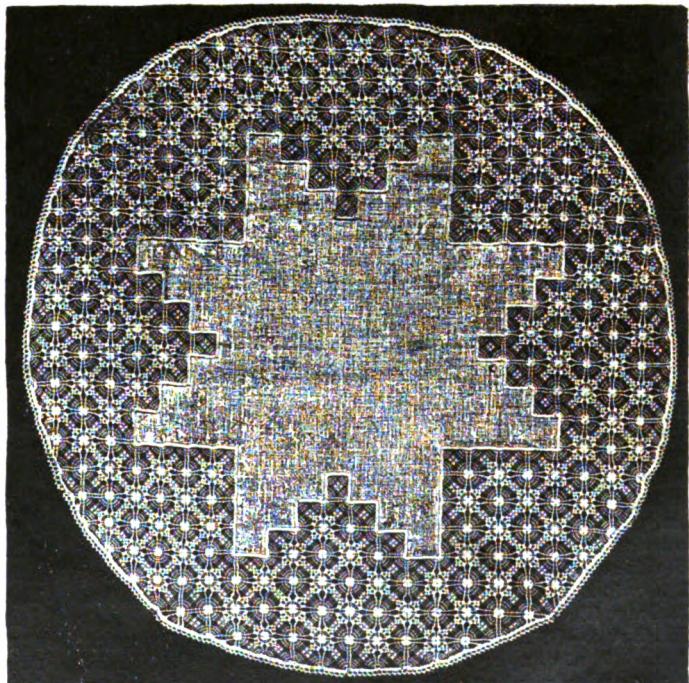


FIGURE NO. 3.—ROUND DOILY OF DRAWN-WORK.

tion and grade, including novelties and standard varieties, No. 399 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 58.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

**k.**—Knit plain.  
**p.**—Purl, or as it is often called, seam.  
**pl.**—Plain knitting.

**n.**—Narrow.

**k 2 to.**—Knit 2 together. Same as **n.**  
**th o or o.**—Throw the thread over the needle.

**Make one.**—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw-over, or put-over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch.) Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.

**To Knit Crossed.**—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

**\* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next \*.** As an example: \* K 2, pl, th o, and repeat twice more from \* (or last \*), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, pl, th o; k 2, pl, th o; k 2, pl, th o, thus repeating the k 2, pl, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

## KNITTED CENTER-PIECE.

FIGURE No. 1.—Cast on 85 stitches.

**First row.**—Sl 1, k 28, n, o, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 18, n, o, n, o, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 11, n, o twice, n, k 10, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

**Second row.**—K 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, p 1, k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 28, leave 2.

**Third row.**—Sl 1, k 20, n, o, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, n, o, n, o, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

**Fourth row.**—K 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 10, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 10, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 28, leave 4.

**Fifth row.**—Sl 1, k 17, n, o, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 11, n, o, n, o, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 3, o, k 2.

**Sixth row.**—K 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 24, leave 6.

**Seventh row.**—Sl 1, k 14, n, o, k 7, o twice, p 2 to., k 10, n, o, n, o, k 7, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, n, o twice, n, k 2, o twice, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o, k 2.

**Eighth row.**—K 5, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 22, leave 8.

**Ninth row.**—Sl 1, k 11, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, n, o, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, n, o twice, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 7.

**Tenth row.**—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 20, leave 10.

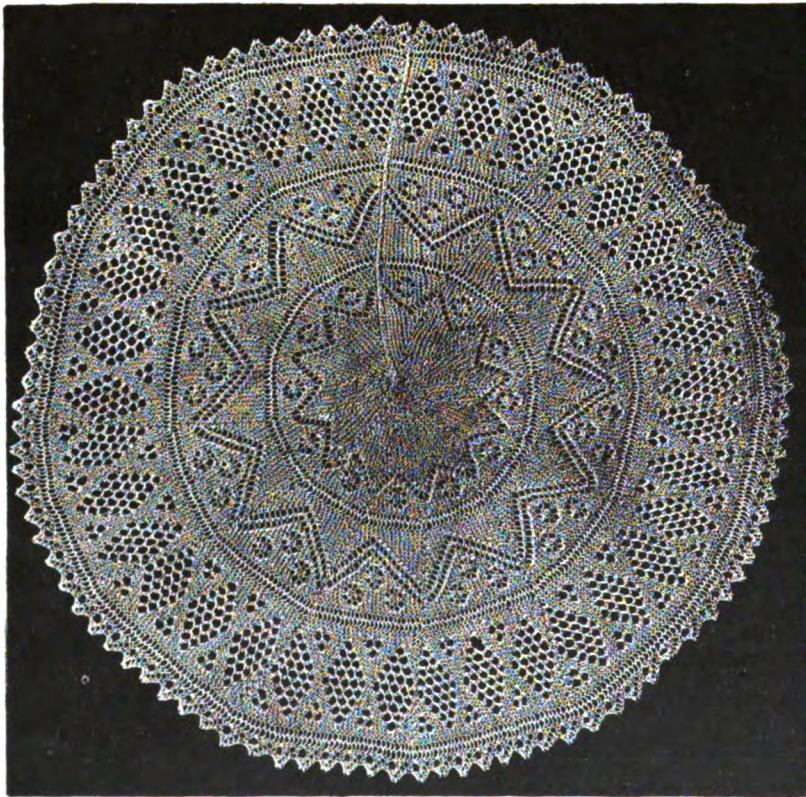


FIGURE No. 1.—KNITTED CENTER-PIECE.

**sl.**—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.  
**al and b.**—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.

**To Bind or Cast Off.**—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.

**Row.**—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used.

**Round.**—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.

**Repeat.**—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

**Eleventh row.**—Sl 1, k 8, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 8, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, n, o, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 8, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

**Twelfth row.**—K 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 18, leave 12.

**Thirteenth row.**—Sl 1, k 5, n, o, k 2, n, o, k 8, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, n, o, n, o, k 2, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

**Fourteenth row.**—K 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 16, leave 14.

**Fifteenth row.**—Sl 1, k 5, o, k 2, o, k 3 to., o, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, n, o, n, o, k 5, o, k 8 to., o, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, o, k 2.

**Sixteenth row.**—K 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 10, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 10, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 14, leave 16.

**Seventeenth row.**—Sl 1, k 4, o, n, k 7, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, n, o, n, o, k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 11, n, o twice, n, k 10, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o, k 2.

**Eighteenth row.**—K 5, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, p 1, k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, leave 18.

**Nineteenth row.**—Sl 1, k 8, o, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, n, o twice, n, k 18, n, o twice, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 7.

**Twentieth row.**—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 18, p 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 10, leave 20.

**Twenty-first row.**—Sl 1, k 2, o, n, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 3, n, o, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 8, o, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, n, o.

twice, n, k 9, n, o twice, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

*Twenty-second row.*—K 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, p 1, k 12, p 1, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, leave 22.

*Twenty-third row.*—Sl 1, k 1, o, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, n, o, n, o, k 2, n, o, k 8, o, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, n, o twice, n, k 18, n, o twice, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

*Twenty-fourth row.*—K 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 16, p 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, leave 24.

*Twenty-fifth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o, n, o, n, k 2, o, k 8 to., o, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 11, n, o twice, n, k 10, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, o, k 2.

*Twenty-sixth row.*—K 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, p 1, k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, leave 26.

*Twenty-seventh row.*—Sl 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, o, n, o, n, k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o, k 2.

*Twenty-eighth row.*—K 5, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 10, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 10, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, leave 28.

*Twenty-ninth row.*—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, o, n, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 7.

*Thirtieth row.*—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, o twice, p 2 to., leave 30.

*Thirty-first row.*—Sl 1, k 8, o, n, o, n, k 2, n, o, k 8, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

*Thirty-second row.*—K 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 21, leave 32.

*Thirty-third row.*—Sl 1, k 7, o, n, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 8, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, n, o twice, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

*Thirty-fourth row.*—K 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 19, leave 34.

*Thirty-fifth row.*—Sl 1, k 6, o, n, o, n, k 2, o, k 8 to., o, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, o, k 2.

*Thirty-sixth row.*—K 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 17, leave 36.

*Thirty-seventh row.*—Sl 1, k 5, o, n, o, n, k 7, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o, k 2.

*Thirty-eighth row.*—K 5, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 15, leave 38.

*Thirty-ninth row.*—Sl 1, k 4, o, n, o, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 7.

*Fortieth row.*—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 10, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 10, o twice, p 2 to., k 18, leave 40.

*Forty-first row.*—Sl 1, k 8, o, n, o, n, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 11, n, o twice, n, k 10, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

*Forty-second row.*—K 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, p 1, k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 11, leave 42.

*Forty-third row.*—Sl 1, k 2, o, n, o, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, n, o twice, n, k 13, n, o twice, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k' 2, o, k 2.

*Forty-fourth row.*—K 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 16, p 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, leave 44.

*Forty-fifth row.*—Sl 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, n, o twice, n, k 9, n, o twice, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, o, k 2.

*Forty-sixth row.*—K 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, p 1, k 12, p 1, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, leave 46.

*Forty-seventh row.*—Sl 1, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, n, o twice, n, k 18, n, o twice, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o, k 2.

*Forty-eighth row.*—K 5, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 16, p 1, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 5, leave 48.

*Forty-ninth row.*—Sl 1, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 11, n, o twice, n, k 10, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, leave 49.

*Fiftieth row.*—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, p 1, k 12, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, leave 50.

*Fifty-first row.*—Sl 1, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

*Fifty-second row.*—K 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 10, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 10, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, leave 52.

*Fifty-third row.*—Sl 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 7, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

*Fifty-fourth row.*—K 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 9, leave 54.

*Fifty-fifth row.*—Sl 1, k 5, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, o, k 2.

*Fifty-sixth row.*—K 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 5, leave 56.

*Fifty-seventh row.*—Sl 1, k 1, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o, k 2.

*Fifty-eighth row.*—K 5, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 1, leave 58.

*Fifty-ninth row.*—Sl 1, k 1, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 7.

*Sixtieth row.*—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 1, leave 60.

*Sixty-first row.*—Sl 1, k 1, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

*Sixty-second row.*—K 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 1, leave 62.

*Sixty-third row.*—Sl 1, k 1, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 8, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

*Sixty-fourth row.*—K 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 10, p 1, k 8, p 1, k 1, leave 64.

*Sixty-fifth row.*—Sl 1, k 1, n, o twice, n, k 10, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, o, k 2.

*Sixty-sixth row.*—K 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 12, p 1, k 1, leave 66.

*Sixty-seventh row.*—Sl 1, k 7, n, o twice, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o, k 2.

*Sixty-eighth row.*—K 5, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 7, leave 68.

*Sixty-ninth row.*—Sl 1, k 8, n, o twice, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 7.

*Seventieth row.*—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, p 1, k 8, leave 70.

*Seventy-first row.*—Sl 1, k 8, n, o twice, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

*Seventy-second row.*—K 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 3, leave 72.

*Seventy-third row.*—Sl 1, k 7, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

*Seventy-fourth row.*—K 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 6, leave 74.

*Seventy-fifth row.*—Sl 1, k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 8, o, k 2.

*Seventy-sixth row.*—K 6, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, leave 76.

*Seventy-seventh row.*—Sl 1, k 3, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o, k 2.

*Seventy-eighth row.*—K 5, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, leave 78.

*Seventy-ninth row.*—Sl 1, k 1, o, twice, p 2 to., k 7.

*Eightieth row.*—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 80.

Repeat from first row until there are twelve points.

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## WOMEN IN THE PROFESSIONS.

PHARMACY.—BY HARRIETTE GILLESPIE.

A profession to which women have as yet contributed but a small quota of followers, and yet one for which their mental gifts and physical attributes fit them in an eminent degree, is pharmacy. It commends itself to bright, clever women of scientific tastes, being as important and as remunerative as other callings demanding especial aptitude and a particular training.

It is true there still exists, both on the part of the public and among the members of the profession, a certain amount of prejudice against women druggists. But a number of veteran pharmacists, whose opinions are of especial value, unhesitatingly assert their firm belief in the usefulness of women in this branch and express satisfaction that members of the sex are taking it up. Many women prominent in other professions lend this view of the matter the weight of their approval.

Prominent among women who have successfully taken a pharmaceutical training is Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, the first woman in the United States to become a Ph. G. She was graduated from the New York City College of Pharmacy in 1868, subsequently supplementing this course with a medical training. She is now a prominent practicing physician in New York City. Her procedure is quite in line with the conviction, which has already found many adherents, that an essential requirement of all aspirants for the study of medicine should be a preliminary pharmaceutical training.

Mrs. Adda Hall Roby, who conducted the Illinois Pharmaceutical Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, is also a graduate of pharmacy and is successfully managing her own establishment in Chicago. Dr. Amelia Fendler and Dr. Mary Bond, both practicing physicians of New York City, are practical pharmacists. In the State of Wisconsin there are thirty women druggists who own and operate their own stores. Miss Clara Abbott, now located in Milwaukee, was the first Wisconsin woman to graduate from a college of pharmacy. In the United States there are altogether some three hundred women pharmacists.

There are many and divers reasons why women may safely and properly adopt this profession. An argument that bears conclusive testimony to their mental fitness is the well-attested fact that in nearly all cases where women have entered colleges of pharmacy in competition with men they have outranked their masculine competitors in class percentage. The necessary qualifications for a pharmacist are, primarily, a predilection for the work, a good general education, breadth of intelligence sufficient to understand and apply the rules set forth in the college curriculum, a mathematical mind, self confidence in meeting emergencies and a good moral character.

One of the chief considerations in advising women to adopt this profession is their notable faithfulness in positions of trust, owing in a great measure to their freedom from the temptations and dissipations of men, such as gambling, speculation, high living and the various forms of amusements in which men engage to the detriment of their business relations.

Toxicology is an important branch of pharmacy. It includes a knowledge of the various poisons, their effects, detection and antidotes. In cases of accidental poisoning the pharmacist is often called upon to prescribe as well as furnish an antidote until a physician can be summoned. Experience has shown that women possess the rapidity of decision, calmness and good judgment necessary to meet and deal with such emergencies.

Perhaps the most responsible branch of the pharmacist's work is the compounding of prescriptions, a task in which accuracy, care and information in regard to the properties of drugs are necessary. Women possess the deftness of manipulation and delicacy of touch essential to this work, especially in filling prescriptions dealing with minute quantities.

A general knowledge of the laws of hygiene seems to come naturally to women. The pharmacist is frequently consulted by the public for information on hygienic matters and is often depended upon to give first aid in emergencies to the sick or injured.

To successfully master the curriculum of study required by a pharmaceutical course requires constant, uninterrupted application and here feminine persistence and enthusiasm will find full scope. Women apply themselves and devote their entire time to a chosen study in a manner which compares favorably with

the average manifestation of these traits by the other sex.

Woman's innate artistic taste and ingenuity of device are of especial value in arranging and displaying the stock carried in a drug store so as to produce the most attractive effect. She is likewise an expert in scented soaps and perfumes and the dainty et cetera forming so large a part of the stock of a modern drug store.

A graduate of pharmacy may begin work either as a clerk or proprietor, the requirements for both functions being identical. Practical pharmacy embraces two classes of duties, viz: First, the identification, preservation, testing, compounding and dispensing of drugs and chemicals; second, the manipulation and care of stock, buying, selling, etc.

Intending students should first consider the relative merits of the various schools of pharmacy from which a selection is possible and then take into account their personal preferences in regard to them. The relative merits of co-educational and separate schools scarcely require consideration, as there is but one school of pharmacy in the country, that located at Louisville, Kentucky, devoted exclusively to women. The cost of a pharmaceutical education varies considerably according to the institution selected. The course, with one or two exceptions, covers a period of two years. At the most expensive schools the fees will aggregate about \$500. The minimum is \$75, while a fair average is about \$100. In the maximum sum mentioned is included the cost of extra quiz classes, advanced botany and extra laboratory work, none of which are absolutely necessary to a good drug clerk. The incidental expenses, such as board, railway fares, dress, etc., vary so greatly that it is difficult to make a reliable estimate in regard to them.

Candidates for admission to the junior class of a college of pharmacy must pass an entrance examination on the elements of an English education. A certificate of graduation from a high school or grammar school will be accepted in lieu of this examination. To enter the senior class the student must have successfully passed the junior class examination or present satisfactory proof of having had ten years' practical experience in a drug store. The course includes instruction in chemistry, botany, materia medica and microscopy, as well as lectures on hygiene, embracing the subjects of ventilation, heating, clothing, care of the person, communicable diseases, antiseptics, disinfectants and the treatment of emergencies. There are also short courses in Latin, physiology and in the theory and practice of pharmacy, the last being so arranged that the student may become acquainted with correct methods and familiar with the difficulties likely to arise in compounding prescriptions and with the chemical combinations involved. At the end of the course the student is expected to be competent to put up any prescription of the Pharmacopoeia, determine the strength and purity of a drug, provide for its proper keeping and be able to meet any emergency that may arise in the life of a practical pharmacist.

The salaries paid prescription clerks vary from \$15 to \$25 a week, and, in exceptional cases, more than this. While not guaranteeing their graduates positions there is an unwritten understanding in the various colleges that positions will be obtained for their graduates, and to that end every effort is made.

Students, to reduce their expenses to a minimum, often secure positions as drug clerks with "college privileges," their employers permitting their attendance upon the regular college exercises, which are held in the afternoon. While this plan necessitates longer hours and closer application, the benefits resulting are great. It generates a self confidence at critical moments that no amount of college training could supply. It enables the student to differentiate between matters of theoretical and of practical value and inculcates orderly and thorough methods.

It is human nature to desire to do that which requires from us the least amount of effort; hence those occupations which are easily acquired are rapidly filled and poorly paid, but work which, like pharmacy, necessitates laborious and extended special training is that most likely to be always in demand at remunerative wages. The more successful a woman becomes in such a line of work the more difficult to replace and invaluable is she to her employer and the more likely is she to succeed should she go into business for herself.

## DRESS FOR GRADUATION DAY.

(For Illustrations of Figures Nos. 1 GA to 6 GA see Page 501.)

In memory's calendar graduation day stands out with a vividness which time cannot efface. It is the first great landmark in youth's journey. What golden hopes lie beyond it!

A galaxy of youthful graduates, their faces flushed with the pride of success, is a gladsome sight, a sight calculated to awaken a host of pleasant memories in the minds of those who have left their own school life far behind.

A winsome personality is that of the young graduate. Her attire, ideally simple, is suited to her girlhood and to the demands of the occasion. The wearing of all-white is as much a matter of sentiment as of fashion. Often, however, the necessity for a touch of color, usually in some delicate shade, is imposed by the wearer's complexional characteristics.

The material may be silk, wool or

or 40 cents. The skirt, though full, is made with a front-gore and is trimmed with three frills of lace headed by lace beading threaded with cream satin ribbon. The waist droops slightly in

front and is gathered at the top to shallow yoke-portions of insertion. A box-plait is formed over the closing and overlaid with insertion edged with a frill of lace, the lace also trimming the yoke portions. The standing collar is made of insertion and over its upper edge falls a frill of lace. The color under the insertion gives character to the gown. Below the puffs the sleeves are cut away and replaced by white Suède mousquetaire gloves. A sash of ribbon matching the silk is tied about the waist.

In the costume pictured at figure No. 2 GA figured white China silk and deep cream chiffon showing an application of white Renaissance lace are prettily combined. The seven-gored skirt sweeps out with perfect grace. The bodice has full surplice-fronts which open over a yoke faced with chiffon. The sleeves are cut off below great elbow puffs which are trimmed with fancy ribbon formed in loops at the back of the arm. They are met by white Suède mousquetaire gloves.



FIGURE NO. 7 GA.



FIGURE NO. 8 GA.

cotton, according to taste, there being an embarrassment of riches in fabrics adaptable to this purpose. Figured white China and India silks, French and Chinese *crêpes*, gauzes, among which *mousseline de soie* and chiffon reign, have not only

Over the puffs fall full chiffon caps trimmed with loops of ribbon. The stock is of ribbon and is disposed in a bow at the back. Pattern No. 8185, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is used in the making.

White and rose taffeta and white Breton lace achieve a happy union in the dress pictured at figure No. 3 GA. The skirt hangs in folds from a full, low-necked bodice. A square Bertha-collar of the darker silk edged with a narrow white spangle band is adjusted at the neck, the round outline of which is emphasized by a garland of small pink flowers. The full puff sleeves have pointed cuffs corresponding with the Bertha-collar, and over the puffs fall double frills of lace. The waist is girdled with white taffeta ribbon showing rose blurred figures, a full bow with long floating ends being arranged at the left side. Pattern No. 8343, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is used in the construction.

An Empire mode is depicted at figure No. 4 GA in white embroidered and plain organdy. The full skirt shows a scroll



FIGURE NO. 9 GA.

beautiful lustrous surfaces, but in texture are soft, flexible and conformable to present modes. Among the woollens are plain and small figured mohairs, satin-striped canvas, finely figured étamine, *crêpon* and *Fayetta*. Silk-warp *crêpon* is much admired and so is a new linen-and-silk mixed dotted gazine, a fabric not easily distinguished from silk. Silk mull is also worn, but it really gives no better satisfaction than French organdy, nainsook, dotted Swiss or India mull, the favorite cotton textiles. Ribbon, lace, embroidery, some simple gimp and, of course, flowers, are the decorations most generally employed.

The hosiery is white lisle thread or silk embroidered or in open work. The slippers or Oxford ties are of white glacé kid. White Suède gloves are in order—mousquetaires when the sleeves are short and buttoned when they extend to the wrist. The coiffure generally worn is by all means that which should be chosen for graduation. New styles of hair-dressing are, however, shown elsewhere in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

White India mull and fine point Venise insertion over deep-cream silk produce a charming effect in the costume represented at figure No. 1 GA and made by pattern No. 8216, price 1s. 8d.

design of embroidery at the bottom and flows in graceful folds from a full, short-waisted bodice, the back of the skirt, however, being extended in a Watteau to the neck. The bodice is cut low and round at the neck, the lining above exposing a yoke facing of écrù point Venise lace. Many-pointed bretelles fall from the neck edge and are trimmed with embroidered insertion corresponding with that in the skirt. The stock collar is of Dresden ribbon, the ground of which is in the same tone as the lace employed in the yoke. The elbow puff sleeves are finished with square cuffs trimmed like the bretelles and are met by

white Suede mousquetaire gloves. A belt of the material is clasped with a pearl buckle. The lining could be cut away above the bretelles. The pattern used is No. 8330, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

The combination represented in the costume shown at figure No. 5 GA is white figured mohair and plain white satin, pattern No. 8356, price 1s. 8d. or



FIGURE NO. 10 GA.

40 cents, being used in the construction. The skirt is of the seven-gored variety and ripples in the approved way. The basque is a picturesque Louis XV. mode. Between jacket fronts that round away at the bottom and are reversed in lapels at the top is disclosed a full vest of satin with a ruching of Valenciennes lace arranged down the center. The lapels are faced with satin and edged with narrow white silk cord gimp. A rippled peplum falls from the edge and gives depth to the basque. The mutton-leg sleeves are finished with white satin cuffs trimmed like the lapels. The stock is of white satin ribbon, with a large bow at the back.

Quaintly pretty is the costume depicted at figure No. 6 GA made of white dotted Swiss and white chiffon. It was fashioned by pattern No. 8366, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The six-piece skirt is trimmed with four frills of narrow lierre lace edging. The fronts of the waist separate over a full vest crossed with three frills of lace. Over the waist is worn a fichu of chiffon, the ends of which are crossed at the waist-line under a belt of taffeta Dresden ribbon in light tones, the ribbon being formed in a rosette and long ends over the closing of the belt. Wide lace is frilled about the edges of the fichu and also below the second sleeve puff, the sleeve below the puffs being cut off to accommodate white Suede mousquetaire gloves. The ribbon stock matches the belt and is formed in a bow at the back.

Figured white silk-warp crépon, réséda satin and embroidered white chiffon combine to render the toilette shown at figure No. 7 G A very attractive. The skirt is fan-plaited at the back and fluted at the sides, and is shaped according to pattern No. 8344, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. In the basque is introduced a drooping chiffon vest which is visible between the fronts, from each of which turns back a great revers of satin trimmed with Rhinestone

buttons. A satin plenum is correspondingly decorated. Over a standing collar of crépon rolls a narrow ripple collar of satin, the same material being used for a band on the sleeve below the elbow puff. For the basque pattern No. 8336, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is used.

White satin-striped étamine and white chiffon bring out the charming features of the costume illustrated at figure No. 8 G A. The flutes of the seven-gored skirt flare in the approved way; the skirt is entirely plain. The waist is full and above the back and fronts on the lining is folded chiffon crossed in surplice



FIGURE NO. 11 GA.

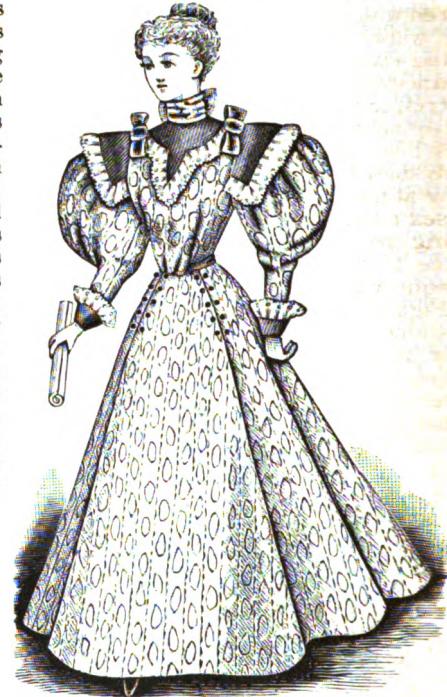


FIGURE NO. 12 GA.

style and edged with a Valenciennes lace frill, which is soft and becoming to the face. Lace also stands up from the full fronts, bows of white satin ribbon being tacked in the upper corners. Ribbon is applied across the shoulders and formed in bows on top. The puffs are full and long, the sleeves being cut off below, and wide lace falls nearly to the wrists. A ribbon belt encircles the waist. The design is furnished by

pattern No. 8236, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. At figure No. 9 G A is shown a costume in which a pretty contrast is secured by a combination of fine white novelty étamine bearing floral figures and plain yellow *poult de soie*. The skirt has nine gores and is decorated at the top with pointed ends of the silken fabric outlined with narrow Valenciennes lace edging. The waist is lengthened by a rippled plenum edged with lace, the fronts being formed in box-plaits and opening over a vest of silk from which the full stock is also cut. The box-plaits are trimmed at each edge with lace. A belt of the material fastened with a small pearl buckle is clasped about the waist. Below the full puffs the sleeves are fashioned from silk and encircled with four frills of lace. The costume is shaped by pattern No. 8359, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

A toilette embodying color is portrayed at figure No. 10 G A. The materials used in its development are figured white French

crêpe and light-green faille. Over each seam of the eleven-gored skirt is formed a plait that rolls backward, and from the belt, which is of silk, depend five graduated, pointed straps to match, a group of three pearl-ball buttons decorating the bottom of each strap. The basque shows drooping fulness in the lower part of the front and at the top are boleros cut from silk and connected with a strap, a group of three buttons like those on the skirt trimming each above and below the strap. A full stock of silk with a large, spreading bow at the back is at the neck. The sleeves are cut off below large elbow puffs. The neck could be cut out above the boleros, if a Pompadour outline were desired. The toilette comprises skirt No. 8360, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and basque-waist No. 8354, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

In the toilette illustrated at figure No. 11 G A white taffeta is

relieved by light-yellow taffeta, yellow lierre lace, satin ribbon and very small pearl-and-Rhinestone buttons. The skirt has seven gores, the seams being concealed by rolling flutes which result from plaits underfolded below the hips. A lace flounce headed by a twist of yellow silk caught at intervals with buttons trims the skirt, which is made up by pattern No. 8320, price 1s. 8d. or 80 cents. The basque-waist is made full at the center of the front between slashes, revealing full sections of yellow silk crossed by several rows of insertion. A yellow silk peplum bordered with insertion falls from the edge of the waist, a narrow belt of the tinted silk being clasped about the waist with a small Rhinestone buckle. Pointed flaring cuffs corresponding with the peplum finish the leg-o'-mutton sleeves, over which fall deep lace flounces headed like the skirt flounce. The stock is made of ribbon disposed in a bow at the back and over the top rolls an Essex collar of the white silk, the contrast being very effective. Pattern No. 8355, price 1s. 8d. or 80 cents, is used for the basque-waist.

Figure No. 12 GA represents a ladies' costume developed in figured white mo-hair and light-yellow faille. The seven-gored skirt is trimmed at the top at each side of the side-front seams with small pearl ball buttons and flares correctly in flutes. The waist is pouched in front, and



FIGURE NO. 14 G A.

the top in cut down in a V, at each side of which it is round and moderately low, a yoke facing of faille being exposed above the front and in the V opening. Lierre lace is fulled about the edges of the front and satin ribbon bows are fastened upon the shoulders, a ribbon stock with a bow at the back finishing the neck, and a belt to match encircling the waist. Over the *gigot* sleeves fall faille epaulettes edged with lace, which also trims cuffs of faille reversed on the sleeves. The mode is furnished by pattern No. 8352, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

At figure No. 13 GA is shown a costume in which a dainty combination is carried out in white silk mull and fine, lace-like Irish point embroidery. The full skirt ripples all round and has a hem and three spaced tucks all headed with white satin ribbon that is disposed in loops at frequent intervals. The waist is full, and above the square-necked back and front a yoke effect is produced with embroidery set upon the high-necked lining. This lining may be dispensed with. Two rows of embroidered insertion encircle the bodice below the bust and the top is outlined with folded white satin ribbon, which also encircles the arms'-eyes and is arranged in bows on the shoulders. The puffs on the sleeves are tucked and trimmed to correspond with the skirt and a frill of embroidery droops below them on the sleeves. A white satin stock is arranged in a bow at the back and a sash to match is tied about the waist. Pattern No. 8801, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is used in shaping the gown.

White broché China silk bearing a floral pattern is used for

the costume depicted at figure No. 14 G A. The five-gored skirt hangs in flutes at the back and in less defined flutes at the sides. The waist is full and gains a quaint air from a deep collar shaped in points at the back and on the shoulders and in double points in front, a frill of Breton lace flowing from the edge below a lace beading threaded with satin baby ribbon also arranged in a bunch of loops at the points and at the center. On each front is applied a band of satin ribbon, which falls in a loop and long end below a narrow belt, a butterfly bow being formed at the end of each strip, while a small Rhinestone buckle sparkles in each bow and also at the belt. A deep collar rolls over the standing collar, and the reversed cuffs finishing the bishop sleeves correspond with it, a frill of lace standing out from the free edges of the cuffs. Pattern No. 8358, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, supplies the design for this dainty costume.

White Fayetta and chiffon are united in the misses' dress pictured at figure No. 15 GA, for which pattern No. 8328, price 1s. 8d. or 80 cents, was selected. The full skirt is bordered with a chiffon ruching and depends from a fanciful bodice. The fanciful fronts open over a drooping vest of chiffon. Two diagonal rows of white *point d'esprit* lace insertion are let in the fronts diagonally and above are small pearl buttons with tiny brilliants set in the center. Floating ends of white taffeta ribbon fall upon the skirt from small bows fixed at the bottom of the waist. The puff sleeves are trimmed with a ruching of chiffon, which also contributes the neck trimming.

An equally dainty misses' gown is portrayed at figure No. 16 GA, pattern No. 8357, price 1s. 8d. or 80 cents, furnishing the design. White pin-dotted Swiss, fine white Valenciennes lace and white silk mull are associated in this dress. The full skirt is encircled at the bottom with two rows of insertion. The full waist is turned away back and front in revers from a full yoke of mull. The revers are faced with the plain goods and edged all round with a deep frill of lace. Small pearl-and-Rhinestone buckles are fastened on the shoulders and in front between the revers. Puffs fall over the sleeves to the elbows and



FIGURE NO. 13 G A.



FIGURE NO. 15 G A.



FIGURE NO. 16 G A.

about the waist is worn a sash of figured white taffeta ribbon formed in loops at each side of the center.

Natural flowers may be worn with any of the costumes illustrated, and the choice and disposition of trimming can be modified to suit individual taste.

## INTERIOR DECORATION.—No. 1.

Interior decoration derives its origin and finds its rudiments in the sacredness of service to the home, and we must approach its theory and principles by a careful consideration of its details. The same deliberation should be observed in planning and securing internal harmony as is devoted to the external, architectural structure.

We have advanced in the true theory of interior decoration when we seek to make every detail accord with a general scheme; a thing is no longer bought because it is beautiful in itself, but because of its relation to the beauty of the whole. Thus may one thing in a room give the note by which the theme of coloring is regulated. The symphonic result depends upon a theory of harmonics as absolute in the art of decoration as in the art of music.

At the time of this writing there is a decided reaction from the superabundant in decoration. From the simple to the complex and then a return to the simple, is the law of civilization. We are fortunate in seeing simplicity in household decoration once more in favor with those sensitive to the fitness of things. The epicureanism that was once disturbed by a rumpled rose-leaf exists in our day in the jarring effect which a badly selected bit of bric-à-brac may have upon the nerves of the sensitive decorator, but such susceptibility is along the lines of a true artistic evolution.

To keep color *down*, to suppress kaleidoscopic results, to simplify, by means of a cultivated capacity for rejection, is the aim of the decorators of to-day. The general use of aniline dyes has resulted in an era of low tones and delicate tints. Even the Philistine manufacturer has felt the necessity of responding to this artistic demand, and in the cheapest ingrain carpets it is now easy to get charming effects of solid color, while the burlaps and denims, with their refined tints, make good drapery no longer a matter of costly fabrics and a heavy purse. With so much from which to select the process would be hopeless were not the decorator to formulate a general plan and make all the details conform to it in spite of specious temptations. To assist the home decorator in forming and putting into execution such plans, to suggest simple methods and show practically how pleasing results may be attained and to cultivate individuality is the object of these papers.

## THE HALL.

Since the hall is the entrance to the home it may properly be first considered. Is it spacious or contracted? Is it a product of architectural skill, or a narrow entry, the building contractor's manifesto at once of economy and incompetence? As these telescopic entrances are in the majority let us consider what may be done with one of them. Is it dark? Then its gloom must be brightened by the decorator's skill. Is it narrow? This effect must be overcome and the tube-like appearance of the ceiling interrupted and broken up by introducing a wooden arch, which may be inexpensively adjusted midway of the hall. Then fill it in and build it down with the open wood-work to be had at any good art-furnishing store. By having the arch filled with this kind of scroll-work no light is obscured and the rigid lines of the ceiling are effectively broken. It may have attached to it one of the charming reed curtains which Japan affords the western decorator, if a further shortening of the hall be desired. This arch must be painted the same color as the wainscot and doors. The effect is magical, there being no better way of correcting the monotonous appearance of the ceiling in a long, narrow hall.

**THE WALL PAPER.**—The walls must now be treated. The decorator will decide whether or not the paper-hanger is to be given *carte blanche*. In any event the paper must be selected after trying it against the wall while yet in the roll. One should become acquainted with a wall-paper before introducing it into the house as a familiar friend. Tack up a strip along the wall, study the effects of light and shade upon it when the front door is opened, and upon dark days and sunny. A paper seen and liked in a book of samples when judged upon the wall is quite another thing. Gold (never to be accepted in any paper except with great discretion) is inappropriate for a hall on account of its reflections. Where the light strikes it, as from the front door for example, the paper will be bright, but in the dark corners of the hall there can be no *reflets*, as

the French call them, and the effect of a harmonious whole will be lost by these permanent contrasts in light and shade.

If the amateur decorator undertakes to hang the paper, a judicious selection being finally made, there are many minor details that must be observed as stepping stones to success. Difficulty number one is cleaning the wall by removing the old paper, if it has been previously papered. A large, clean whitewash brush dipped in warm water and patiently applied before scraping with an old kitchen knife will slowly expose the bare plaster. The small holes must then be filled with a little plaster of Paris mixed with mortar. At this stage the ceiling must receive attention. Shall it be color-washed or papered? If the former, the woman amateur must trust to the skilled workman, as wielding a kalsomine brush with uplifted arms is a task too heavy to be imposed even by enthusiasm. The third process is painting the wood work and then thoroughly cleaning the floor and windows, as after scraping the walls and papering or coloring the ceiling the floor will have been liberally besprinkled with tenacious spots.

Then follows the exciting moment of preparation for the most important function. The long kitchen table forms an excellent support upon which the paper may be pasted. Other necessaries are a lesser table upon which to cut off the strips and trim the edges, a step-ladder, sharp scissors, a bowl of paste, a good-sized whitewash brush, a soft, long-haired brush for smoothing down the paper when hung, and several clean dusters or, better still, an old sheet torn into six or eight squares. A patient and deft assistant is also essential, one person being required to stand on the ladder and lay the paper even with the cornice, the second remaining on the floor to unfold the doubled-up strip and fit it even with the edge of the piece already fixed to the wall. A novice in wall-papering should select for her first venture a paper neither too thin nor too thick, and having a distinctly marked pattern repeating itself at short intervals so that the strips can be easily made to match that placed next it.

To ascertain the quantity of paper required, find out first the height of the ceiling in yards, then measure all round the wall with a 21-inch measure (the width of the paper) and multiply the number of those measures by the height and divide the sum by eight (the number of yards in a single roll of paper) and you will have the number of rolls required. This measurement should include the spaces occupied by doors and windows, as these remnants will be found most useful for the patch-work which the accidents of time will occasion.

To make the amount of paste necessary for hanging ten rolls of paper, take seven pounds of flour, adding to it half a pound of powdered alum. This mixture must first be reduced to a paste with a little cold water; then about two gallons of boiling water must be poured upon it, and the whole stirred over the fire till it acquires the consistency of thick porridge; it is then rubbed through a coarse kitchen colander to free it from lumps. Great care must be taken not to burn it.

Have the floor perfectly clean and begin your work at a point remote from the window or door, so that the joining may show less and also that the strongest light may not fall upon your first efforts. Should the walls be irregular, you will find it a great help to paste a strip of the paper about four inches wide close to the cornice and wainscot, so that these irregularities may escape the eye when the room is finished. Study the pattern of the paper well before you cut it. Then unroll a piece from which the left hand unprinted margin has been evenly cut, and hold it against the wall from ceiling to wainscot; mark the length required, cut off the strip and lay it face downward on the table, keeping the top of the strip always to your left hand. Now paste it over well and evenly, beginning at the lower end. Fold part of it over, pasted side upon pasted side, while you draw the rest of the strip upon the table to finish it. When the strip is prepared, mount the steps, attach one end of it gently to the wall, while your assistant draws down the doubled-up part and lays it flush with the angle of the wall or casement. When quite straight, dab the corner edge with a clean cloth and sweep lightly all the wrinkles before you from left to right.

The second strip must be measured like the first and the whole process repeated, being careful that the pared edge completely covers the margin left on the right side of its pre-

decessor. Always cut the paper to the width required where the sides and recesses do not take whole pieces of the full width. The result of turning corners is that paper shrinks away in time, and holes are inevitable.

The Latin proverb, *festina lente*, should be repeated often during the process, for the only haste that is judicious is the haste with slowness. Keep the table clean, washing it constantly so that no marring spots of paste may adhere to the front of the paper. Never press a strip down until you are sure that it is perfectly straight, for when once the paste is hardened shifting is impossible. Given light hands, a correct eye and, above all, a patient spirit one can paper a hall or room for a trifling sum.

**THE FLOOR.**—The floor must be undertaken next. What is its condition? Are there yawning cracks between the boards? Then they must first be filled, and if expense be an object, the amateur may do this herself. Should she decide upon having a polished floor, with rugs, which is the most advisable method, she must first close the crevices between the boards to prepare the boards for its polish. A pulp made of old newspapers which are cut in bits and saturated with water may be used to chink the spaces between the boards. This soaked pulp hardens into excellent *papier-mâché* and is easily plugged into cracks while wet. Let it become dry and hard before staining the floor.

It is quite feasible for an amateur to stain a floor properly. The ordinary stain sold in bulk is less expensive than that which comes in tins. Should the decorator wish to prepare her own floor coloring, the following recipes may be relied upon.

To produce a dark mahogany color, boil half a pound of madder and two ounces of logwood in a gallon of water. Apply the liquid while hot. When dry go over the whole with a solution of pearlash made of two drachms of pearlash in a quart of water. For a walnut stain, buy a one pound can of burnt umber, ground in oil. Mix with boiled linseed oil a sufficient amount of this to color properly without perceptibly thickening the oil.

Try the stain on a bit of wood until the desired color is gained. As a general rule, it takes a quart of stain for every twelve square yards of floor, but this varies according to the floor, soft wood requiring more stain than hard wood.

The floor should be well scrubbed, then "slipped" with the paper pulp or with putty. When the floor is dry and the slipping is hard, cover the floor with the stain put on lengthwise of the boards, using a good-sized painter's brush. A smaller brush is required for the corners and at the wainscot. Begin at the point farthest from the door in staining a room, but in a hall begin at the front door, so as not to walk over the floor when it is damp. The stain will take two or three hours to dry. If the floor is to be varnished after it is stained, dissolve some size (about four pounds for every quart of stain) in a bowl in the oven with some water, allowing a good half pint of the water to each pound of the size. When this is quite melted and the floor is absolutely dry, put on the size as you did the stain, having previously washed the brushes. If the size is troublesome and froths or sticks instead of spreading easily upon the boards, add a little warm water to it very carefully till it runs freely. Should there be a sediment, strain it through coarse muslin before using. When the coating of size is perfectly dry, apply the varnish. You will require a quart and a half of varnish for each quart of stain, and it must be spread evenly all over the floor; then let the floor dry till quite hard before the room is used. A varnished floor requires twenty-four hours to harden. When worn, a rubbing all over with pure linseed oil will freshen it.

For a hall a wax polish is more advisable than varnish, while the varnish is best as a border for rooms not completely covered by rugs or carpets. For the wax to be used on a floor after staining it the following recipe will be found capital. The house-steward of the Tuilleries under Napoleon III. gave it to a friend of the writer as the preparation used for waxing the floors of the ball-rooms in that palace:

Take half a pound of yellow wax, a quart of turpentine, a quart of water and one fourth of a pound of liquid ammonia, strength B. F. Chop up the wax and put it in a jug with the turpentine, letting it stand for two or three days until the wax dissolves, shaking it occasionally. Next add the ammonia and then the water. This mixture will be the consistency of a thick cream. Apply a little at a time with a brush. The jug must be kept well corked.

Manufacture your own polishing-brush by buying two new scrubbing brushes that have level brush faces. Place them

side by side on the floor, brushes down. Put on them a strong wooden box just the size of the two brushes; screw this box to the backs of the brushes with four long screws, fill the box with flat irons or anything equally heavy, attach an old broom-handle to one of its ends by a leather hinge, and you will have a cheap but entirely satisfactory polishing-brush. Shove the box a few times steadily over the floor after applying a little of the French polish, and in a few moments it will surprise you by its glossy effect. For corners and angles a detached scrubbing-brush is needed. Repolish the floor once a month and it will grow smoother and more brilliant and become the most perfect foundation for rugs.

**THE FURNISHING.**—The ceiling, side-walls and floor having now been put in condition, the decorative furnishing must begin. What is the position of the house the hall of which you are decorating? If it fronts due north or east, a brightening touch must enliven it; if it faces the south, a subduing olive or light-absorbing blue should receive the sun bursts vouchsafed to this position. One must bear in mind that nowhere else as in a hall does economy so rigidly demand the same caution which regulated the Vicar of Wakefield's wife in the selection of her wedding dress. "Will it wear," is the question of first importance. A hall facing the "cold and bitter north" can be warmed and lighted by decorating it in yellow and white. Have a yellow and white paper and a yellow wash ceiling (if a papered ceiling be impossible). Attach a matting dado above the wainscot after papering, running it from the front door up to the top of the stairs on both sides of the hall. This is not only a charming addition in effect but is a saving to paper during the transit of trunks and furniture. The effective Japanese mattings now so common are used for this purpose. Tack the matting well above the wainscot, letting it rest upon it, and top this dado with a narrow wooden moulding. The moulding, balusters and stairs should be painted white, the handrail alone being left of dark wood. As to the rugs for the floor, try them carefully in the position they are to occupy, just as the wall-paper was tested. These rugs should be of different sizes and disposed irregularly upon the floor with the idea of breaking its continuous lines. The selection of these rugs is a matter of great importance. Edgar Allan Poe declares that "the carpet is the soul of the room."

Furniture for the hall should suggest a certain severity. Antique oak is preferable, but if impossible, modern reproductions may replace it. The decorator may even try something of her own manufacture. A box covered with Japanese paper or the useful Linerusta-Walton, stained a dark oak color, becomes an ornamental and appropriate settle for a hall, as well as a useful "catch-all" for collected *impedimenta*, old newspapers, rubber shoes and what not.

Brass brightens up dark corners wonderfully. A brass flower-pot glinting on the newel post and holding an aspidistra catches the visitor's eye agreeably. Rivet this brass pot to the post and place the plant in an earthenware pot, so that it may be removed for the light and air which is always required.

Place curtains of yellow serge about the parlor door. Mirrors help to lighten the room and they may be made in many ways. Mirrors of the colonial period are always fascinating.

It is easy to lower the apparent height of a ceiling by papering the hall only three-quarters of the way up from the wainscot. Then the ceiling and the one quarter of the side wall space must be papered or colored exactly alike. Place a wooden moulding where the two papers join. Pictures must be hung from the moulding which defines the two papers.

A square hall may be treated in many ways, though certain fixed principles must be observed. Although a square hall may become a living room, made especially attractive by an open fireplace, it must never be given the same air of familiarity as the other living rooms. A hall is a place of movement, not repose, and despite its cosy corners and easy leather chairs, it must always have a certain air of reserve and dignity. Cabinets, if placed here, should be filled with large "specimens," not the tiny curios to examine which requires prolonged attention.

The Delft ware now so high in favor is peculiarly appropriate for brightening a hall having a color scheme in brown. The mantel-piece, usually treated as a shelf for *bric-a-brac*, cannot subserve this purpose in a hall. Bronze, brass and bent iron ornaments, massive and dignified, are the only suitable decorations for a hall mantel-piece. In the wooden mantel itself, it has become an accepted custom to carve the motto of the coat-of-arms belonging to the master of the house, and with this reminder of ancestral dignity the other ornaments must be in harmony.

FRANCES LEEDS.

## MODERN LACE-MAKING.

## WHITE SATIN REVERS DECORATED WITH LACE BRAID, CORD, NET AND BEADS.

FIGURE No. 1.—These handsome accessories to the toilette are used upon velvet or satin dressy short coats or waists, and are usually supplemented by cuffs, collar, and sometimes, a

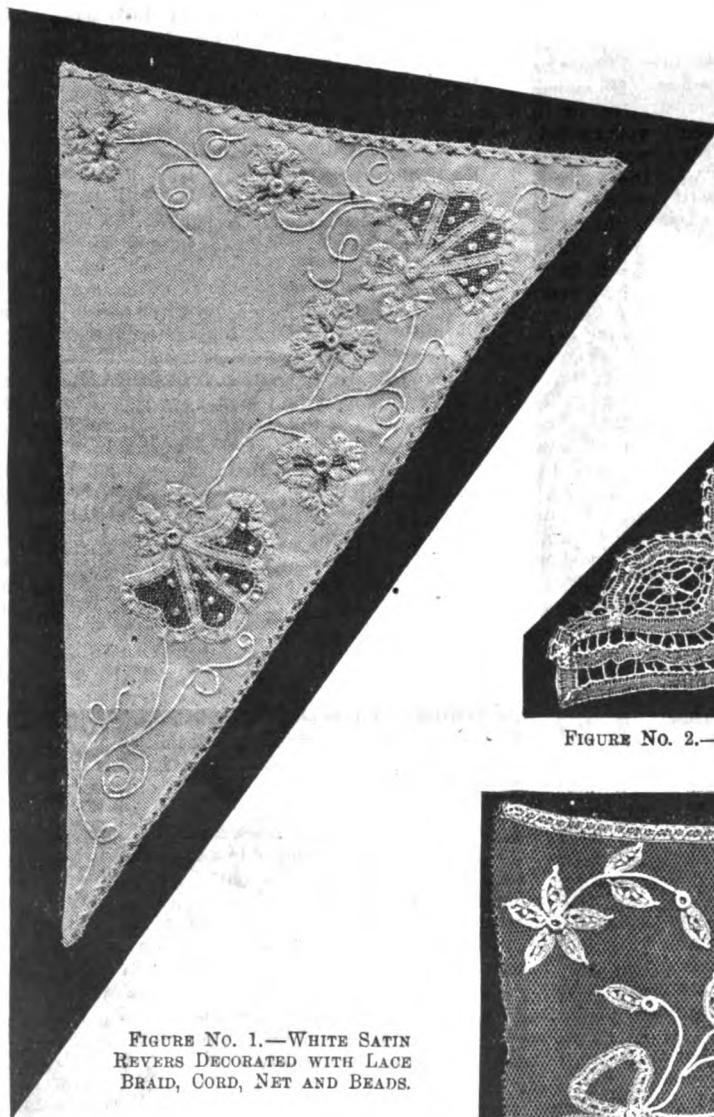


FIGURE No. 1.—WHITE SATIN REVERS DECORATED WITH LACE BRAID, CORD, NET AND BEADS.

girdle of the same. The foundation is white satin laid over the crinoline. The design is worked out in fine lace braid, cord, net and beads. The beads upon the net are pearl, while tiny gilt beads form veins to the small blossoms and are also dotted along the edge of the revers in the folds of the braid. In attempting to copy this revers it would be advisable to prepare the foundation in the manner described, making it of the size and shape desired. Then send the revers to a lace-maker who will stamp the design upon them and begin the work on one of them—particularly the border, which cannot be clearly illustrated. A clever worker can then prepare the collar, cuffs, etc., by copying the revers; but if she feels at all hesitant she would better have the design stamped upon all the accessories. The lace-maker will also supply the materials necessary for the decoration, and in this way the worker will get exactly what is required, both in quality and quantity.

## POINT FOR CUFF OR COLLAR IN MODERN LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—This design is about one-third less than its proper size, but it clearly shows how pretty decorations of the kind are or may be. Points are made in many ways or varieties and may match any other lace decoration used upon a gown.

The point is generally made large enough to cover the upper half of the wrist of a sleeve; and just large enough to turn over from the inside of a stock collar or ribbon or velvet.

## FLOURCCE IN MODERN LACE APPLIQUÉ.

FIGURE No. 3.—This engraving shows a section of a flounce and is about one-half the width of the flounce from which it was made. Flounces, bands, points, collars, etc., are made of this lace in sets to use upon the linen or batiste dresses

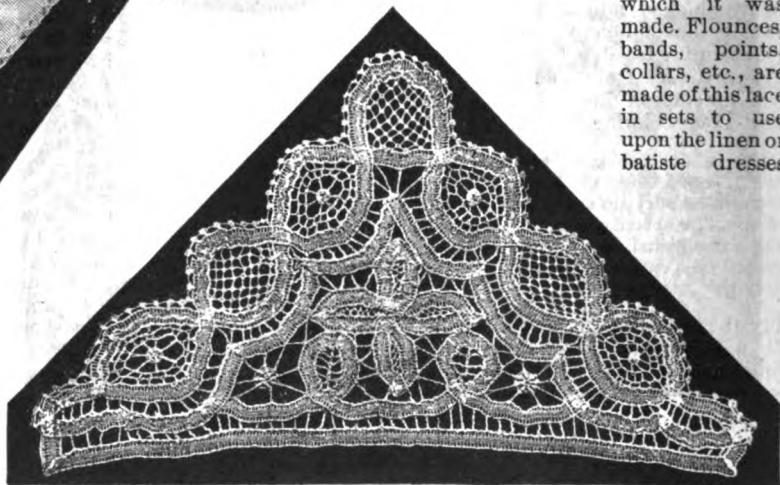


FIGURE No. 2.—POINT FOR CUFF OR COLLAR IN MODERN LACE.

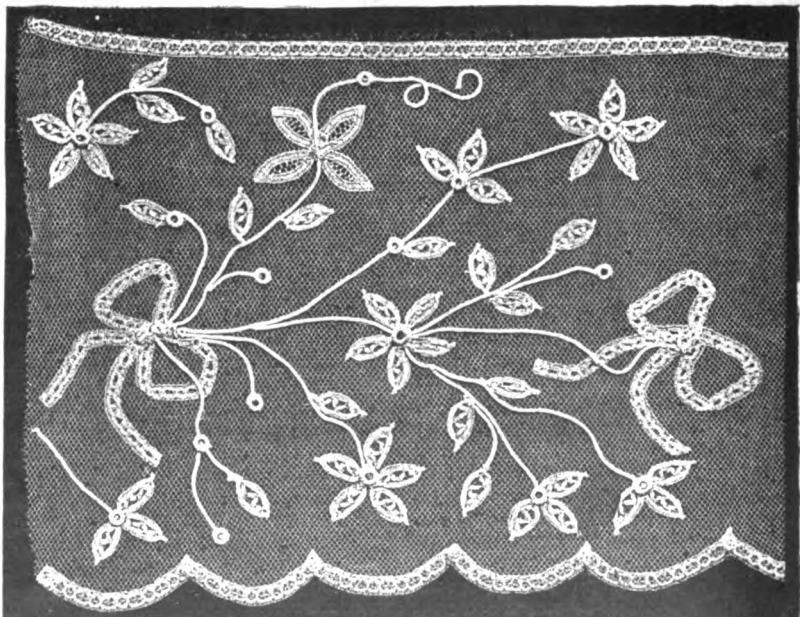


FIGURE No. 3.—FLOURCCE IN MODERN LACE APPLIQUÉ.

so popular this season. They will also appear upon taffeta gowns for dressy or house wear. Beads may be introduced in the design if the lace is never to be renovated.

For the information contained in this article thanks are due Miss Sara Hadley, lace-maker, 923 Broadway, New York.

## TATTING.—No. 43.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAKING TATTING.

d. s.—Double-stitch or the two halves forming one stitch. p.—Picot. \*—Indicates a repetition as directed wherever a \* is seen

## INFANTS' SACK COLLAR DECORATED WITH TATTING.

FIGURE No. 1.—Make a ring of 9 d. s., 1 p., 9 d. s. and close. Make two others in the same manner. Then make a chain of 5 p. with 2 d. s. before, between and after each ring. Join to

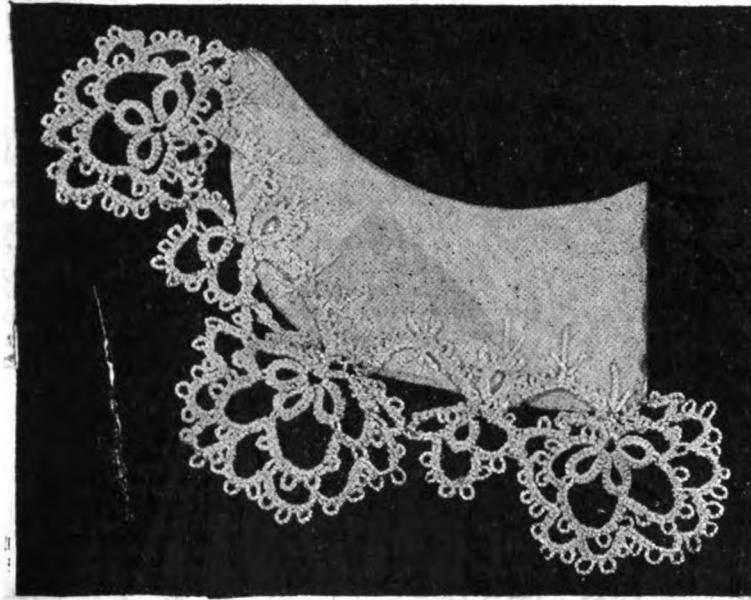


FIGURE NO. 1.—SECTION OF INFANTS' SACK COLLAR DECORATED WITH TATTING.

p. in solid ring. Make another chain in the same way, joining to p. in second ring. Make another similar chain, joining to p. in third ring. Make another chain, joining to base of three solid rings. Now make a chain of 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; join to second p. in last chain. Make similar chains, joining to each second p. until clear around the figure, fastening at base. Then chain 9 p. with 2 d. s. before, between and after each. Next make a ring of 18 d. s. separated by 2 p. and close. Make a chain of 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; join to second p. in second chain of last figure; 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; join to first p. in center ring. Now make a chain of 5 p. with 2 d. s. before, between and after each; join to last or second p. in center ring. Now make another chain the same and close the figure by fastening to base of center ring. Make a ring of 6 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 4 p. separated by 2 d. s., 6 d. s., close. Make a chain of 9 p. with 2 d. s. before, between and after each. This brings us to the large figure. Repeat for all the work. Attach to the collar along the top of the trimming through the chain and rings by long fancy stitches.

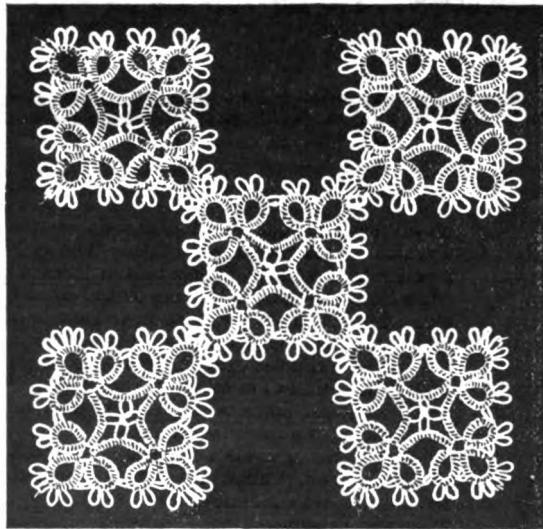


FIGURE NO. 2.—SQUARE IN TATTING.

## SQUARE IN TATTING.

FIGURE No. 2.—This square may be used in forming doileys or in decorating scarfs, tiddies, etc. In the latter case the square is to be button-holed (appliquéd) on and the linen then cut out underneath. To make one section of the square:

\* With one thread make 6 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 3 p. with 1 d. s. between, 4 d. s., draw up, close, and make 4 d. s. Fasten in last p. of first loop, 2 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between, 2 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw up, close and make 4 d. s. Fasten in last p. of middle loop, 2 p. with 1 d. s. between, 2 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s., draw up. With two threads make 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., repeat three times from \*. In making last half-loop make 4 d. s., slip thread through 8 preceding p., 4 d. s., tie. Join squares as shown in illustration.

The appliquéd idea has been successfully carried out in a whole border.

## HANDKERCHIEF CORNER DECORATED WITH TATTED MEDALLION.

FIGURE No. 3.—To make the Medallion.—Make the center ring as follows: 1 d. s., 1 p., \* 2 d. s., 1 p., \* repeat between stars till there are 12 p., then make 1 d. s., and close ring; fasten thread to p.

*First row of Rings.*—Make 4 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., close ring, fasten thread to next p. of center. After the first ring on the row, fasten to preceding ring when you have made first 4 d. s. Repeat from beginning of row till you have 12 rings, after which tie and break thread.

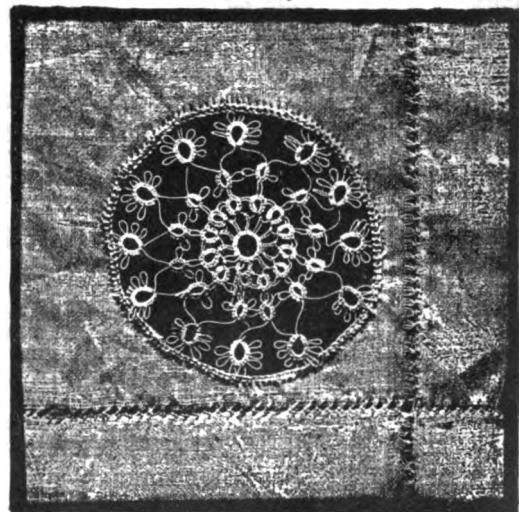


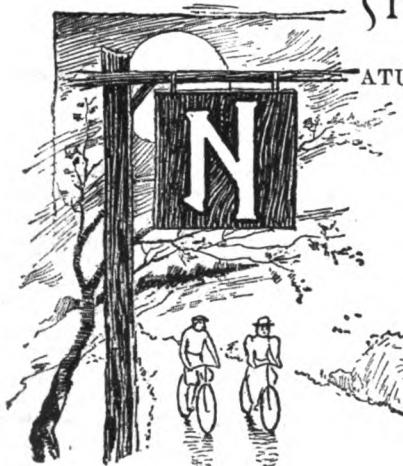
FIGURE NO. 3.—HANDKERCHIEF CORNER DECORATED WITH TATTED MEDALLION.

*Second row.*—Make 4 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s. and fasten to top (or center p.) of one of the rings in first row; 2 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s. and close the ring.

*Third row.*—Leave about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of thread and make 4 d. s., 1 p., \* 2 d. s., 1 p., \* repeat till there are 7 p.; make 4 d. s. and close ring. Now repeat from the beginning of the second row until there are 12 large and 12 small rings in second and third row. This finishes the medallion.

To fasten to the handkerchief, baste in place, then trace around with double thread, fastening each center p. as you come to it; button-hole stitch with filo silk and cut away the linen from underneath.

## STYLE AND UTILITY IN CYCLING SUITS.



NATURE'S moods at this season are alluring. Bracing air, sparkling sunshine, greening foliage and good roads are temptations which no cyclist can withstand, and the pleasures of wheeling

All garments should fit easily. Compression of the waist or hips is disastrous to comfort and, as a consequence, to grace and regularity of motion.

At once sensible and stylish is the toilette represented at figure No. 9 BA embodying bloomer costume No. 7140, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; shirt-waist No. 8287, price 1s. or 25 cents, and leggings No. 4794, price 7d. or 15 cents. The costume is fashioned from brown-and-gray mixed tweed. The skirt is box-plaited at the back and gathered at each side of the plaits, the front being smooth. Under the skirt, which is so adjusted as to

seem redoubled after the long Winter's rest.

Correct dress for the wheel is a matter absorbing much of the attention of up-to-date riders. The question is one which has to be considered both from the standpoint of comfort and of appearance, and the most unconventional and enthusiastic woman cyclist would be loth to attain one at the expense of the other. That utility and grace may be combined in a bicycle costume can hardly fail to be apparent to those who study the several styles here represented.

Materials that have only an effective appearance to recommend them should not enter into the composition of a suit for bicycling. Durable fabrics, preferably in neutral coloring and of medium texture, are by all means



FIGURE NO. 9 BA.

FIGURE NO. 10 BA.

the most desirable. The necessity for the use of underwear of the lightest wool that will readily absorb perspiration and thus prevent the rider from taking cold cannot be too strongly urged.



FIGURE NO. 11 BA.

FIGURE NO. 12 BA.

FIGURE NO. 13 BA.

be of just the right length either on or off the wheel, are worn Turkish trousers of ample width. The jacket is rolled back by a collar in revers in which button-holes are worked along the edges for closing over buttons placed back of the revers at each side. The darts are left open near the waist-line to allow a belt, which finishes the back and sides of the jacket, to pass under the fronts and close over the skirt. The shirt-waist is made of grass linen and has a yoke and bishop sleeves. The closing is made with gilt studs through a box-plait, and under the rolling collar is worn a dark-red four-in-hand scarf the ends of which are slipped beneath the box-plait. The jacket may be closed to any desired point upon the shirt-waist and for this reason will be found a very practical style. The leggings match the costume and fit snugly over the boots. A low brown felt Alpine hat and chamois gloves in the natural color are worn.

Not less admirable is the toilette pictured at figure No. 10 BA, consisting of skirt No. 920, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; shirt-waist No. 8260, price 1s. or 25 cents; jacket No. 8227, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and leggings No. 927, price 7d. or 15 cents. Golden-brown sateen is the material used for the skirt, jacket and leggings. The skirt hangs somewhat full below the hips and ends some distance above the ankles. Pointed straps are stitched above each side-front seam, concealing the placket opening. The jacket is turned back in revers by a rolling collar and the back ripples below the waist-line. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are very full and have sloping shoulders. The shirt-waist is cut from white Madras sprigged with green. It is made with a yoke back, bishop sleeves and a full front with a box-plait over the closing. A black band-bow is



FIGURE NO. 14 BA.

FIGURE NO. 15 BA

worn with the rolling collar, and a black leather belt clasps the waist. The leggings are laced up the front. A golf cap of the material completes the toilette.

Figure No. 11BA represents a Misses' toilette, comprising skirt No. 915, price 1s. or 25 cents; shirt-waist No. 8235, price 10d. or 20 cents; and jacket No. 1079, price 1s. or 25 cents. Cheviot intermingling gray, white and occasional dashes of red and blue, and old-rose zephyr gingham compose the stylish combination seen in this toilette. The skirt, though of the bifurcated type, is made with an added front-gore and plaits at the back, a round skirt effect being produced by the arrangement. Buttons and button-holes are used in closing the placket opening at each side above the seams. The jacket has plaits applied at the back and a black leather belt passes through an opening left in each under-arm seam and closes under the fronts over

the shirt-waist. The fronts are rolled in lapels at the top, the lapels meeting the collar in notches. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style. The gingham shirt-waist has a yoke back and full fronts that are closed with studs through a box-plait.

Mode cheviot brings out the good style of the toilette pictured at figure No. 12 BA. The skirt, which is cut by pattern No. 868, price 1s. or 25 cents, is in three pieces and is worn over knickerbockers. The back is plaited and pointed straps are buttoned over the placket opening at each side of the front. The Norfolk basque is made with plaits laid on and a rippled peplum. A belt with a pointed, overlapping end encircles the waist, and the collar corresponds with it. The sleeves are in mutton-leg style. Pattern No. 8152, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is used to make the basque. The leggings are laced their entire depth in front and are cut by pattern No. 927, price 7d. or 15 cents. A mode felt Alpine hat trimmed with black ribbon and quills completes the toilette.

Smart in effect and practical for wear is the toilette shown at figure No. 13 BA. The leggings are made of leather by pattern No. 4794, price 7d. or 15 cents, and the skirt and jacket of a mixed navy-blue and white mo-hair serge. The skirt is circular and is both full and short enough to give comfort in the saddle. A placket opening is made above each side-front seam, and three rows of stitching appear above the hem. Pattern No. 7786, price 1s. or 25 cents, furnishes the design. Either knickerbockers or bloomers or linen or a material matching the skirt may be worn. The jacket is an Eton style, shaped by pattern No. 8340, price 1s. or 25 cents. The fronts are turned back in lapels by a rolling collar, and the back is comfortably adjusted to the figure. The sleeves are in mutton-leg style and show three rows of stitching at the wrist, the same finish being adopted for the other free edges of the jacket. Either a shirt-waist or a middy vest may be worn beneath the jacket. A comfortable cap of blue-and-white striped flannel supplements the toilette.

Appropriate toilettes for a tandem wheel are illustrated at figures Nos. 14 BA and 15 BA. A new and eminently practical idea is followed in the design of the skirts shown at both figures, one pattern, No. 1085, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, being used in the construction. Mixed brown whipcord is the material represented in the skirt at figure No. 14 BA. It is of the divided order and is worn with knickerbockers. In this instance a front gore is fastened at the top and at each side for a short distance below the belt and again at the bottom with brown covered buttons, its adjustment rendering the skirt slightly when off the wheel. The skirt falls nearly to the ankles and with it are worn cloth overgaiters. The shirt-waist is developed in



FIGURE NO. 16 BA.

FIGURE NO. 17 BA.

Madras in a Persian design, by pattern No. 8286, price 1s. or 25 cents. The back and fronts are full and the latter droop blouse-like over a brown leather belt. The cap is a commodore shape in white flannel.

The skirt pictured at figure No. 16 BA is made of navy-blue serge without the front-gore. The front is divided and a double row of machine-stitching finishes the hem at the bottom. In this construction the skirt is adaptable to a diamond as well as to a drop frame wheel. White piqué and blue figured white percale are associated in the shirt-waist, which is made by pattern No. 8847, price 1s. or 25 cents. The fronts are full at each side of a box-plait and the back is made with a yoke, which is concealed by a very deep piqué sailor-collar. A blue Windsor scarf is tied between the widely flaring ends of the sailor collar. The deep cuffs match the collar. The leggings and Alpine hat agree with the skirt, the hat being trimmed with white ribbon and blue quills.

The suits for both sexes portrayed at figures Nos. 16 BA and 17 BA are in all particulars adapted to the "duplex" wheel shown in the engraving. At figure No. 16 BA the skirt and jacket are pictured developed in tan mixed covert cloth. Plaits dispose of the fulness at the back of the skirt and at the left side a closing is made with bone buttons. Linen knickerbockers are worn beneath the skirt, which is long enough to conceal them. Pattern No. 858, price 1s. or 25 cents, is used for this skirt. The jacket is full below the waist-line at the back and closes in single-breasted style, the fronts being reversed in laps above the closing by a rolling collar, notches resulting from

the union of the parts in the regular way. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are large enough to admit the Paquin shirt sleeves in the shirt-waist, the latter garment being made of blue zephyr gingham, with a full front, yoke back and turn-down collar, between the ends of which a black tie is worn. The jacket is shaped by pattern No. 8219, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and the shirt-waist by No. 8234, price 1s. or 25 cents. The Alpine hat is cut from the material, stitched round and round many times and made by pattern No. 4940, price 5d. or 10 cents. The leggings are of tan linen.

The man's suit at figure No. 17 BA includes knickerbockers No. 945, price 1s. or 25 cents; coat No. 726, price 1s. 8d. or 80 cents; shirt No. 745, price 1s. or 25 cents; and cap No. 846, price 5d. or 10 cents. The knickerbockers are shaped in mixed gray cheviot and plain gray cloth, the latter being used for the calf-band, which, however, in this instance is concealed by the reversed tops of dark-red checked wool golf hose. The coat is of the same material. It is provided with two convenient patch-pockets at each side and may be buttoned to the throat. The collar is in rolling style and the coat sleeves have cuffs outlined with two rows of stitching, the same finish being given all the edges of the coat. The shirt is made of navy-blue and white striped flannel. With the rolling collar is worn a navy-blue band-bow. A black leather belt encircles the waist. The gol cap matches the coat and knickerbockers.

In the development of the cycling suit all ornamentation must be eschewed, absolute simplicity being the ideal to be followed.

## SEASONABLE COOKERY.

### IN THE MARKETS.—WAYS TO COOK RHUBARB.—STRAWBERRY PREPARATIONS.—OTHER RECIPES.

Spring is as yet too young to afford much change from April in the way of fruits and vegetables. Toward the last of the month, however, the markets show decided signs that Nature has really awakened and is commencing to deal out her gifts with no grudging hand. Strawberries, high in price and poor in flavor, are to be had from the first of the month, but become better and cheaper towards its close. The strawberry season is a very short one, and if preserving is to be done, it should not be delayed beyond the last week in May or the first in June. Among the new vegetables is asparagus, which is at its best and cheapest in May. The wise caterer now takes her cue from Nature, giving her family green vegetables, ripe fruits and fish and reducing the supply of meat. In the Spring the system craves acids and the green things which the season naturally affords. Lettuce, water cress, dandelion and all green vegetables should be freely eaten. Fish is essentially a Spring and Summer food and should often be found in the menu. Sweet-breads, a delicate food, are at their cheapest at this time.

Among the meats seen in the large markets are beef, mutton, lamb and veal, the latter at its best. Spring chickens, snipe and squab are also to be had. The fish offered include halibut, mackerel, shad, bass, porgies, brook trout, weak fish, salmon, crabs, lobster, white fish, bull heads, pickerel and flounders.

In the vegetable market are asparagus, string beans, lettuce, cress, cucumbers, peas and rhubarb, while beets, cabbage, parsnips and spinach are plentiful. Strawberries and pineapples are the fresh fruits shown. Shadocks go out with May, but lemons, oranges and bananas are still to be had.

#### RHUBARB.

This vegetable is one of the most luscious that Spring gives us, and, because of its pronounced acidity, is very beneficial at this season. It is now plentiful, cheap and easily prepared for the table. When it is to be stewed it should be cut into small pieces with a silver knife, then measured, allowing to every quart of the rhubarb one cupful each of sugar and water. Cover the kettle and stew slowly until the stalks are tender but not falling to pieces; then turn out to cool. The best cooks never peel rhubarb, claiming that much of the flavor is thus lost.

RHUBARB MERINGUE.—Line a pie plate with plain paste. Cut into inch pieces sufficient rhubarb to fill the plate,

and sprinkle with flour until each piece is quite white. Place the rhubarb in the pie-plate, adding one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water. Bake slowly without a top crust, and when done spread over the top the beaten whites of two eggs into which has been stirred one table-spoonful of sugar. Brown lightly in the oven.

#### STEAMED RHUBARB PUDDING.—

6 stalks of rhubarb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ tea-spoonful of salt.
1 cupful of suet.	1 cupful of sugar.
2 cupfuls of flour.	

Chop the suet until fine, mix with it the salt and flour, and add sufficient cold water to make a dough. Roll this into a sheet and with part of it cover the bottom of a baking dish. Fill the dish with the rhubarb cut into inch lengths, adding the sugar. Cover the top with the remainder of the dough, cutting an opening in the center to allow the escape of the steam in cooking. Place the baking dish in a steamer and steam for two hours. Then turn from the dish and serve with either a hard sauce or with milk and sugar.

#### THE STRAWBERRY.

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES.—The berries should not be weighed, but should be stemmed into the measuring cup so as to make but one handling necessary. Tin-ware should never be allowed to come in contact with an acid fruit as the flavor is thereby spoiled. A half-pint tumbler is the best measure. Stem the berries into this, keeping a record on a strip of paper by tearing a little slit as each count is made. Slide the tumblerfuls out upon a broad platter and when all the berries are stemmed allow a pound of sugar to every two tumblerfuls of the fruit. Sprinkle the sugar over the berries and let them stand in a warm room until the juice begins to stain through the top of the sugar. Have ready a porcelain-lined preserving kettle slightly heated and into this slide the berries and sugar. They should not be put in with a spoon, as this would crush the fruit. Set in a mild heat and boil for thirty minutes from the time that the pink foam covers the top of the mixture. Skim lightly but frequently. Take from the fire, and fill preserving tumblers holding just enough for one serving of this dainty; they are

more serviceable than the larger jars. Cover the tops of each tumbler with a circle of white paper dipped in the beaten white of an egg. This recipe has been followed for seventy years in one family, and always with perfectly satisfactory results.

LITTLE STRAWBERRY PUDDING.—

1 quart of berries.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.
2 tea-cupfuls of sugar.	1 table-spoonful of melted
1 pint of flour.	butter.
1 tea-spoonful of baking powder.	2 eggs.
	Sweet milk to moisten.

Sift the salt, baking powder and flour together, add the butter, mixing well, then the beaten yolks of the eggs, and milk sufficient to make a thin batter. Beat all well and add the beaten whites of the eggs. Stem the berries and add the sugar to them. Put in well-greased cups a half spoonful of the batter, then add a spoonful of the seasoned berries, then another half spoonful of the batter, then more berries, and so on until the cups are nearly full. Set in a steamer and steam for twenty minutes. Serve with

VANILLA SAUCE.—

3 table-spoonfuls of sugar.	1 egg.
3 table-spoonfuls of milk.	Vanilla to taste.

Beat the white of the egg stiff, add the sugar, mix well and add the yolk of the egg, then the milk and flavoring, beating after each is added until the whole is smooth. This sauce is delicious on almost any pudding.

STRAWBERRY GELATINE.—

$\frac{1}{2}$ box of gelatine.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ tea-cupful of sugar.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cold water.	1 quart of strawberries.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiling water.	2 lemons.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cream.

Soak the gelatine in the cold water for twenty minutes; then add the boiling water and stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Add the sugar and the juice from the lemons; then strain the whole into a measuring cup and add sufficient cold water to make one and a half pints of the whole. Wet a tin mould with cold water, and set a small jam jar in the middle to make a hollow center when finished, placing a weight inside the jar to keep it in place. Pour a fourth of the gelatine mixture into the mould and set on the ice to thicken, keeping the remainder in a warm place. As soon as the jelly sets, add a deep layer of the stemmed fruit, then pour in more of the mixture, again set on the ice, and when it thickens add another layer of the fruit and mixture until all is used. When ready to serve, put a little hot water into the jam jar and when the jelly is released from the sides remove the jar, set the mould for a moment in hot water to free the sides and turn out upon a flat serving dish. Sweeten the cream, whip it to a froth and heap it into the hollow center made by the jar.

STRAWBERRY CHARLOTTE.—

1 ounce of gelatine.	1 cupful of powdered sugar.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cold water.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cream.
1 quart of strawberries.	6 lady finger sponges.

Soak the gelatine in the cold water until soft, then place on the stove to dissolve. Press the berries through a sieve, add the sugar, and when the gelatine is clear and cold stir that in also. Whip the cream to a froth and add this to the gelatine and berries. Line the bottom of a tin ring mould with a round of white paper, and the sides with split lady fingers, pour in the mixture, set on ice and serve when hard.

ADDITIONAL TESTED RECIPES.

CANDIED PEEL.—Orange peel is a delicate and inexpensive sweet for a company luncheon or for an afternoon tea-table. It has become the custom to serve at luncheon preserved ginger or some candied fruit, and orange peel may be prepared

MEASURING TAPES.—No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape-measure that is at once accurate and legible, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments she makes. On another page of

for half the cost of the ginger. Before cutting oranges for the table dip them into warm water to remove any grime on the skins and pat dry with a soft cloth; then rub the fruit with lumps of sugar to extract the oil, reserving this sugar for the final dipping. Peel the oranges and throw the skins into boiling water; cook until tender, changing the water twice. Drain well and with a pair of scissors cut into strips and weigh, allowing one pound of sugar and half a cupful of water to every pound of the peel. Boil the sugar and water together a moment, then add the orange peel and simmer until transparent, which usually requires half an hour. Drain and roll each piece in the crushed sugar used to extract the oil. Lay in a warm oven or a sunny place to dry.

SPINACH SOUFFLÉ.—This is a satisfactory way to dispose of left-over cooked spinach. To every cupful mix in the beaten yolk of an egg; place in a granite stew pan, heat and stir over the fire until the egg sets; then remove from the heat and when cold add the beaten whites of the eggs. Fill individual baking shells half full of this mixture, arrange the shells on a roasting pan and bake in a hot oven for ten minutes, serving at once to prevent falling.

FRENCH STEW OF HEARTS.—This is an inexpensive dish and when once tried will often be in demand. Its ingredients are:

3 lambs hearts.	1 table-spoonful of butter.
2 bay leaves.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.
$\frac{1}{4}$ lemon (peeled).	$\frac{1}{8}$ tea-spoonful of pepper.

Wash the hearts and cut them into slices, cutting across the grain of the meat. Dry slightly and dust thickly with flour. Place the butter in a small stewing kettle and when hot add the meat; stir constantly, browning the hearts and cooking about ten minutes; then add sufficient hot water to nearly cover the meat, the peeled lemon cut in slices and the bay leaves; cover the kettle and cook gently for forty minutes, stirring often and adding a little more water if needed; add the salt and pepper, remove the bay leaves and lemon and serve. The gravy will need no further thickening.

FIGURE No. 12.



FIGURE No. 13.



then thrust into the hair with the teeth turned forward as in the "bun" coiffure, the entire arrangement, preparatory to the adjustment of the curled Pysche, being pictured at figure No. 17.

The Newport coil, as shown at figure No. 18, is made in lengths varying from twenty to thirty inches, and may be arranged in puffs or a "bun," as illustrated at figure No. 19, in a coil, as at figure No. 20, or in a Pysche, as portrayed in the completed coiffure at figure D.

The switch is so made that the top fits over the knot of hair. It is formed in curls while off the head and when secured to the head the curls fall in every direction, the style being decidedly classic in character. A coronet-shaped comb of riveted jet on a shell support, known as the Pompadour, ends far forward and stands above



FIGURE No. 14.



FIGURE No. 15.



FIGURE No. 16.



FIGURE No. 17.



FIGURE NO. 1.

er-like arrangement that would ill become the women of to-day. The Marie Antoinette coiffure of to-day is as thoroughly sensible as it is picturesque, and to these qualities may be added that of almost universal becomingness. It is fluffy and broad at the sides, which is far more comely than hair rigidly drawn from the face, and, besides, suits the present modes in millinery and attire, the general tendency in dress being towards broad effects.

In adopting any new style of hair-dressing the outline of the head should first be well studied. It is easily possible to keep within the lines of a special fashion and still vary it enough to suit individual needs. For instance, the waved side-locks, which Fashion declares shall be puffed out, may be arranged in varying degrees of fulness for round, oval and long faces. A round face looks less full when the locks are disposed in a fluffy fashion, and a long face

## MODISH COIFFURES AND COMBS.

(For Illustrations of Figures A, B, C, D, E and F see Page 498.)

It is quite in the order of things that a revival of historic styles in hair-dressing should follow similar revivals in dress and millinery, though, of course, modern requirements and tastes necessitate modifications in all such fashions.

The prototype of the present Marie Antoinette coiffure was a thickly powdered, tow-

the first essential and unless it be observed the scalp cannot long remain healthy. The hair should be brushed free from dust and possible dandruff regularly before retiring, and should be shampooed once a month. Pure-white Castile soap shaved finely and dissolved in water until a thick lather is formed makes a simple and effectual shampoo, the oil in the soap being especially beneficial to the hair. After thoroughly washing, the scalp being as vigorously rubbed as can be borne, the head should be rinsed with warm water until entirely free from soap, rubbed well with a coarse towel and dried in the sunshine, if the season permit, or else with fans or by artificial heat. When dry the hair should be freed from tangles with a coarse comb, being divided in sections and combed from the ends, working gradually upward toward the scalp. Less hair will be lost by this process and less pain suffered from the combing than by other means.

If the ends of the hair are split, they should be clipped. arrangement of Antoinette coiffure of the hair divided from the ing. As shown

at figure No. 1, part the hair to be waved from ear to ear about two inches from the front; brush back the remainder and gather it into a switch by adjusting an elastic button-loop, shown at figure No. 2, about it as close to the head as possible. Cord or a wisp of hair will answer this purpose, but neither is so handy as the loop. The loose locks are then waved on the "perfection wavers" pictured at figure No. 3, the front, which has been divided from the sides, being twisted over one of the two used to wave each side. There is little danger of scorching the hair when waved by this means. The short locks on the temples are curled flatly and laid between the two wire-net discs of a Montague curler. When the curl has been secured, it is slightly moistened, this process tending to preserve its shape when freed from the curler. Waves may also be made with curling tongs by winding a strand of hair about the thickness of the little finger round the jaw of the tongs, which have been heated over a gas jet or an alcohol lamp and rubbed free from soot. This method of curling is illustrated at figure No. 4. The waving should be begun as close to the head as possible, and if the tongs are closed, the hair will become heated through and the wave will be more permanent. Figure No. 5 pictures the hair freed from the curler before the waves have been combed

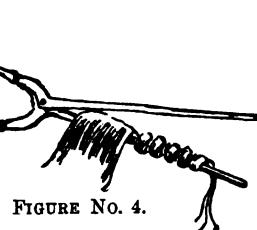


FIGURE NO. 4.



FIGURE NO. 2.



FIGURE NO. 3.

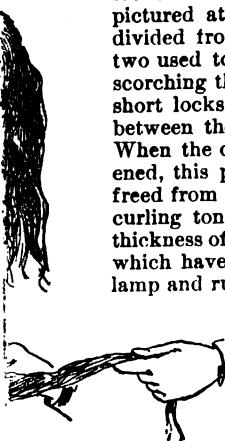


FIGURE NO. 5.

In the ar-  
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rest for wav-

ing. As shown at figure No. 1, part the hair to be waved from ear to ear about two inches from the front; brush back the remainder and gather it into a switch by adjusting an elastic button-loop, shown at figure No. 2, about it as close to the head as possible. Cord or a wisp of hair will answer this purpose, but neither is so handy as the loop. The loose locks are then waved on the "perfection wavers" pictured at figure No. 3, the front, which has been divided from the sides, being twisted over one of the two used to wave each side. There is little danger of scorching the hair when waved by this means. The short locks on the temples are curled flatly and laid between the two wire-net discs of a Montague curler. When the curl has been secured, it is slightly moistened, this process tending to preserve its shape when freed from the curler. Waves may also be made with curling tongs by winding a strand of hair about the thickness of the little finger round the jaw of the tongs, which have been heated over a gas jet or an alcohol lamp and rubbed free from soot. This method of curling is illustrated at figure No. 4. The waving should be begun as close to the head as possible, and if the tongs are closed, the hair will become heated through and the wave will be more permanent. Figure No. 5 pictures the hair freed from the curler before the waves have been combed out. The front locks are combed out first, as shown at figure No. 6, and are then roughed up or crêped. This is done by combing the hair toward the front with a coarse comb and produces a fuller effect in the Pompadour, for which these locks are destined.

When combed out the hair is loosely brought back and the ends are pinned just above the tied switch, as illustrated at figure No. 7. The side locks are then treated in the manner



employed for the front, as suggested by figure No. 8, no separation being permissible between the front and sides. A long, curved side-comb with coarse graduated teeth is then adjusted, as represented at figure No. 9, the teeth being turned forward to attain the desirable puff effect. It is entirely optional whether the combs be fastened in the hair before the ends are secured or after.

The front and sides completed, the temple curls may now be released from their nets and pulled out with the fingers. If combed, they will not lie flatly upon the temple, which is the correct arrangement.

The back hair should now be attended to. The switch is separated into three equal parts. One portion is then creped, as shown at figure No. 10, and rolled into a puff on the first finger of each hand, as shown at figure No. 11. By roughing up the hair in this instance a sort of padding is made for the puff, which in consequence gains firmness and will not fall apart as puffs are apt to do when made of one's own hair. When rolled close to the head, the puff is pinned at each end just below the crown, as depicted at figure No. 12, and conceals the knotted ends of the front and side locks. When the hair is unusually thick and heavy, the puffs also require pinning at the center. The second puff is then made in the same way and pinned immediately below the first (see figure No. 13), and the third is similarly arranged and extends on the nape of the neck, as in the completed coiffure, portrayed at figure A. A large shell comb of the Napoleon style, so called because of its triangular shape, is inserted above the upper puff, with ornamental effect. A side view of the coiffure is pictured at figure B, and a front view, showing the Marie Antoinette Pompadour in its entirety, is given at figure C.

When the Marie Antoinette Pompadour is arranged from one's own tresses they necessarily suffer from the tangling essential to securing the correct effect, so an artificial Pompadour is now made with a perfection which challenges detection. The wave is permanent and the hair light and easy of adjustment. This ar-



FIGURE G.

angement, with its complement of temple curls, is pictured at figure No. 14. It is adjusted on the head beneath the switch by means of hooks and eyes fixed to elastic attachments and when well matched looks as if it were part of one's own hair. At figure No. 15, the hair is shown arranged to receive the Pompadour. A parting is



FIGURE NO. 10.



FIGURE NO. 9.



FIGURE NO. 11.



FIGURE NO. 12.

made all round the head two inches from the edge of the hair or less, if the hair is very thick. The front hair is then waved, as before described, and the remainder is brushed back smoothly, tied in a switch and coiled closely below the crown, as shown at figure No. 16. The Pompadour is then adjusted, and the waved hair is drawn softly over it at the front and sides, and the back is drawn up toward the knot, all the ends being fastened over the knot. Thus arranged, the artificial piece cannot possibly be detected. The temple curls escape through the waves,

with a perfectly natural effect, and if the forehead be high, a short and slightly curled bang of one's own hair may fall from the Pompadour. Side combs are



FIGURE NO. 13.

then thrust into the hair with the teeth turned forward as in the "bun" coiffure, the entire arrangement, preparatory to the adjustment of the curled Pysche, being pictured at figure No. 17.

The Newport coil, as shown at figure No. 18, is made in lengths varying from twenty to thirty inches, and may be arranged in puffs or a "bun," as illustrated at figure No. 19, in a coil, as at figure No. 20, or in a Pysche, as portrayed in the completed coiffure at figure D.



FIGURE NO. 14.



FIGURE NO. 15.



FIGURE NO. 16.



FIGURE NO. 17.

The switch is so made that the top fits over the knot of hair. It is formed in curls while off the head and when secured to the head the curls fall in every direction, the style being decidedly classic in character. A coronet-shaped comb of riveted jet on a shell support, known as the Pompadour, is fastened far forward and stands above

the Pompadour with fine effect. This coiffure is the style preferred to be worn with evening dress, the coil and "bun" being better suited to daytime wear though not exclusively so employed. A front view of the coiffure with the Pompadour comb is shown at figure E.

The adaptability of the Medici comb and Mercury wings to this coiffure is seen at figures F and G. The Medici comb has a gilt top, formed in small knots on a shell support, is pointed at the center and curved at each side, being patterned after the head-dress worn in the days of Catherine de Medici. The Mercury wings are of shell in an artistic design and cleverly carry out the suggestion of Medici and combs, it is ward, and is coming to

An admired elderly woman is shown at figure H. The side locks are disposed in large, natural-looking waves. The front is parted and arranged



FIGURE NO. 18.



FIGURE NO. 19.



FIGURE NO. 20.



FIGURE H.

scant for this coiffure, artificial waves and a Newport coil may be employed. Figure I represents a side-back

view of the coiffure.

Artificial Montague curls may be purchased, and when adjusted in the hair by means of an attached hair-pin they look very natural. Two illustrations of Montague curls are given at figures Nos. 21 and 22. At figure No. 21 the curl is shown closely twisted, and at figure No. 22 it is illustrated pulled out to give the fluffy effect. Short natural-looking curls that

may be arranged to fall over the neck when the coiffure is high, may also be procured. They are usually becoming.

Young misses frequently follow their elders in the arrangement of their locks. The front and sides of their tresses may be waved and drawn back in Pompadour suggestion, and the back may be fastened below the crown by a shell buckle or ribbon and permitted to fall free below, the hair having been slightly waved or braided. This is a youthful and really pretty fashion. Large waves are now preferred to small ones, whether the waves are made in the front or side locks.

When removed from the curling tongs or wavers, the hair should be allowed to cool before combing out the waves which will then return their curl larger.

Side combs are universally worn. They are of plain or fancy shell with coarse graduated teeth. There are fancy two-pronged shell pins in different styles that may be thrust wherever fancy directs, as well as broad combs in various designs

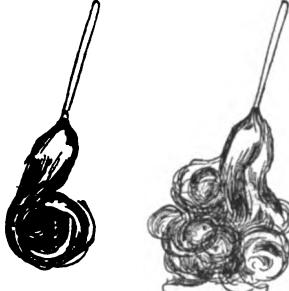


FIGURE NO. 21.



FIGURE NO. 22.

that, like the Napoleon comb, look best inserted above a *chignon*, like the "bun." There is also a long shell Pompadour comb, with graduated teeth intended to be placed back of the Pompadour. It extends from ear to ear and, having coarse teeth, may easily be adjusted and remains in place. While very like a child's back comb in construction, its service is altogether different.

Shell hair-pins are far better for the hair than steel ones, but if the latter are preferred, only those having steel points should be used. These do not cut the hair like iron pins and being smoother slip in easily. When the hair is heavy, bent pins secure it better than straight ones.

For information received and accessories illustrated, we are indebted to the courtesy of A. Simonson, No. 933 Broadway, New York City.



FIGURE I.



HAIR BUCKLE.

## CROCHETING.—NO. 58.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l.—Loop.	h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
ch. st.—Chain stitch.	tr. c.—Treble crochet.
s. c.—Single crochet.	p.—Picot.
d. c.—Double crochet.	sl. st.—Slip stitch.

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the work as many times as directed.

\* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with the details which follow the next \*. As an example: \* 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space and repeat twice more from \* (or last \*), means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, thus repeating the 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

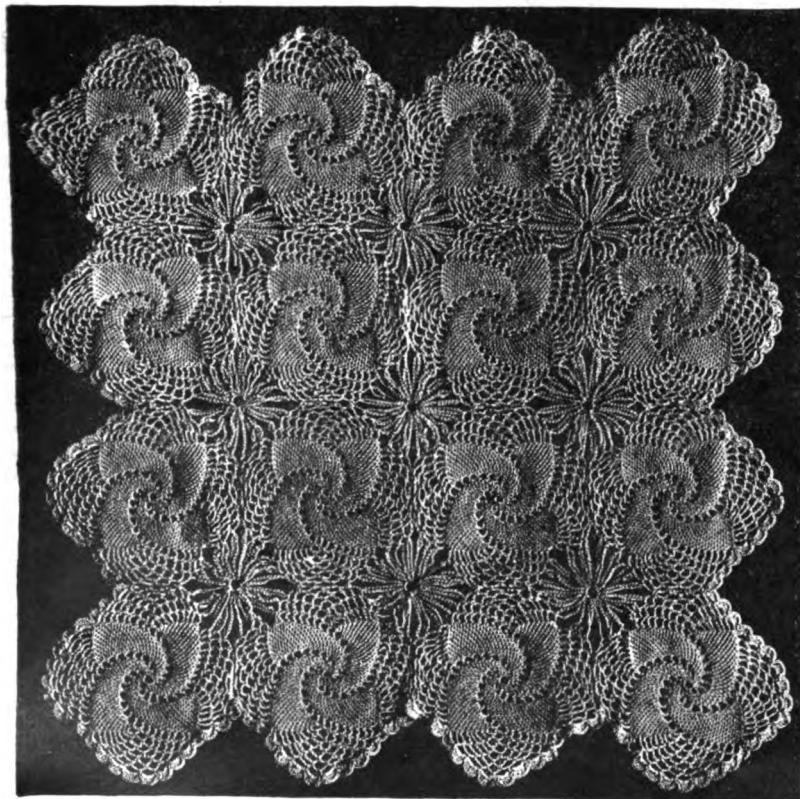


FIGURE NO. 1.—CROCHETED CORNUCOPIA TIDY.

CROCHETED CORNUCOPIA TIDY.

FIGURE No. 1.—First round.—6 ch. join.

Second round.—5 ch., 3 s. c. in ring, repeat 8 times more.

Third round.—5 ch., 3 s. c. in next loop, 1 s. c. in each of the next 2 s. c., repeat 3 times more.

Fourth round.—5 ch., 3 s. c. in next loop, 1 s. c. in each of the next 4 s. c., repeat 3 times more.

Fifth round.—5 ch., 3 s. c. in next loop, 1 s. c. in each of the next 6 s. c., repeat 3 times more.

Sixth round.—5 ch., 3 s. c. in next loop, 1 s. c. in each of the next 8 s. c., repeat 3 times more.

Seventh round.—5 ch., 3 s. c. in next loop, 1 s. c. in each of the next 10 s. c., repeat 3 times more.

Eighth round.—5 ch., 3 s. c. in next loop, 1 s. c. in each of the next 12 s. c., repeat 3 times more.

Ninth round.—5 ch., 3 s. c. in next loop, 1 s. c. in each of the next 14 s. c., repeat 3 times more.

Tenth round.—5 ch., 3 s. c. in next loop, 1 s. c. in each of the next 16 s. c., repeat 3 times more.

Eleventh round.—5 ch., 1 s. c. in middle of next loop, 5 ch., omit 1 s. c., and make 1. s. c. in each of the next 17 s. c., repeat 3 times more.

Twelfth round.—\* 5 ch., 1 s. c. in next loop, repeat once more.

5 ch., omit 1. s. c., and make 1 s. c. in each of next 15 s. c., and repeat 3 times more from \*.

Thirteenth round.—\* 5 ch., 1 s. c. in next loop, repeat twice more. 5 ch., omit 1 s. c., 1 s. c. in each of the next 13 s. c. and repeat 3 times more from \*.

Fourteenth round.—\* 5 ch., 1 s. c. in next loop, repeat 3 times more. 5 ch., omit 1 s. c., 1 s. c. in each of next 11 s. c. and repeat 3 times more from \*.

Fifteenth round.—\* 5 ch., 1 s. c. in next loop, repeat 4 times more. 5 ch., omit 1 s. c., 1 s. c. in each of the next 9 s. c. and repeat 3 times more from \*.

Sixteenth round.—\* 5 ch., 1 s. c. in next loop, repeat 5 times more. 5 ch., omit 1 s. c., 1 s. c. in each of the next 7 s. c. and repeat 3 times more from \*.

Seventeenth round.—\* 5 ch., 1 s. c. in next loop, repeat 6 times more. 5 ch., omit 1 s. c., 1 s. c. in each of the next 5 s. c. and repeat 3 times more from \*.

Eighteenth round.—\* 5 ch., 1 s. c. in next loop, repeat 7 times more. 5 ch., omit 1 s. c., 1 s. c. in each of the next 3 s. c., and repeat 3 times more from \*.

This makes one square. There should be 16 or 20 squares for one tidy. To join, place two squares with the right sides together; join the middle three chains together by making 6 s. c. through the opposite chains of the two squares. Fill in the 3 corresponding spaces formed by the chains with the s. c. This leaves three chains or spaces on each side. After having joined 4 squares together thus, fill in the web thus; make a chain of 8 st. and join; then make 12 ch., join to one space

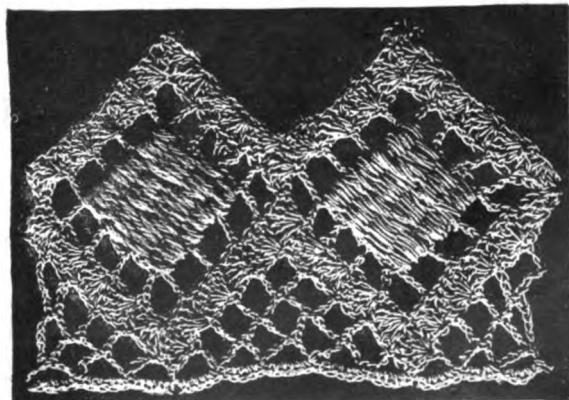


FIGURE NO. 2.—CROCHETED AND DARNED LACE.

or chain in a square, 12 ch., join by 1 s. c. to the ring (made by 8 ch.) and so on till there are no spaces left. There will be

24 spaces with 48 chains. Finish the edge by making 6 d. c., 1 s. c. in each space around the entire tidy.

#### CROCHETED AND DARNED LACE.

FIGURE NO. 2.—Use No. 20 thread, and a hook of suitable size.

*First row.*—Make 22 ch., turn.

*Second row.*—Make 1 shell of 5 d. c. Make 1 shell in 3rd st. of ch., 1 s. c. in next 3rd st. of ch., 1 shell in next 3rd st. of ch., 7 ch., 1 s. c. in next 4th st. of ch., 7 ch., 1 s. c. in next 4th st. of ch., 8 ch., 1 d. c. in last st. of the foundation ch., turn.

*Third row.*—7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next 7-ch., 7 ch., 1 s. c. in next 7-ch. of last row. 1 shell in next s. c. of last row, 1 s. c. in middle of next shell, 7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next shell, 1 shell in last d. c. of last row, turn.

*Fourth row.*—8 ch., 1 shell in last d. c. made of last row, 1 s. c. in center of shell, 7 ch., s. c. in center of next 7-ch., 7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next shell, 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in middle of shell, 7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next 7-ch., 8 ch., 1 d. c. in first space of last row, turn.

*Fifth row.*—7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next 7-ch., 1 shell in next s. c., 1 s. c. in center of next shell, 7 ch., 1 s. c., in next 7-ch., 7 ch., 1 s. c. in the middle of next 7-ch., 7 ch., 1 s. c. in middle of shell, 1 shell in last d. c. of last row, turn.

*Sixth row.*—8 ch., 1 shell in 1st d. c., 1 s. c. in center of shell,

\* 7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next 7-ch., repeat twice more from \*. 7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next shell, 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in middle of ch., 8 ch., 1 d. c. in first space of last row, turn.

*Seventh row.*—8 ch., 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in center of shell, \* 7 ch., 1 s. c. in next 7-ch. of last row, repeat 3 times more from \*. 7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next shell, 1 shell in last d. c. of last row, turn.

*Eighth row.*—8 ch., 1 s. c. in middle of shell, 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in middle of 7-ch., 7 ch., 1 s. c. in next 7-ch. of last row, repeat 3 times more from \*. 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in center of next shell, 3 ch., 1 d. c. in first space of last row, turn.

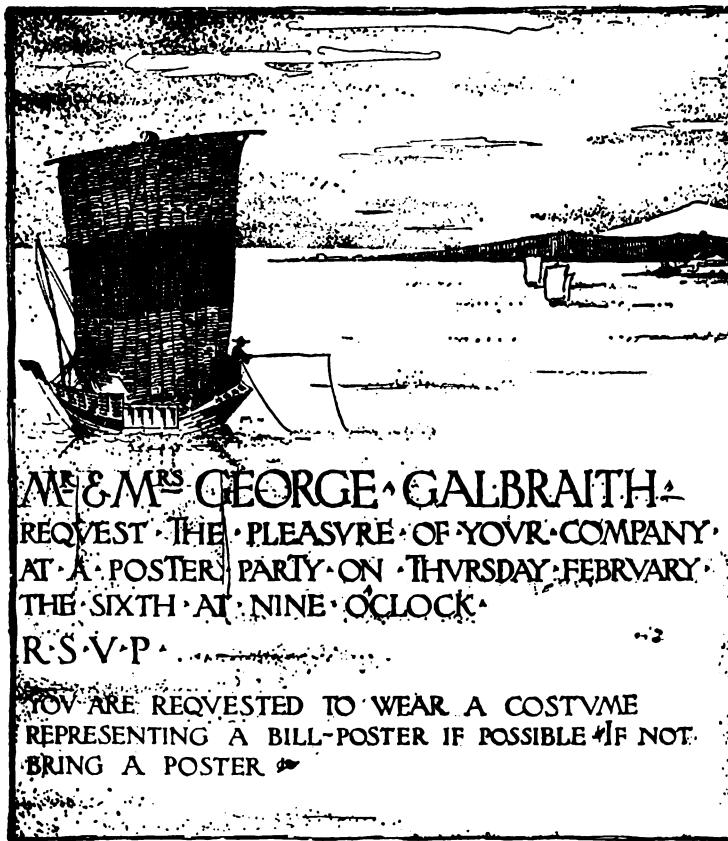
*Ninth row.*—7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next shell, 1 shell in s. c., \* 7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next 7-ch., repeat twice from \*, 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in center of same shell, turn.

*Tenth row.*—8 ch., 1 s. c. in middle of shell, 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in center of next 7-ch., \* 7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next 7-ch., repeat once from \*. 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in center of shell, 7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next 7-ch., 3 ch., 1 d. c. in first space of last row, turn.

*Eleventh row.*—7 ch., 1 s. c. in next 7-ch., 7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next shell, 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in center of next 7-ch., 7 ch., 1 s. c. in center of next 7-ch., 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in center of shell, turn.

*Twelfth row.*—8 ch., 1 s. c. in middle of shell, 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in center of 7-ch., 1 shell in s. c., 1 s. c. in middle of shell, \* 7 ch., 1 s. c. in next ch., repeat once more from \*; 8 ch., 1 d. c. in last space, turn, repeat from third row. Fill in the square as illustrated with floss.

#### A POSTER PARTY.



They darted from the shelter of Scribner's marquee and scrambled into the uptown stage, pouring a volley of unanswered questions at each other, for they had not met for two whole days.

the artists wore a Mexican vaquero's costume, wide, slashed-leather trousers, spurred heels, short jacket and vivid sash, and carried in his hand a formidable sombrero.

In the drawing-room the windows and panels of the wall

were hung with tan-colored burlaps, and upon every space blazed the grotesque inventions of Chéret and his Parisian confrères and other bizarre fascinations, French, English, American, Italian, German, even Norwegian. At the farther end of the room by the fire-place a group clustered before the "Gismonda," while a young painter, just home from Paris, attempted to convey an impression of the interest displayed when a new idea, well executed, is placcarded over Paris. The poster appears not only in front of the particular theatre it may advertise, but outside the Opera, along the quays and on the walls of dozens of dingy streets. It is to be seen near the Arc de Triomphe, where the occupants of carriages remark it on their way to the Bois, and in the Latin Quarter, where students crowd around it shouting their enthusiasm.

Then the group shifts, scatters, wandering from Steinlen's imitable "cats" to a collection of Ibell's work, from severe Italian posters to the advertisements of American publishers and newspapers. Everyone is interested and is either receiving or (more blessed) giving information. Those who arrive at nine tell those who arrive at ten wonderful things about this new form of art work. "Just think, dear! only seven francs that cost me, and now this year it costs thirty," etc.

Across the hall in the dining room were the posters which have to do with eating. The charming little girl drinking a bowl of milk with three pussies clamoring for a share, occupied the place of honor over the mantel. Then there was the huge strong man, a great favorite in Paris, resting from feats of muscle to sip a tiny cup of American beef extract. Here, as in the drawing-room, the advertisements robbed the walls of their conventionality. One young married woman remarked, "Wouldn't it be nice to give a Poster Party when your wall papers are old and ugly!" The talk was all upon this unusual subject, which far outdid a performance on the piano in promoting conversation.

Among the crowd of guests there were many more impersonations than even the hostess had expected—a German Gretchen, a saboté milkmaid, a Norwegian girl, the yellow dress and black gloves of Yvette Guilbert, the white cavalry uniform of Lautrec's "Babylone d'Allemagne," each personator pointing now and then laughingly to his or her original on the walls.

A clapping of hands in the drawing-room greeted the announcement that there would be a "review of the costumes." A frame appeared at the end of the room; a curtain was swung across and then back again to disclose a tableau, the "Carnival de l'Opéra" by Chéret. Next was shown the beautiful "Rose Croix" girl with saintly features, who looked as though in her straight gown she could not bend to mortals. Then came the familiar "Napoleon," and so on through the series in quick succession. Everyone was dressed, everyone was ready, so there were none of the tiresome waits customary with tableaux. All that the models had to do was to look at the walls, find the *affiche*, and pose to resemble it. The last was, however, rather an ordeal on that very account, because at each new tableau every face turned first to the frame and then to the original hung beside it. Most were true and all were clever and greatly enjoyed.

There was lively interest an hour later when the committee awarded the prizes. The room was still as a voice announced that to Mrs. Galbraith belonged the honor of the first prize for costume, but that, as she could accept only the honor, the prize itself would be awarded to the young lady in red, who came with her three cats. Cries of approval greeted this announcement. When quiet reigned again, the same voice declared that as the impersonator of "Gismonda" would not accept a prize, the owner of the *affiche* was requested to come forward. A beautiful gold pin in the form of a tiny palm-leaf was given to the gentleman who made his appearance in response to this request, and a rare piece of china fell to the girl with the cats. Everyone insisted that she must have it filled with milk and feed the cats, and not be as greedy as she had seemed in the picture. As the cats disappeared shortly after this, it is fair to infer that they had as good a supper as did the human folk, who, after two more second prizes had been awarded, joined in a triumphal march to the dining room, where small tables had been placed. Except for the

name cards at the places, which were all unique, and "La Loie Fuller" in ice-cream, the supper escaped the poster influence, and the dance which followed was like all dances, though lightened by the extraordinary walls and the showy costumes, which made it resemble a very fancy ball; and in each corner the older people discussed the place in art and legitimacy of the poster. "Degradation of art" was constantly heard, but the painters were the strongest to affirm that there is no limit to the application of art, and if the design is strong and good, it ennobles instead of lowering, and helps to perception each unthinking human animal passing upon the street.

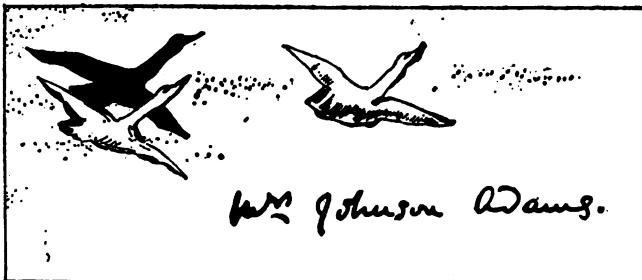
The memory of the evening the guests carried away with them took the form of a kaleidoscopic whirl of color. The most malcontent could say only, "I think that a lot of good art was wasted on advertisement—but after all it was a jolly party." Don't you think so?"

"And I left out but one thing," said Mrs. Galbraith to her husband that night; "we should certainly have had an original poster made for our party."

MILDRED CONWAY.



PRIZE POSTER ILLUSTRATION.



SUPPER CARD.

## LIFE OUT OF DOORS.

A great many years ago, a popular story was written called "Eyes and No Eyes." It told of a walk in the country taken by two little boys in the company of a very instructive, not to say didactic, gentleman, who must have been a near kinsman of Mr. Barlow in "Sandford and Merton." If a memory which has not seen the tale for a long time may be trusted, one lad is represented as excessively bored by the dull surroundings, and declares that there is nothing to see, while the other has had his faculty of observation so trained and developed that he finds interest in each twig and stone, can describe the habits of every bird and beast, and, indeed, almost reminds one of the keen-eyed servant in the French fairy-story, who could see the field-mice running a mile away.

This fashion of loading a poor little narrative with the weight of a moral under which it can scarcely stagger seems crude and old-fashioned in the extreme, and yet, although nobody now thinks of reading the tale, its name has survived because it stands for a real idea. How many people, for instance, find time actually to read the life and adventures of Don Quixote, now that it is hard work to keep up with the omniscience of the monthly-magazines?—and yet his name is a household word in every civilized country under the sun, because it represents forever that unselfish devotion to others which is the very spirit of Christianity, and has made civilization possible.

A talent for observation is a natural gift, like an ear for music, or an eye for spelling, but it may be cultivated from a small beginning, and grows astonishingly with practice. Robert-Houdin, who was a celebrated French conjuror about fifty years ago, has described in his memoirs the way in which he and his son trained themselves to observe many objects accurately at a glance, a habit which was of great use in their profession. For a whole month they made it a practice to look quickly once into the window of a toy shop, or any other which displayed a variety of wares, and a few steps further on they would note the number of things which they remembered. The boy, who was twelve, often wrote down forty objects, but Robert-Houdin confesses that he could scarcely reach thirty. They were once giving an entertainment in a private house in Paris, and as they passed through a library adjoining the drawing-room in which they were to perform, Emile, the son, glanced at the rows of books, and later amazed the company by professing to read their titles, in the order in which they stood, through the intervening wall.

A real love for leisure out-of-door life is not as yet characteristic of Americans, because our emigrating ancestors, whether remote or near, looked upon the country either as a region full of dangerous men and beasts, or later as a territory to be subdued and made useful as soon as possible. In every place and in every generation, there are some men to whom the friendship of Nature is more inspiring than most human ties. We call them naturalists and love to feel the spell of the silent Maine woods with Thoreau, "the inexpressible tenderness and immortal life of the grim forest where Nature, though it be Midwinter, is ever in her Spring, where the moss-grown and decaying trees are not old, but seem to enjoy a perpetual youth." Or else, if we are in a less solitary humor, we may go with Gilbert White into that immortal garden at Selborne, and study the habits of his friends, the swallows, or watch the old tortoise "spend the more sultry hours under the umbrellas of a large cabbage leaf, or amidst the waving forests of an asparagus bed."

Even, however, if we do not mean to give up our lives, as such men do, to the study and interpretation of Nature, we cannot but be the happier and richer for a share in her companionship, and that is within the reach of all, provided we are willing to take some trouble to seek it.

Children have a healthy, omnivorous curiosity, and if that is early turned in the direction of out-of-door observation, the taste so formed will probably last them for life. They should be encouraged to collect anything which may strike their fancy, unless it involves cruelty like taking young birds from the nest, and to keep and study animals, provided always that faithful attention is paid to their wants, and that affection is not allowed to merge into tyranny. A helpless kitten or puppy clasped tight round the neck by a small child is an unpleasant sight, and yet the unfortunate beast is often punished for any involuntary and instinctive defence of tooth or claw. One of

the great pleasures of life in the country is that it becomes possible to be friends with animals, in the way which the limited space and companionship of town life refuses.

If a woman is accustomed, for instance, to think of a horse as a sort of four-footed bicycle, brought round from an unvisited stable, she will never know the affection and intelligence of which that animal is capable, and a dog in town, where he has really no business to be, is an entirely different creature from the busy and important individual who has endless interests to look after in the woods and fields.

When one comes to think of out-of-door resources they naturally resolve themselves into those which belong to what children call the real country, and those which are within reach of the dweller in cities, who can only go to Nature for a holiday. As most of our hard-working men and women are in the latter category, it is interesting to have the view of a distinguished professional man who has also a high place in literature—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. In one of his books "Doctor and Patient," the last chapter, on "Out-door and Camp Life for Woman," is full of valuable suggestions, some of which are here given with his permission. After speaking of the great advantages which camping-out offers to women, as well as men, especially if they are nervous and over-strained, he advises that the observation and imagination should be trained by what he calls "word-sketches," diaries of things seen and worthy of note, which are not to be elaborate, fanciful descriptions, but accurate records for the writer's own amusement and profit. As he says, "My pupil must be content with the simplest, most honest, unadorned record of things seen. Her training must look to this only. What she should first seek to do is to be methodical and accurate, and by and by fuller. If wise she will first limit herself to small scenes, and try to get notes of them somewhat in this fashion: She is, we suppose, on the bank of a stream. Her notes run as follows: Date, time of day, place. Hills to either side, and their character; a guess at their height; a river below, swift, broken or placid; the place of the sun, behind, in front, or overhead. Then the nature of the trees, and how the light falls on them or in them, according to their kind. Next come color of wave and bank and sky, with questions as to water-tints, and their causes. Last of all, and here she must be simple and natural, what mood of mind does it all bring to her, for every landscape has its capacity to leave you with some general sense of its awe, its beauty, its sadness, or its joyfulness.

"Try this place again at some other hour, or in a storm, or under early morning light, and make like notes. If she should go on with this pleasant work, and one day return to the same spot, she will wonder how much more she has now learned to see. Trees she will find an enchanting study. Let her take a group of them and endeavour to say on paper what makes each species so peculiar. The form, color, and expression of the boles are to be noted. A reader may smile at the phrase 'expression,' but look at a tattered old birch, or a silvery young beech-bole, 'modest and maidenly, clean of limb,' or a lightning-scarred pine—trees are everywhere, and if my observant pupil likes them, let her next note the mode in which the branches spread and their proportion to the trunk. State it all in the fewest words. It is to be only a help to memory. Then she comes to the leaf forms, and the mode in which they are massed, their dulness or translucency, how sunshine affects their brilliancy, as it is above or falls laterally at morn or eve. Perhaps she will note, too, on which the gray moss grows, and just in what forms, and how the mosses or lichens gather on the north side of the trees, and on what trees. I may help my pupil if, like an artistic teacher, I give one or two illustrations, copied verbatim from my note book. 'Time, July 21, 1887, 9 p. m. Ristigouche River, New Brunswick, Canada. Black darkness. Hill outlines nearly lost in sky. River black, with flashing bit of white rapid; banks have grayish rocks, and so seem to be nearer than the dark stream limits. Sky looks level with hill-tops. Water seems to come up close. Effect of being in a concave valley of water, and all things draw in on me. Sense of awe. Camp-fire's red glare on water. Sudden opening lift of sky. Hills recede. Water level falls.'

"This is a barren, unadorned sketch, but it seems to tell the thing. Or this, for a change: 'Newport. A beach. Time, August 1, 1887, 4 p. m. About me cleft rocks, cleavage straight

through the embedded pebbles. Tones, ruddy browns and grays. **Gray beach.** Sea-weeds in heaps, deep-pinks and purples. Boisterous waves, loaded with reddish sea-weed, blue with white crests torn off in long ribbons by wind. Curious reds and blues as waves break, carrying sea-weed. Fierce gale off land. Dense fog, sea above it and to right. Everywhere yellow light. Sea strange, dingy yellow. Leaves an unnatural green. Effect weird. Sense of unusualness."

Dr. Mitchell says he has found that, despite its faults, Ruskin's "Modern Painters" is the most helpful book to those wishing to learn how to observe, as the word-paintings of Ruskin hang forever in one's mental picture gallery, strong, true and poetical. Hamerton's "Imagination in Landscape Painting" also contains valuable suggestions, as he has a keen appreciation of natural beauty from a literary as well as an artistic point of view.

Rough sketches from nature in pencil or washes with water-color are useful as memoranda, even where there is no talent for drawing, because it is impossible to make even the rudest outline of a tree, hill or cloud without trying to see what it really looks like, by itself and in relation to other things, and the effort must tend to develop both taste and memory. Photography is also very valuable out of doors, as the limited field of the camera imposes the choice of whatever part of a scene will make the best and most effective picture. If students do not develop their own photographs, and yet wish them to be accurate as records, they should be careful to warn the printer not to put as a background any sky which may seem to him to be appropriate. This is often done, even in places where professional photographers might be supposed to have better sense and taste; in a particularly flagrant instance some beautiful views taken under the proverbially cloudless sky of Egypt were developed and returned with the addition of clouds such as belong to a clear day, with a high northwest wind, in New England. A shingle roof on the Great Pyramid would have been as appropriate.

There is no pleasanter reminder of observation out of doors than a collection of specimens of any kind which may appeal to the collector, but unfortunately many things most beautiful in their natural state turn into the merest ghosts or mummies of themselves when they are lastingly preserved. This is especially true in regard to the sea-weeds and mosses, which are infinitely graceful and delicate while in the water but hopelessly stiff and poor when gummed on cards. Flowers also change their colors so much that they are scarcely even reminders of themselves, but leaves come out better, especially if a few simple rules are followed in their preparation. They ought to be laid as easily and naturally as possible, but with all their edges smooth and flat, between two sheets of thick blotting paper, which should be changed several times in the course of two or three days. If they are put under a weight, it should not be too heavy, never more than fifty pounds, as harder pressure will drive out too much of the sap and make the ribs and fibres stand out unduly. The length of time required to press leaves properly, and the number of times which the blotting-paper will require to be changed, will depend on the thickness and juiciness of the leaf. When dry fasten them lightly on a card by means of fish-glue, for if left loose the edges will surely break.

To many people trees cease to be attractive as soon as they lose their leaves, but to the real lover of Nature they have a beauty in Winter which is well worth study. At first they all look more or less alike as they make a bare network against the sky, but in a little while the differences in their bark, and in the manner of their growth, strike one more and more; the shaggy hickory, the smooth and polished beech, which is the most refined-looking of all our trees, the dog wood with its flat scales, and all the rest which go to make up the variety of an American woodland. In most European forests the trees have been planted by man, and there are great stretches covered with only one species, like the beeches at Savernake, or the oaks at Windsor, and the contrast is therefore much less striking. An interesting collection, and one which gives a good idea of the specimens as they grow, may be made of the Winter buds which come on all tree branches after the leaves fall, growing above or below the scar which the old leaf has left, and serving to protect the new until the Spring. These buds differ widely in different species, those of the walnut, for instance, having furry coats, while on the hickory they are shiny, and on the horse-chestnut look as if they had been varnished. The flowering dog-wood is, perhaps, the prettiest of all, as at the end of the twig there comes a little flat round button, in which may be plainly seen the yellow center which will be the next flower, protected by the four white leaves which seem to be the blossom, but really only serve to

attract insects for the cross fertilization of the tree. If any of these Winter twigs are cut off, care should be taken to preserve the terminal bud, and when they have been pressed their names should be written on a tiny strip of paper and gummed around their stems. For any one who wishes to study this subject, Apgar's "Trees of Northeastern America" is most useful for the region with which it deals, but no one treatise can possibly serve as a general guide for the vegetation of any country so enormous as ours.

Within the last few years a great many attractive books have been written about wild birds and flowers, but there is nothing better to start with than Mrs. Dana's little volume, "How to Know the Wild Flowers," and Mr. Grant's "Our Common Birds, and How to Know Them," in which he justly remarks that it is not essential to have a neighborhood to which birds come in great numbers, as such variety is apt to confuse a beginner, and divert his attention from one specimen to another so quickly that it would be hard to become familiar with any. Mr. Bradford Torrey, the well-known ornithologist, made most of his studies on Boston Common, which is certainly not a secluded spot, and yet he noticed there not far from seventy different species. Mr. Grant recommends that the student should wear clothes of some quiet, neutral color, and if he is of a placid temperament, that he should choose some spot to which birds would be likely to come for food, water or sunshine, settle himself with an opera-glass in such a position that he will not be likely to attract attention, and then literally wait and see what happens, which will usually be that after the birds which are in the habit of coming there have satisfied from a safe distance their natural curiosity as to the new and queer stump or log, they will go about their business of feeding or bathing or nest-building as usual, and he will be able to study them to his heart's content, and much better than if a limp and bloody bunch of feathers had tumbled lifeless to his gun.

Although gardening is the oldest and most respectable trade known to man, women have always been admitted to a share in its lighter labors, and it is not necessary to have a great deal of space in order to have almost infinite pleasure, especially if the owner of a garden will try to develop its possible capacities and those of any ground over which she has control. As a general rule, the principal idea of a professional gardener is to set out in beds, as soon as the weather will allow it, a number of plants which have been raised or kept during the Winter under glass or in pits. They may have come originally from different quarters of the earth, and they find themselves for a few months in an enforced companionship as incongruous as the group of "Plutarch, Venus and Nicodemus" in the groves of Blarney. Then as soon as frost arrives they wither away one by one or are taken under cover, leaving an ugly black mound of earth to be covered by the charitable mantle of the snow. Such gardening has its merits when an estate is so large that these beds need not be visited during their off-season, but where the garden is close to a house in which people live for more than a few months in the year, it is surely better to avail oneself of the numberless varieties of hardy plants, which, if arranged with proper reference to the succession of their flowering, will be attractive all the time.

Some years ago an eminent English authority, Mr. William Robinson, wrote a delightful book called "The Wild Garden," which term he applied to the placing of perfectly hardy exotic plants in places and under conditions where they will become established and take care of themselves. His work has nothing to do with flower beds and borders, but in nearly all gardens there is a good deal of space which usually grows only grass or weeds, and for which he suggests vigorous herbaceous plants that will thrive without needing any digging, and be further useful in exterminating weeds. Surfaces that naturally support only a sparse vegetation will allow of the culture of free-growing mountain and rock plants. A dead tree may be made a picturesque addition to the garden by planting a climbing rose, wild grape-vine, clematis, or honeysuckle at its foot, and a fence hidden by wild sweet briar bushes or Virginia creepers scrambling over its bars, to make the effect that of a hedge. No country in the world, however, with the exception of Japan, has so many native ornamental shrubs as America, and as yet they are not fully appreciated, perhaps because they often grow wild almost at our doors. But they almost always respond gratefully to a judicious effort to give them better nourishment and care than they can pick up for themselves, and, after all, the pleasure of experiment should count for much in any attempt to enrich the treasury of Nature.

MARY CADWALADER JONES.



## THE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.—NO. 1.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY CAROLYN HALSTED.

THE name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution sounds the keynote of the organization—patriotism. The

open sesame to the Colonial

Dames of America is distinguished ancestry and social preëminence, but the door of the Revolutionary society swings back in welcome to any woman descended from a recognized patriot of either sex "who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of Independence."

The association has been called exclusive and conservative, but it justifies this accusation only by the fact that having been founded for a definite purpose its membership is hedged about perforce by the limitations necessary thereto. Every applicant satisfactorily proving her lineal descent from a man or woman, whether of high or low degree, who faithfully served the country during its struggle for freedom, is cordially welcomed, no matter what her social standing may be, provided she has always borne herself in a manner befitting a true gentlewoman.

As "the American woman must ever be the care-taker and custodian of all that is held sacred in our busy American life," it is but natural that an organization of women descended from Revolutionary patriots would be thought the most potent means of bringing to light and preserving the records and relics of the authors of American freedom. While the need of such an association had long been felt by individual women in all parts of the land, it was not until October 11, 1890, that some thirty women headed by Miss Mary Desha, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth met at the Strathmore Arms, in Washington, D. C., and founded this society. They framed and adopted a constitution, chose officers and set squarely upon its feet the organization which is now formally represented in all the States and Territories in the Union, excepting Alaska, Arizona, Idaho and Nevada, and has more than 12,000 members in its

213 chapters, with a number of other chapters in process of formation. A flourishing chapter exists in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and another in Geneva, Switzerland.

In formulating their constitution these earnest and resolute women declared that the main objects of the Society shall be

To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments, by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Another important aim is to encourage true Americanism, that the incoming foreign element, whose traditions, interests and sympathies are not with this country's past, but with its present and future

achievements, may not overshadow the descendants of the makers of the Republic.

One of the chief principles governing the workings of the Society is respect for individual rights. As a matter of convenience the National Society is divided into chapters, each transacting its own business and electing its own officers, who are responsible to the parent society. The National organization has a separate set of officers who, with one regent chosen from each State and Territory, compose a National board of management. This board, in conjunction with the Continental Congress, controls the affairs of the Society. The Congress is composed of the active officers of the National Society, one State regent from each State, and chapter regents and delegates. It meets once a year, when the officers of the National Society are elected, the report of the board of management is passed upon and other business dispatched. Thus each member has a voice in the workings of the Society, helping

to elect her chapter's representatives who in turn cast their vote for the officers of the National Society.

The conditions of eligibility require that a candidate for



INSIGNIA.



MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, PRESIDENT-GENERAL.



MRS. ALBERT G. BRACKETT, VICE-PRESIDENT PRESIDING.

admission shall have attained to the age of eighteen years, shall prove her lineage as above specified, and shall be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society. Applications for membership may be made to any convenient chapter registrar, or to one of the registrars of the National Society. The present headquarters of the National Society are at the corner of Ninth and F streets, Washington, D. C.

America's greatest heritage is the spirit and principles of the men and women whose devotion to truth and justice established the republic. To preserve this priceless legacy, with its attesting monuments and documents, is the object of this Society and it has already done much toward awakening public and individual interest in the greater era of American history. One of its especially important aims is the preservation of the story of the women of '76. The men who fought the battles have already been celebrated in history, but the chronicles of the women who stayed at home and struggled with ills no less real, might have been in a measure lost to posterity had not their feminine descendants banded together to perpetuate their memories. That no nation is greater than its women is well illustrated by America. The men of the Revolution had no cowardly faint-hearted mothers and wives to hang about their necks like millstones. Their women were as heroic in fiber as themselves. Patriotic mothers nursed the infancy of freedom. They became experts in the use of firearms. They cheered the men when despondent, toned them to heroic firmness, and cheerfully assumed every burden. Their counsel was sought and given.

These Revolutionary women relinquished their own comforts and pleasures and led a life of deprivation and self-sacrifice. They inculcated in their children noble principles, teaching them heroic courage and patient endurance. It is such lives that their living descendants in this Society have pledged themselves to emulate. With this intention a plan of study was formulated by the late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the

Society's first President-General. She appointed a committee on literary work to recommend to all chapters the formation of classes for the study of American history, especially the portions relating to the women of America. These classes are conducted in accordance with the members' preferences, knowledge being gained from books, original essays or lectures. The class work is recorded, old portraits and relics are treasured up and old letters and family chronicles are collected and guarded until such time as the proposed Continental Hall, the Society's permanent home in Washington, shall be a reality and every historical relic find its place therein.

The Society has an organ, "The American Monthly Magazine," devoted particularly to the cause of a true and liberal Americanism. It is a large and well edited periodical which publishes not only matter relative to the Daughters of the American Revolution but to other patriotic organizations as well, and also much that is of value in the way of history and biography gained from private sources.

The Society has already made its influence felt in many national enterprises, among them the National University, the Columbian Liberty Bell and the World's Fair.

The fifth annual Continental Congress, which convened in Washington for the week including Washington's Birthday, was the largest and most active yet held. It brought together officers and delegates from every corner of the United States—women who were handsome, intelligent and cultured. The Congress practically began on the evening of Monday, February 17, with a reception at Willard's Hotel, when Daughters, Colonial Dames, Holland Dames, Huguenot descendants and their masculine colleagues hobnobbed with each other, and the spirit of loyalty and patriotism ran high. Tuesday morning found the congress assembled in the Church of Our Father, crowded to its utmost capacity, and here the formal opening occurred, the chaplain of the National Society delivering an impressive prayer. Then came the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," led by the young ladies' chorus of the Society. The



MRS. PHILIP HICHBORN, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL.

President-General, Mrs. Mary Parke Foster, wife of the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, delivered a cordial address of welcome, reviewed the events of the year, and recommended certain measures for the consideration of the Congress. Response was made by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Bristol, Rhode Island, an honorary vice-president and one of the Society's most prominent members. Then the fair patriots settled to work upon the accumulated mass of business on hand, and the whole day was given over to the reports of the officers and various committees. A short intermission was allowed for luncheon, served in one of the church rooms, and then a chance came for the Daughters to enjoy a little social relaxation, to renew old friendships and inaugurate new ones.

It was easy to distinguish the official rank of each representative by her badge of broad satin ribbon, the National Society's officers wearing red, white and blue; honorary officers, pure white; chapter regents, red; delegates, red and white; alternates, white and blue.

Some of the points of special interest discussed related to the Society's proposed headquarters, the National University, and a National hymn. The Society is planning to build a fine structure, Continental Hall, in Washington, as a permanent home. Designs were exhibited showing the arrangement of its halls, apartments, offices, museum, statuary hall and relic rooms for the thirteen original colonies. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the Society's three original founders, read a strong plea for the immediate founding of the National University, a bill concerning which has so long been pending in the United States Congress. This, she thought, should take the form of a post-graduate institution.

It was the ardent desire of Washington that such a university should be founded, and in his will he bequeathed a sum to be set aside as the beginning of an endowment fund therefor. It is estimated that this sum must now amount to some \$4,500,000. It is proposed by the Daughters that their share in this new seat of learning shall be a chair of American history.

The Society also passed a resolution asking the United States Congress to make the "Star Spangled Banner" the National hymn; also, that action be taken at once for the purchase of certain forts, battle-fields and burying grounds in the Miami Valley.

Washington's birthday was celebrated with patriotic speeches

and songs, a number of noted members of the Sons of the American Revolution joining their eloquence to that of their sister celebrants, while the Children of the American Revolution lent their assistance. Indeed, an interesting feature of the week was the first annual Congress of the children's organization, founded February 22, 1895, by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The boys and girls, large and small, performed their tasks with marvelous aptitude and zeal. Their association now numbers forty local societies, with a large membership of youths and maidens and even little tots in arms. Mrs. Cleveland gave them a reception at the White House on February 21, and delighted the young Sons and Daughters with her smiles

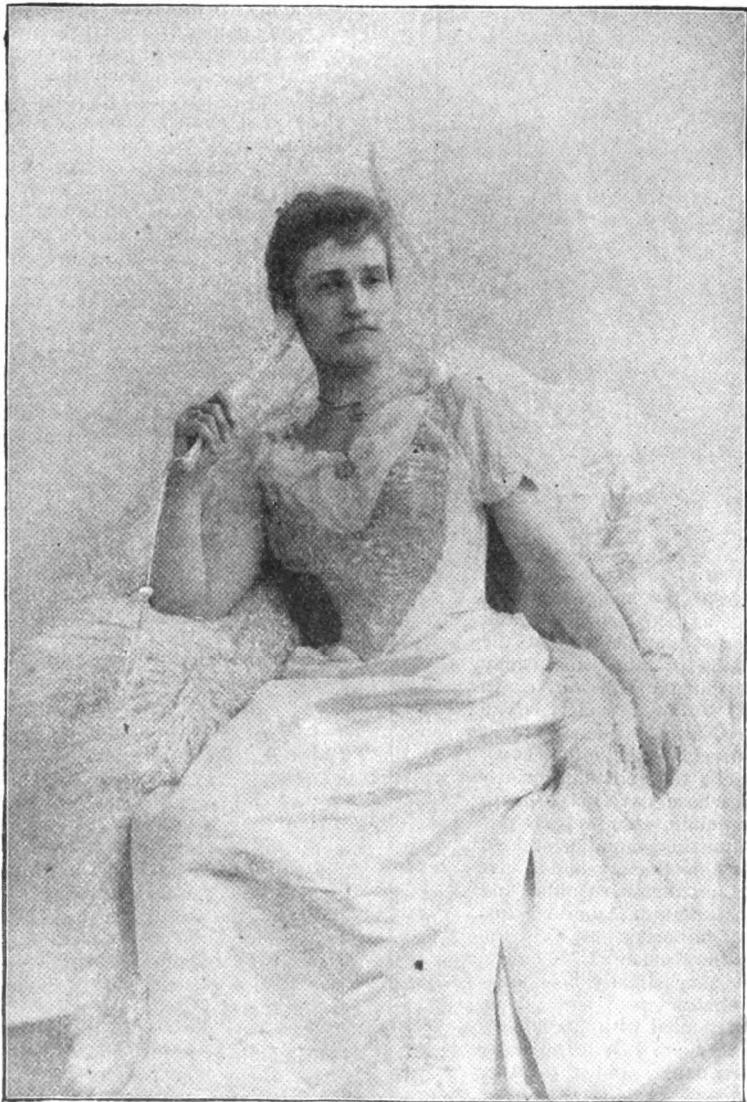
and pleasant words.

Mrs. Cleveland also offered the ladies of the parent order her usual welcome. Other entertainments were given by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, the new President, and Mrs. John W. Foster, the retiring President of the Society. A charming affair was the reception at the Chinese Legation, where the visitors were cordially received by the dainty, high-bred mistress of the Embassy and her three little children, as well as by the Chinese Minister himself, Mr. Yang Yu.

The week closed with a brilliant evening function at the Arlington, the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution joining to do honor to their fair compeers.

In its choice of a new President-General the Society proved again its regard and reverence for the wife of the Nation's Vice-President. Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson had served as President-General twice before, abundantly exemplifying her fitness to guide with grace and wisdom the Society's deliberations. Personally she is dignified and womanly, with much charm of face and manner.

Her ancestral line is a long one, her first American progenitor being John Washington, also the ancestor of General George Washington. Another of her ancestors was Colonel Joshua Fry, who distinguished himself in the French War, George Washington, then a young officer, taking his first lessons in warfare from the veteran colonel. Among the Revolutionary ancestors to whom Mrs. Stevenson owes her membership in the Society are another Joshua Fry, who fought gallantly in the struggle for independence, Dr. Thomas Walker, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and Committee of Safety from Albemarle County, and Captain James Speed, wounded in the battle of Guilford Court House. One of Mrs. Stevenson's ad-



MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

mirers has declared that, "In their President-General the Daughters of the American Revolution have a reflex of both Colonial and Revolutionary with subsequent distinction in National and State affairs, and moreover a representative type of the highest achievements of modern American womanhood."

At this Congress a new office was created, that of Vice-President Presiding, or leading vice-president, whose duty it is to fill the chair in the absence of the President. The first woman elected to this position is Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, wife of Colonel Albert G. Brackett, of the United States Army. Mrs. Brackett is a natural parliamentarian and has a wonderful power in keeping order, even with four hundred zealous, energetic women before her. She and Mrs. Stevenson are warm personal friends, and, understanding each other thoroughly, will work in entire harmony for the Society's welfare. Mrs. Brackett is the daughter of Judge Martin D. McHenry and Mildred Merriweather, and, though born in Kentucky, lived during most of her girlhood in Iowa. Her Revolutionary progenitor was Colonel John Hardin, a soldier famous for his gallant deeds. She is a woman of unusual force of character, and is remarkably clear-headed in an emergency. Fond of books, she also mingles in social life with real enjoyment. Philanthropic work has always engaged her attention and at present she is President of the Washington Auxiliary of the Woman's National Indian Association, having as its aim the promotion of the status of the American aborigines. She is also active in other benevolent work.

Mrs. Jennie Franklin Hichborn, wife of the distinguished

Chief Constructor of the United States Navy, Philip Hichborn, fills one of the most arduous offices in the whole Society, that of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. To this office is allotted the task of forming new chapters and the occupant must be a woman of strong executive ability and sound judgment. Both of these qualifications are found in Mrs. Hichborn. Last year she was Registrar General of the Society. Born in Vermont, Mrs. Hichborn is the daughter of Philip Franklin and Mary Bailey. She early turned her attention to music, spending three years in the old Boston Music School. Among her famous ancestors were Richard Dana, of Boston; Jonathan Hyde and George Bunker, from whom the Hill of Glory received its name, and Captain Comfort Starr, Captain Richard Bailey and Lieutenant Joshua Hyde, of the Continental Army.

Mrs. James Robert McKee, daughter of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, is one of the nineteen other Vice-Presidents of the Society. She is a winsome young woman, with such cordial, frank ways that she wins all hearts. Once before she held the same high position, and she worthily represents her mother, the late Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first President-General of the Society. Mrs. Harrison's memory is revered by all the members of the Society, evidence of which is seen in the fine portrait of her, by Daniel Huntington, presented by them to be hung in the Executive Mansion, at Washington. Mrs. McKee is also a Vice-President of the Children of the American Revolution, of which her two children, Benjamin Harrison (Baby) McKee and Mary Lodge are charter members.

## AROUND THE TEA-TABLE.

If all of us, my dears, appreciated the fact that half the world sees our backs there could not fail to be substantial evidence of such appreciation in the revised view presented to those thus temporarily denied the light of our countenances. In buying a new

hat she is wise who insists upon a *chapeau* which shall be as becoming to the back of her head as to her face. The new gown may be entirely satisfactory when seen from the front, but what impression does it give her who walks behind you? Is the skirt so long in the back that it "dips"? Are there wrinkles about the waist-line that may be remedied by the raising of the bodice belt? If the pattern of the goods is in straight lines, are these really straight with the figure? It is not unusual to see otherwise well-dressed women with gaping placket holes which bring the petticoat much *en evidence*, a spectacle made even more unsightly when the skirt is drawn to one side in lifting it. The parting of the ways between the skirt and bodice is another peril. Now that the shirt-waist is again found in the wardrobe its union with the skirt should be considered. The back of the waist may be held firmly to the skirt by a strong pin, thus making almost impossible the slipping of the skirt band. The trim effect of the prettiest bodice is spoiled if the skirt band does not properly connect with it. In the shops are seen large hooks and eyes intended to render their union complete.

The unprecedented size of the coat buttons worn during the past season has had its influence upon other belongings. The new boots are closed with buttons twice the old-time size, and gloves are fastened by large clasp buttons the counterpart of those worn by men. The large white buttons recently seen on gloves had an ephemeral popularity because of the likelihood of their pulling from their fastenings. The patent spring clasp is handy and secure. The size and bulkiness of feminine belongings nowadays is a matter of note. But a few years ago every accessory enhanced the pettiness of women, but now, when the popular girl is decidedly a substantial creature, her pomps and vanities have taken on a corresponding degree of magnitude. It used to be whispered about with bated breath if a woman of fashion wore a number five boot, but nowadays a girl unblushingly calls for a number six, and even a number seven is not unheard of. Stylish boots are narrower and longer than formerly, the pointed ends requiring an additional size to make them

### THE ERA OF THE SUBSTANTIAL.

easily fit the feet. In *lingerie* the lace fichu is larger and more elegant than ever, while the stock collar has a bow at the back that reaches from one shoulder seam to the other. There is no scanting of material in any of woman's belongings in these days of substantials.

The lace fichu gains in popularity as its ability to brighten and adorn an old frock is recognized. This accessory may be fashionable in texture and make up, but if not properly adjusted it is anything but a thing of beauty. Perhaps no detail of dress gives the wearer so haggard an appearance as badly arranged laces. In these days of multitudinous lace-pins there can scarcely be an excuse for ill-adjusted *lingerie*.

As we approach the season when all the world goes a-traveling any suggestion that will promote the comfort of the traveller is worth consideration. For her who goes far from home and has to carry considerable money about her person the safest place of secreting it

### A MONEY POCKET.

is not the least of her perplexities. The old-time custom of pinning bank-bills against the under-waist or corset meets with small favor by the well-groomed woman who appreciates the literal appropriateness of the adjective "filthy" as applied to lucre. To place a roll of bills in an envelope pinned to the clothing causes more or less discomfort because of the stiff paper, an objection which does not apply to the money envelope of linen. It is made of a strip of linen eight inches long and three and a half inches wide. It is embroidered with the initials of the owner—or a simple outlining of the name in lead pencil will be quite as useful. One end is narrowly hemmed and then turned over for three inches on the length and tacked down to form a pocket. The other end is rounded like the flap of an envelope. The edges are then bound with tape and ornamented with feather-stitching. A small pearl button in the middle of the hem and a white silk loop on the flap end afford the needed fastening. Bank bills placed in this envelope and pinned in the bodice are not uncomfortable—especially if their denominations be large. The renaissance of the pocket of our grandmothers might be a happy solution of the difficulty. It was a spacious affair hung on a stout cord tied about the waist. Hidden in the folds of the skirt was a slit faced with the dress material and through this the pocket could be reached. Woman cannot truthfully boast of having appropriated quite all that is useful in men's attire until she has solved the pocket problem.

In travelling, the powder-puff case will be found a friend in need. It is made by covering with silk or linen a circle of pasteboard three inches in diameter, adding a strip of chamois three inches wide and long enough to pass round the disc. The strip is joined

to the disc by over-and-over stitches, the free edge being cut into points or notches. A piece of blue figured silk thirty-one inches long by four and a quarter wide is then cut and joined at the ends and a piece of white silk of the same length but only two and a half inches wide is sewed to one edge of the blue silk piece for a facing to the top; it is then turned and hemmed to the blue piece, a second row of stitches being put in a half inch above the hem, to make a casing through which a gathering ribbon is run. The opposite edge of the blue silk is then gathered and sewed closely to the circle so as to hide the chamois. Two eyelet holes are made on opposite sides of the hem casing for the gathering ribbons by which the bag is closed. When provided with powder and a puff just large enough to fit it the case is ready for the owner's hand-bag.

The origin of the stock collar as at present worn is curious. It was at first made of white satin and was adopted by the fashion leaders of Paris as a symbol of mourning after the assassination of President Carnot. The Parisians, however, seeing its becomingness, soon began to wear it not only in white but in all colors, and now it has quite lost its mortuary significance.

#### THE STOCK.

Old-time jewelry and bric-à-brac are now much admired. The brooch or breast-pin worn fifty years ago has been restored to favor. Those most highly prized are set with dark stones, the amethyst being especially esteemed. The large turn-over collars of linen or lace, of

which young women are now so fond, are not quite complete without one of those brooches. More modern pins show antique designs or are made in imitation of flowers, insects or reptiles. The serpent design in all kinds of jewelry is more in favor than ever, the wearers, perhaps, placing some faith in the superstition that the serpent imparts subtlety and wisdom. The up-to-date girl may possess but few rings, but there is sure to be a tiny serpent ring for her little finger, the head of the reptile being set with a small diamond or a ruby. Jewelry and bric-à-brac of the Louis Quinze and Louis Seize periods and all Empire designs are in great favor nowadays. The Empire wreath, with a bow-knot at the base, is seen not only in jewelry but also in the frieze decoration of Empire rooms, on fancifully carved stairways, tables, etc. Despite the wearing of much jewelry one old-time ornament has been relegated to obscurity, for the wearing of ear-rings has been almost entirely abandoned. The fancy for antiques has made pewter once more in demand and it is seen on pretentious sideboards as of old. It is dull and is with difficulty kept bright, but the quaint and really artistic forms found in the old-fashioned pots and pitchers made of it will repay their owner for the extra rubbing it requires.

EDNA WITHERSPOON.

## DOMESTIC SANITATION.—NO. 1.

AS AN ECONOMY.

That cleanliness is next to godliness is hardly more of a truism than that it pays to be clean. Political economists tell us that each individual member of a commonwealth has a certain value to the State, be that value more or less. One does not appeal strongly to the average mother of a family in telling her that the life of an English farm laborer has been found to be worth \$1,200 (£240) to the State and that of a woman \$700 (£140), while in America human beings are appraised at a somewhat higher rate. But to persuade her that she keeps the happiness and most likely the lives of her family in the hollow of her hand, stirs her profoundly. It may interest but not thrill her to prove to her beyond a doubt, by records that cannot prevaricate, that there are ten cases of illness to one death and that the cost to the individual of such illness averages a dollar a day and that such illness averages ten days in duration. She can calculate for herself the needless waste of money, but the sufferings of a member of her own household will outweigh in her estimation all such abstract calculations.

To improper conditions of atmosphere, food, clothing or temper may unmistakably be traced a large proportion of health failures, and every time the body is thus overcome its stamina is permanently, though, perhaps, not at the time perceptibly, weakened. Pettenkoffer, a German sanitary scientist, calculated, after years of careful examination of the records, that even the well fed and properly housed German soldiers lose five per cent. of their time from illness. If this be true of men whose sanitary condition is regulated by strict military rules, how much intelligence and insistent care is required to maintain the health of a household where this discipline is lacking! It is true that the greatest dangers are usually within reach of vigilant eyes and nostrils. Only indifference, indolence or ignorance tolerates dampness, filth, impure air, overheated rooms, improper, insufficient or badly combined foods. The origin of disease is seldom difficult to find, nor is a specialist's knowledge any longer needed 'o discover it.

Of course, the prevention of small-pox and kindred contagious diseases does not fall strictly within the lines of sanitary defence, although in over-crowded, unclean and unventilated rooms such diseases thrive and spread as they cannot in places where cleanliness and fresh air prevail. An average of 502 in each 100,000 of population died from this disease during the epidemic of 1780 in England, but there were only nine deaths to each 100,000 persons in the wide-spread epidemic of 1885. To be sure, Jenner's

discovery of vaccination intervened, but this was by no means the only reason for so great a diminution of mortality. Cleanliness of person and houses and especially of sleeping rooms had meanwhile become the rule where they were before the rare exception. The rate of mortality from fevers has fallen to less than one-fiftieth of what it was at the beginning of the period under observation. A thoughtful Hindoo of whom an Englishman, recapitulating the benefits and Christianizing influences his nation had brought to India, asked, "And what have you given us in return?" replied, "We taught you to bathe." While in India bathing was and is a religious observance, its results upon physical condition in a hot, miasmatic country did not escape the quick observation of Englishmen, and they soon learned the advantage of such daily purifications.

Manufacturers have learned that their employés do ten per cent. more work when their mills and shops have plenty of pure air, a condition they cannot secure where there is a crowd of unwashed persons and the walls and floors are unclean. Hence the wise sanitary precautions now taken by intelligent and humane employers. Cleanliness carries its beneficent influences from the mill to the dwelling, as well as from the house into offices, mills and shops. The hygienic construction of the home saves its occupants many a doctor's bill and many a life.

Germs of infectious disorders may lurk in the dust that collects upon wall-paper or upon the narrow projections of door and window casings. They may have been left in the house by sufferers from communicable ailments, and only need a breeze to settle upon the perspiring skin of children or other delicate persons and there begin their murderous work. A damp cloth would quickly and easily have removed them to a pail of hot soap-suds or to a liquid disinfectant, saving, perhaps, a life and certainly removing a menace to safety. The germs of epidemic diseases may linger long in a house, whether occupied or not, a fact it is well to remember when changing one's residence. Purifying processes at frequent intervals are a duty not only to one's own family but to the public that may be contaminated and endangered by a survival and revival of perilous bacteria. As a rule, what is called house cleaning and is conscientiously meant to be a complete purification, largely consists in shifting debris from one place to another. Few enemies to health are actually destroyed by this discomfiting semi-annual upheaval. Of course, the fact that this formality freshens the appearance of the house is a source of great satisfaction to the

mistress, a satisfaction which would be considerably lessened did they realize how little sanitary value their fatiguing efforts possessed. It is only lately that either the laity or any but advanced physicians have understood that germs of disease possess an amazing vitality, each of its own kind, and that their longevity has not been and, perhaps, cannot be computed. They endure a heat and a cold that would destroy human life, no known climate in which man lives being fatal to them, albeit, like the rest of us, they thrive best under favoring conditions.

An American woman living in England, while nursing a child convalescing from a light attack of measles, employed her leisure moments upon a bit of needlework which she sent as a Christmas gift to a little girl relative living in a mountain home in Pennsylvania. It crossed the sea by post and was duly delivered to the child in a place where this usually manageable ailment had never before been known. The loving gift carried with it the germs of the disease, and the child was attacked and died, to the perplexity of skilled physicians brought by telegraph and rail to her bedside—a perplexity cleared up by subsequent correspondence.

Ignorance is terribly expensive. It is true we often hear the exclamation: "How much happier we were before we knew of disease germs in water, air and food! Our fathers knew them not and yet they lived to ripe ages." Yes, strong constitutions and no lack of pure air in cool rooms and simple wholesome food saved them, but pray consider the lessening per cent. of early deaths since the existence of these little enemies to man and methods for their eradication became known! These statistics, it should be noted, do not take account of the vastly lessened invalidism, because its sum cannot be computed.

Certain of our inheritances of ignorance would be absurd were it not for their sad consequences. One of them is the

habit of closing tight the windows in order to shut out malarial or otherwise deleterious evening air. It is true there may be impure air without, but that which is within is also evening air, pressing in from the same poisoned area—if it be poisoned—with the additional deterioration of re-breathing. Better an out-of-door atmosphere, bad as that may be, provided it is let into the house without subjecting any one to a draught. Who does not know that a day's mental or mechanical work has comparatively small value when done with the heavy or aching head that is certain to follow a night passed in impure, unchanged air?

Another erroneous belief is that if a poisonous or unwholesome odor is overcome by an agreeable perfume so that the evil smell becomes imperceptible, the air is thereby rendered wholesome. The effect upon health may be as injurious from agreeable as from disagreeable smells, drugs offensive to the sense of smell or taste usually being more corrective than those with pleasant qualities. Excepting medicinal odors, such as menthol, camphor, salts of ammonia, etc., inhaled as stimulants, disinfectants or antisepsics, no odors are as wholesome or as refined as the sweet absence of scent resulting from cleanliness in person and raiment. Such cleanliness is less costly than fine perfumes—yet another evidence of the economy of sanitation.

Among the most serious menaces to the individual and the community are unwholesome water, milk from unhealthy cows and impure ice, yet each of these may be made innoxious by a little effort. Water may always be boiled and cooled by close proximity to ice (when hygeia ice is beyond reach); or, better still, it may be taken hot. Milk may be whirled into safety by a process lately adopted by official inspectors of milk, a procedure not beyond the capacity of the private individual. A description of this method will be given in a later paper.

A. BUCHANAN.

## HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

*(This department is open to all inquirers desiring information on household topics of any description.)*

**HATTIE F.**—Veal loaf may be served cold for luncheon or tea, or hot with the sauce given in this recipe:

2½ pounds of veal.	½ cupful of cracker-crumb.
½ pound of salt pork.	¼ cupful of water or stock.
2 tea-spoonfuls of salt.	1 egg.
½ tea-spoonful of pepper.	2 table-spoonfuls of butter.
1 tea-spoonful of chopped onion.	½ tea-spoonful of sage.

Chop the veal and pork very fine and add the other ingredients, except the butter. Mix all well together with the hands. Butter a small pan or deep pie-tin, and press the mixture into it like a loaf, making it about three inches high. Cook for two hours in a rather hot oven, basting with another half cupful of water or stock in which the butter has been melted. Serve with the following sauce:

2 table-spoonfuls of butter. 1 cupful of milk.  
2 table-spoonfuls of flour. Salt and pepper to taste.

Heat the butter hot and stir in the flour. When the above ingredients are well browned, draw the pan back and slowly add the milk. Boil for three minutes, stirring all the time; add salt and pepper and set back to keep hot. Pour into the sauce the gravy that remains in the pan after baking the loaf, and having stirred the sauce well, turn it over the loaf and serve.

We presume lentil croquettes could be made by boiling the lentils until soft, rubbing them through a colander, adding salt, pepper, cracker-crumbs, and beating until it becomes a stiff, smooth paste. When cold, press into a croquette mould, dip in beaten egg and grated bread-crumbs and fry in hot fat. Should you try this recipe, kindly let us know what success you meet with.

**SUBSCRIBER**—To make baking powder, pulverize and thoroughly dry separately by gentle heat  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound tartaric acid,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound of pure bi-carbonate of soda, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound of potato farina; mix them in a dry room, pass the mixture through a sieve and at once put into packages, taking care to press it down hard and to cover it with tin foil to exclude air and moisture. Or, mix and pack as above described  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound tartaric acid,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound

alum,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound pure bi-carbonate of soda, 1 pound farina and 3 ounces of sesquicarbonate of ammonia. Keep your amber beads as they are; we know of no use they could be put to.

**Mrs. J. H.**—Crab apple jelly is generally the cheapest jelly made, as the fruit is inexpensive. Rub each apple until it shines and remove the blossom end and any spots that show signs of decay. If the apples are very small and seem to be dusty, they may be washed, for the rubbing is very tedious unless the fruit is of fairly good size. Four quarts, measured after the apples are cut in pieces, will make eleven glasses of jelly. The seeds are always left in for the boiling. Allow a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, unless a very tart jelly is desired, when three-fourths of a pound will be sufficient. Green grape jelly may be served with meats and is of a most delicate color. If possible, use wild grapes; their flavor is much finer for this purpose than the cultivated varieties. Do not gather the grapes too green, and if a few are slightly turning, it will do no harm. Look over the fruit carefully and wipe all that is dusty. Stew the grapes with the skins on, adding but little water, as the fruit is very rich in juices. For details of jelly making, see "The Perfect Art of Canning and Preserving," published by us at 6d. (by post, 7½d.) or 15 cents.

**HOUSEWIFE**—Bechamel sauce is one of the most delicious and useful sauces made and may be served with any delicate form of fish, poultry or vegetables. To make it, take:

4 table-spoonfuls of butter.	1 sprig of thyme.
3 table-spoonfuls of flour.	1 tiny bit of mace.
½ tea-spoonful of beef extract.	18 peppercorns.
1 small slice of carrot.	1 generous tea-spoonful of salt.
½ an onion.	3 gills of boiling water.
1 bay leaf.	3 gills of cream.
	1 sprig of parsley.

Put the butter and flour in a saucepan, and beat to a cream. Pour the boiling water on this. Tie the herbs in a bunch, and put them in a saucepan. Add the vegetables, beef extract, the spice, salt and pepper, and place the saucepan on the fire. Simmer gently for half an hour. At the end of that time, strain

the sauce into a clean saucepan. Add the cream, and stir frequently until the sauce comes to the boiling point; then serve.

ANNA M.:—Meat croquettes are often used for an entrée. To make them, take:—

1 solid pint of finely chopped cooked meat.	1 table-spoonful of flour.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water.	3 table-spoonfuls of butter.
$\frac{1}{3}$ tea-spoonful of pepper.	1 level table-spoonful of salt
1 table-spoonful of lemon juice.	2 eggs.
1 pint of dried bread crumbs.	1 tea-spoonful of onion juice.
	Fat for frying.

You may use any kind of cold, tender, cooked meats. Have it free from skin, fat and bones, and chopped fine. Add the seasoning to it. Put the water in a saucepan and set it on the fire. Beat the butter and flour to a cream and when the water boils stir the mixture into it. Cook for one minute, stirring all the time. Now add the seasoned meat, and cook for two minutes longer. Turn out on a platter and set away to chill. When chilled divide it into sixteen parts. Sprinkle the moulding board lightly with crumbs; shape the croquettes into cylindrical or any other form and roll on the board. Break the eggs into a soup plate and beat them well, but not so much as to make them light. Dip the croquettes into this, being careful to have every part coated with the egg. Have a thick bed of crumbs on one corner of the board, and roll the egged croquettes in this, covering every part with crumbs. Arrange on a napkin and serve at once.

SOMEWHAT DISCOURAGED:—To R. B. S. elsewhere in this department is given a recipe for chocolate frosting. Linen which it is desired to have quite stiff should be dipped into raw starch. This is prepared by dissolving the starch in cold water, the exact proportions being regulated by the degree of stiffness desired. A large table-spoonful of the best starch to a pint of water is the quantity usually found necessary. If it be essential to have the linen stiffer than this amount will make it, the best way is to starch the article first in boiled starch, dry thoroughly, and then, an hour or two before ironing, wet it in raw starch, shake it and wipe it smooth with a piece of clean linen and roll it up compactly. After dipping it in the raw starch, examine it to see whether any excess of starch has been accumulated upon parts of it; if it has, stir the starch in the basin thoroughly, dip the article in it again and after squeezing examine it anew. If there is no white deposit upon it, no trouble need be feared in ironing it, but if there is still evidence of a starchy sediment, rinse the article in cold water, add a little more water to the starch in the basin, stir it well for two or three minutes, and before it has time to settle again dip the article into it. Rub it smooth before laying in the basket, and when the time for ironing arrives lay the article smoothly on the board and with a damp cloth rub out all the wrinkles and as much moisture as you can; then lay a piece of linen over the surface and iron over it with an iron that is perfectly clean and as hot as can be used without scorching the fabric. Do this quickly and then pull off the cloth. If there are any wrinkles upon the linen, rub them out with the first linen cloth dipped in the starch. Then, with the surface uncovered, iron until it is thoroughly dry and as glossy as the taste of the wearer demands.

R. B. S.:—Fruit, such as raisins, currants, etc., should not be washed just before using in cake, as, even when the cake is well done, the water by softening the fruit would cause it to be heavy and sink to the bottom. When the fruit is received, pick over the raisins and currants, wash them, rub the currants in a coarse towel to dislodge the minute stems and dry both thoroughly on tins. Leave the fruit in a warm place all day to make sure it is perfectly dry and put it away in closely covered tin cans. When needed for baking, the currants require only to be well floured and the raisins to be seeded and floured.

To make a good cream frosting, add to the white of one egg a table-spoonful of cold water; stir into this XXX powdered (or confectioners') sugar until it becomes of the right consistency to spread upon the cake. Flavor with vanilla, almond or rose. A few drops of cochineal syrup will give it a beautiful rose color. To make chocolate frosting, add grated chocolate to cream frosting and flavor with vanilla.

SAVARIN:—Anchovy toast is delicious and is often served as a dinner appetizer. To make it, select the boneless anchovies which come in small cans and are covered with oil, like sardines. Squares of bread without crust should be toasted to a nice, even brown. Two anchovies are placed thereon, in opposite directions, in order to produce an equality of arrangement.

Over the whole are then sprinkled the yolks of hard boiled eggs, crumbled fine, the whites being chopped into cubes and disposed over the top. A dusting of white pepper and little or no salt completes this dainty dish.

W. F. F.:—Your difficulty in canning the pears is probably due to the fact that you have not properly followed the directions given in the recipe. If you tell us just what the trouble is, we will endeavor to help you.

MARINA:—Gelatine has some peculiarities which many housekeepers do not understand. If it is kept any length of time in a warm place, a disagreeable odor and flavor will be developed; while if soaked in cold water in a cold place, these objectionable features will not appear. To make orange jelly: dissolve half a box of gelatine in half a cupful of cold water. Cut six oranges in halves, remove the pulp carefully and lay the skins in cold water. Add to the pulp the juice of two lemons, one cupful of sugar and one cupful of boiling water. Add gelatine; stir altogether and strain. Dry the insides of the skins, notch the edges, fill with jelly and set in a cold place. When stiff, serve with cake.

IRENE:—To make creamed sweet potatoes, peel cold potatoes left from dinner the night before; cut into blocks and warm in a cream sauce made by beating half a cupful of milk in a skillet; then put in one table-spoonful of flour rubbed until smooth with one table-spoonful of butter, season with salt and pepper, and stir until cooked; then put in the potatoes, allow them to be thoroughly heated, and serve.

MARY D.:—If you place an oyster shell in the tea-kettle, it will collect the lime that is liable to form on the inside. The shell should be washed before using. Remove the shell every few weeks, and replace with a fresh one if the water is very hard.

MISS M.:—Excellent coffee custard may be made thus: mix thoroughly eight egg yolks with eight ounces of sugar; dilute with six custard cupfuls of boiling milk and a good cupful of black coffee; pass through a fine strainer; fill the cups and put them in a low pan with boiling water to half their height; take off the froth that may rise to the surface; cover the pan and let its contents simmer gently for twenty minutes. When the custard is well set, let it cool in the water, drain, wipe the cups and serve cold.

JACK'S WIRE:—Fricassée of cold meat may be served on a hot dish with a border of rice, mashed potatoes or toast.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of cold meat.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonfuls of salt.
1 pint of water.	$\frac{1}{3}$ tea-spoonful of pepper.
3 table-spoonfuls of butter.	2 table-spoonfuls of flour.
	1 tea-spoonful of onion juice.

Have the meat cut in generous slices. Season it with a teaspoonful of salt and half that much pepper. Put the butter in a frying-pan and set on the fire; when it becomes hot add the flour and stir until smooth and brown; then draw back to a cooler place and gradually add the water, stirring all the time. Put the pan back on the hot part of the stove and season the sauce with the remaining salt, pepper and the onion juice. Simmer for five minutes; then add the cold meat, and cook gently for three minutes, if it be rare beef, mutton or game; but if the meat be veal or poultry, it may cook longer.

GEORGIA:—Shrimps are sold by the quart and in some places may be had already cooked. To make escalloped shrimps, use the following recipe:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of shelled shrimps.	3 table-spoonfuls of butter.
1 pint of boiling water.	1 generous tea-spoonful of salt.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of grated bread-crums.	$\frac{1}{8}$ tea-spoonful of cayenne.
1 tea-spoonful beef extract.	1 tea-spoonful of mustard.
	2 table-spoonfuls of flour.

Dissolve the beef extract in the boiling water. Put the butter in a saucepan and beat it to a cream. Add the flour and mustard and beat until light. Gradually pour the hot liquid on this. Place the saucepan on the fire, and stir the contents until they begin to boil. Now add the lemon juice and half the salt and pepper and cook for six minutes. Season the shrimps and stir them into the sauce. Turn the mixture in a shallow escallop dish that will hold about a quart; cover with the grated bread-crums and dot with the half table-spoonful of butter broken into little bits. Bake for twenty minutes in a rather hot oven.

## THE NEW ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Since women have entered the field of athletics with as much vim and earnestness as their heretofore sturdier brothers, they have grown strong of nerve and muscle. The languid, nervous woman is not of our day. A generation ago she was a reality and believed that her affectation of invalidism was an evidence of gentle breeding. Happily, to-day a healthier and more normal sentiment prevails and womankind aspires to become robust and vigorous. That she has attained both strength and agility is proven by the skill she displays in the various sports in which she takes part. At tennis, golf, cycling and other pastimes involving more or less bodily exertion she is as proficient and no more susceptible to fatigue than man.

But those who engage in these sports with regularity, whether men or women, find that after a time they prove exhausting, and experience at critical periods during their training or exercise the need of stimulants and tonics to sustain strength. While many of the popular tonics act as temporary stimulants, their reaction upon the nervous system is decidedly depressing, and in consequence they are more harmful than otherwise. To this objection are liable all preparations in which the reliance is entirely upon alcohol. It is characteristic of this era of wonderful discoveries that a stimulant has been found against which this objection can not be urged. It is a preparation called Vino-Kolafra and is made from the *Sterculia* nut, a product of Africa and the West Indies. It acts in a variety of ways. It invigorates the body, strengthens the heart, stimulates the nervous system, has absolutely no reaction, and is, in consequence, more lasting in its effects than any other known stimulant. Its action is more that of a food than of a drug, and, in short, it is an elixir of health and strength.

The nut from the *Sterculia acuminata* tree is freely chewed by the natives of those countries where it grows, and it has been observed by travellers and dwellers in those lands that these people are possessed of unusual strength, sustained even in the absence of food. Its possibilities as a strength-sustainer being thus made known, the enterprise of a firm of American chemists has not forced the public to long await a reliable commercial preparation in Vino-Kolafra, now to be had at all first class drug stores.

The medical profession, more than ever before alert to the new discoveries of science, has not delayed its approval of the new elixir. Among the learned physicians who have recognized the medicinal value of the plant in the directions set forth are: Dr. Léon Ernst Monnet, of the Faculty of Paris and Chief of the Clinic Staff of the Faculty of Medicine at Lille; Dr. Edward Heckel, Professor of the School of Medicine in Marseilles; Professor R. Du Bois, of the Faculty of Science, Lyons; Dr. Dujardin-Baumetz, editor-in-chief of the *Bulletin Général Thérapeutique*, Paris; Dr. Bernard Schuchardt, Privy Counsellor in Government Medicine of Gotha; Dr. William C. Wile, editor *New England Medical Monthly*; Dr. N. Hudson, United States Navy; Dr. James Neish, Port Royal, Jamaica; Professor John V. Shoemaker, Philadelphia; and Professor Woodbridge of Philadelphia. The endorsement of such eminent physicians cannot but create confidence in the minds of the most conservative both among the laity, who feel the need of tonics, and among the profession, who prescribe them.

Not only have athletes and gymnasts found the benefits of Vino-Kolafra incalculable, but others whose strength is taxed in

more serious pursuits are equally ready to proclaim its merits. Business women, who toil day after day and upon whose powers of endurance there is so great a strain, will find this elixir efficient not only as a sedative but as a cure for nervousness in all its harrowing forms. By its aid they will be far better prepared to meet the taxing demands and emergencies of a busy life. Teachers and others in the professional ranks, who cannot seek relaxation during their working hours, require a stimulant such as this to counteract the evil effects of nervous tension.

Where pleasure is made a pursuit, as is the case with society folk, the many duties it imposes become as irksome as those exacted by an active commercial life. Both physical and mental exhaustion are often experienced and all sorts of expedients are resorted to to maintain strength. Vino-Kolafra will not only cause the disappearance of bodily fatigue but will stimulate the mind and increase the supply of strength to comply with the requirements of social life.

At this season of enervating weather even the most vigorous find their energies flagging and sometimes the feeling of languor and lassitude reaches a point beyond the power of resistance. "Spring fever" is the non-professional diagnosis of "that tired feeling," which, however, succumbs promptly to Vino-Kolafra.

Though it brightens the intellect and is thoroughly exhilarating, Vino-Kolafra does not unduly excite the circulation of the blood; therefore, dejection is not an after-effect of its use. Acting upon the nervous system as it does, it strengthens the muscles—and even she who does not aim to be an athlete needs muscle.

Kolafra's effect upon the digestion is highly beneficial, else it would not improve the general health as it undoubtedly does. That it is the perfect tonic that is claimed for it is proven by its popularity, which is constantly on the increase.

The use of Vino-Kolafra banishes melancholy as well as disease, thus restoring the mental poise. Often mental depression is the result of fatigue or some physical disturbance, and when a corrective is so easily obtainable none but the most obstinate would refuse it, especially if offered in the pleasant form of Vino-Kolafra.

The fountain of perpetual youth remains undiscovered, but the means for strengthening the organs and tissues and of thus prolonging life and keeping old age at bay are at hand in Kolafra. So valuable a discovery must of necessity appeal alike to those unfortunates who are seeking for health and to the more fortunate who wish to retain it.

That the products of the *Sterculia acuminata* tree contained tonic properties of the greatest value had for a long time been known to chemists, who made many attempts to produce a preparation embodying these potencies in palatable form, but perfect success in this direction has finally crowned the efforts of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, manufacturing chemists of 92 William Street, New York City. Vino-Kolafra is made from the fresh nuts as they come from the tree and not from the mildewed and exhausted nuts previously imported. The volatile nature of the essential properties of this curious product of nature made this discrimination the turning point between success and failure. Their achievement is a benefaction to mankind, a compensation to the race for the innumerable ills which Pandora's ungovernable curiosity launched forth upon the world.





TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS THROUGHOUT  
THE WORLD:

From time to time in these columns we have traced the history and growth of THE DELINEATOR from the date of its inception, and numbers of our readers, who have been subscribers for many years, will recall the origin and subsequent development of the magazine. In view of recent events, however, we may be pardoned if we re-state briefly a few of the most important facts. Started in 1872 as a Quarterly, it was in January, 1875, changed to a Monthly, and from that time to the present has been issued regularly and uninterruptedly. When first projected we saw an opportunity for a magazine of the class we proposed to make it—one that would give early and reliable information about present and incoming fashions, lighten the labors of the housewife and mother by giving practical and sensible advice about all matters pertaining to the household, and elevate the standard of living by illustrating and describing the best to be found in contemporary life. As the years went on the scope of the publication increased, new topics were taken up, and to-day it stands not only as the foremost fashion magazine of the world, but the representative woman's periodical, exerting, with its circulation of over half a million copies every month, an influence of which we may be justly proud.

That the immense success of THE DELINEATOR would inspire competitors was only natural, and honest competition we have gladly met, secure in our ability and desire to give to our patrons the very best in every department that time, money and talent could produce.

Towards the end of 1894, however, we were confronted by a publication made up in a manner similar to our own, copying several of its distinctive features, and bearing as part of its title the word DELINEATOR, the intent to defraud and mislead the public being so obvious that for the general good and our business interests we felt constrained to bring an action at law to restrain the publishers of the said publication from "USING, ADOPTING OR ADVERTISING THE WORD DELINEATOR AS THE NAME OR TITLE OR AS PART OF THE NAME OR TITLE OF ANY MAGAZINE, BOOK, CATALOGUE OR PERIODICAL PRINTED OR PUBLISHED BY THEM, OR FROM DISTRIBUTING IN ANY MANNER OR SELLING OR OFFERING FOR SALE ANY MAGAZINE, CATALOGUE, PERIODICAL OR OTHER PUBLICATION WITH THE NAME DELINEATOR AS THE NAME OR TITLE OR AS PART OF THE NAME OR TITLE OF SUCH MAGAZINE, CATALOGUE, PERIODICAL OR PUBLICATION."

In the written opinion giving judgment in this case Mr. Justice Lawrence, of the New York Supreme Court, makes the following statements:

"The evidence establishes that the adoption of the word 'DELINEATOR' by the defendant was WITH THE INTENTION TO 'MISLEAD THE PUBLIC AND ALSO TO ACQUIRE BY ITS USE A 'PORTION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE PLAINTIFF. The defendant 'has been in business since 1887. Long prior thereto the 'word 'DELINEATOR' had been used as the name of the plain-

"tiff's publication; and it was not until the issue of 'the defendant's publication for the month of November, 1894, that the defendant ever used that name. 'It is said, however, by the defendant, that the word 'DELINEATOR' is descriptive of the character of the 'publication to which it is applied, and that therefore 'the plaintiff could acquire no trade mark in it. The

"answer to this objection, I think, is this, that the word 'DELINEATOR' used by the plaintiff in the publication of its 'magazine was not so descriptive of the nature of the plaintiff's 'publication as to bring it within the class of cases relied on by 'the defendant, and also that even if descriptive under the 'decisions before referred to, it was UNFAIR AND FRAUDULENT 'COMPETITION ON THE PART OF THE DEFENDANT WITH THE 'BUSINESS OF THE PLAINTIFF TO APPROPRIATE A NAME UNDER 'WHICH THE PLAINTIFF'S PUBLICATION HAD ACQUIRED SO WIDE 'A CIRCULATION, AND SO GREAT A REPUTATION."

Judgment was, therefore, ordered to be entered restraining the defendant from the use of the word DELINEATOR as a part of the name of the magazine which was put in evidence upon the trial of this action. We are sure that our friends and patrons everywhere will rejoice at this decision of the New York Supreme Court, and in the knowledge that hereafter there will be only one magazine bearing the title or trademark of THE DELINEATOR—viz., that issued by us.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY [LIMITED].

THE "HYGEIA" BUST FORMS.—A new article of dress has come to our notice—not that the article itself is new—but it is the application of the well known fabric "braided wire" to the most desirable shape and style of Bust Forms. The new "Hygeia" Bust Forms are positively non-heating, therefore cannot injure the health nor retard development. They are oval in shape, can be easily adjusted by a drawing-cord, are as "light as a feather" and perfectly comfortable to wear. The Forms themselves are made of the finest quality of tempered Braided Wire, and while they can never lose their shape, they are soft and pliable and cannot produce irritation. There is no other material which is not heating. The "Hygeia" are made only by The Weston & Wells' Manufacturing Co., 1110—1116 Noble Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"KINDERGARTEN PAPERS" IN BOOK FORM.—The marked interest and approval shown the "Kindergarten Papers," by Mrs. Sara Miller Kirby, just concluded in THE DELINEATOR, and the continuous demand for back numbers of the magazines containing them, have induced us to reissue them in book form. In these papers Mrs. Kirby makes comprehensive and popular review of the whole Kindergarten system, beginning with a brief biography of Friedrich Froebel, and then proceeding to a graphic and detailed description of the gifts, occupations and games and of the way they are used. There are also chapters on Christmas work, on the home Kindergarten, on training and training schools, on the preparation of topics and on the literature and materials used.

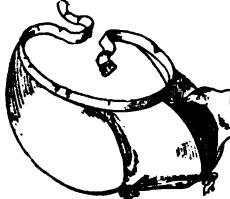
The book will be published in the Metropolitan Culture Series, and will cost Four Shillings or One Dollar a copy. It will be handsomely printed and bound, and, it is expected, will be ready for distribution about May 1st. Orders will be now received and copies will be sent as soon as issued.

PATTERNS BY MAIL.—In ordering patterns by mail, either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for ladies, the *number* and *size* of each should be carefully stated; when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed the *number*, *size* and *age* should be given in each instance.

# Braided Wire

Busties,  
Hip Pads,  
Bust Forms,  
Sleeve Distenders

Are light and Graceful, and meet the requirements of the new Spring Styles.



Cut No. 1.

The "Combination" Hip-bustle gives graceful fullness over the hips and in back of skirt. It is not only very stylish, but it renders admirable service by relieving the weight of the full skirt now worn. Price, 75 cents. Cut No. 1.

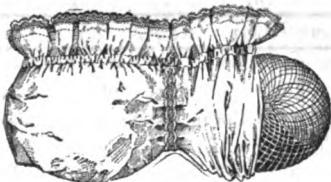
The "W. & W." Skirt Distender fulfills the mission for which an underlining of hair-cloth was intended, and more acceptably adjusts the hang of the wide skirt. 9 inches long, 35 cents, 19 inches 50 cents. Cut No. 2.



The "Empire" Skirt Cushion, at 95 cents, is a small pad, but very popular.

THE NEW "HYGEIA" BUST FORMS are light as a feather, perfect in shape, adjustable, comfortable, non-heating. Cannot injure health or retard development. Tastefully covered, so that the Forms can be removed and the covering washed. Price 50 cents. Cut No. 3.

The "B. W." Sleeve Distenders keep their shape are light, stylish and comfortable. Price, 50 cents per pair.



Cut No. 3.

All these goods are covered in fine lawn, except the "Empire" Skirt Cushion.

For sale in leading stores, or sent post-paid by mail on receipt of price.

The WESTON & WELLS MFG. CO.,  
1110-1116 Noble Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS LADIES'  
LAUNDERED..

# Shirt-Waist

of colored lawn, with white detachable linen collar, pink, blue or white ground with black stripes and dots, sizes 32 to 40 ins., bust measure, excellent value for \$1.25

# 69c.

(Postage, 10c. additional.)

This is merely one of the many Bargains which can be obtained through our .....

## ILLUSTRATED FASHION CATALOGUE,

mailed Free upon request, to those residing out of town, contains over 2,000 illustrations of articles for the adornment of the person and the beautifying of your home.

Your money refunded for any goods not proving satisfactory and Express paid to all parts of the United States (when orders amount to stated sums).

Send Postal for CATALOGUE A, consisting of 112 illustrated pages with Special Bargain Sheet.

# H.C.F. Koch & Co.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,

West 125th St., Between Lenox and 7th Aven., New York.

# ROYAL



# BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

# A Grand Offer.

Madame Ruppert's Face Bleach.

Almost Free. Do Not Miss This Chance.

Mme. Ruppert, the Eminent Complexion Specialist and famous lecturer, makes the following liberal offers for this month:

### OFFER NO. 1.

To every purchaser of a \$2.00 bottle of her World Renowned FACE BLEACH she will give a bar of her exquisite Almond Oil Soap FREE. This offer applies to any who live at a distance and order by mail, as well as resident patrons who purchase it person.

### OFFER NO. 2.

To all who have not tried her world-renowned FACE BLEACH she offers to sell during this month a trial bottle for 25 cents. This offer also applies to any at a distance, who will receive a trial bottle in plain wrapper, all charges prepaid on receipt of 25 cents, either silver or stamps.

FACE BLEACH, which is an external treatment, is solely the invention of MME. A. RUPPERT and is the only preparation for the complexion that has withstood the test of time. Eighteen years it has been manufactured and during that time many millions of bottles have been used. It has never failed, if used directed, to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Eczema, Moth and, in fact, all disease the skin is heir to. It is used externally and when applied strikes, as it should at the root of the trouble.

### LIVING EXAMPLES.

Mme. Ruppert has proven the effectiveness of her FACE BLEACH by having patients at her office with but one side of the face cleared at a time, showing the remarkable difference between the side cleared and the side as it was before the application of Face Bleach. Miss Hattie Trainor, whose likeness is shown herewith, is now on exhibition at her Parlors, 6 East 14th Street, New York City, with one side of face cleared from dark, deep-set skin Freckles, leaving the other side as it originally was, showing beyond doubt the wonderful transformation due to FACE BLEACH. Call and see for yourself, or write your friends to call and see for you. NO OTHER SPECIALIST HAS EVER GIVEN THIS ABSOLUTE PROOF.

Call or send for Mme. A. Ruppert's book, HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL which alone is worth its weight in gold to every woman, and should be read by all. It is given or sent FREE.

MME. A. RUPPERT, Leading Complexion Specialist,

WESTERN OFFICE:  
235 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

6 EAST 14TH STREET,  
NEW YORK CITY.



MISS HATTIE TRAINOR, now on exhibition at Mme. A. Ruppert's Parlors, with one side of face bleached.

On this and the two succeeding pages is illustrated an assortment of our Latest Styles of Patterns for

## Capes and Fancy Collars

For Ladies' and Misses' Wear,

An inspection of which by our readers is invited.

The Patterns can be had from either Ourselves or Agents for the Sale of our goods.

In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes (or Ages) desired.

### THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.

(LIMITED),

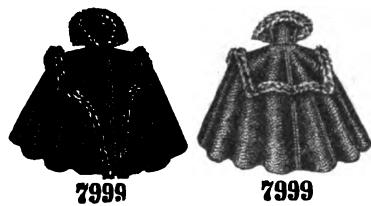
171 to 175 Regent St., London, W.  
or 7 to 17 W. 19th St., New York.



Ladies' Circular Ripple Cape (To be Made with a Sectional Flaring Collar or with a Plain Standing Collar) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Gored Ripple Cape (To be Made with a High Flaring Collar or with a Standing Collar) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Cape, with Stole Collar (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



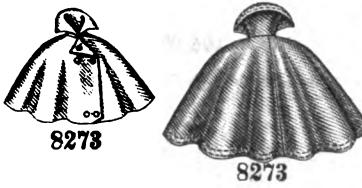
Ladies' Circular Cape, with Removable Hood (To be Made with a Turn-Down Collar or a Storm Collar and With or Without a Center Seam) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Cape (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Circular Cape, with Fancy Collar (To be Made With or Without a Center Seam) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Circular Ripple Cape, with Center Seam (To be Made with a Flaring or a Turn-Down Collar and With or Without Pointed Straps) (Copy'r): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Circular Ripple Cape (To be Folded Back in Revers or Closed in Double-Breasted Style) Known as the Golf Cape) (Copy'r): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Circular Cape, having a Seam at the Back and Two Box-Plaits at the Front and Back (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Jacket-Wrap (Known as the Derby Wrap) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

## She Won All Hearts.

A lovely home brilliantly lighted.

A young girl sings,

And as the spirit of the song possesses her, she turns quickly, a lovely smile parts her lips, and—

The flash of exquisitely white teeth brightens her plain face into positive beauty.

**RUBIFOAM**  
FOR THE TEETH

may give you a like beauty. It cleanses perfectly, is deliciously flavored, prevents decay, hardens the gums, and is free from acid and grit. It is delightful in use.

25 cents. All Druggists.

Sample vial free. Address  
E. W. Hoyt & Co., Lowell, Mass.



Ladies' Circular Cape, without Darts (To be Made With or Without a Center Seam) (Copyright): 11 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Cape-Wrap (To be Made with a Ruff or a Medici Collar) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



Ladies' Cape (For Driving, Travelling, Golf and General Outdoor Wear) (Known as the Glengarry or Cawdor Cape) (Copy'r): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

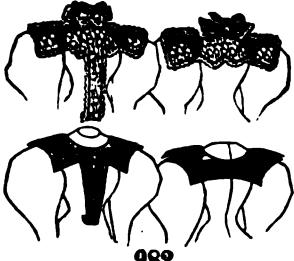
Ladies' Circular Cape, without Darts on the Shoulders (To be Made Single or Double) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.





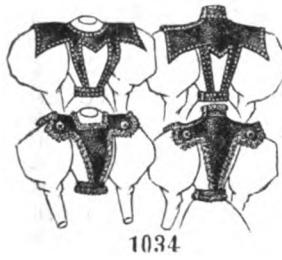
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Ladies' Sailor Collars, with Pointed and Broad Ends (To be Adjusted to Jackets or Basques) (Copyright): 3 sizes. Small, Medium and Large. Any size, 5d. or 10c.



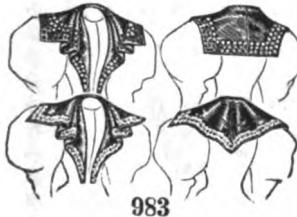
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Ladies' Waist Decorations (Copyright): 3 sizes. Small, Medium and Large. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



1034

Ladies' Waist Decorations (To be Made High or Low Necked) (Copyright): 3 sizes. Small, Medium and Large. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



983

Ladies' Draped Collars (Copyright): 8 sizes. Small, Medium and Large. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Dress Collars and Cuffs (Known as the Round Head and Paquin Collars and Cuffs) (Copyright): 3 sizes. Small, Medium and Large. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

934

**LADIES' SPRING CAPE.**  
LATEST STYLES  
AND PATTERNS.  
Shipped anywhere, allowing trial; direct from factory to wearer, at wholesale prices. We ask no money in advance, as our goods speak for themselves.

**This Elegant Cape**  
made from best quality, black Imported English Clay Worsted Diagonal; double row of fluted lace around shoulder, headed with JET GIMP; lace ribbon Rueche on Collar, with embroidery in front, lined with silk. Embroidered and lined with canvas; 20 inches long and 150-inch sweep. Makes as serviceable and certainly as stylish garment as any lady would desire for SPRING, EARLY SUMMER or FALL wear, and worth \$10 up, at any retail store or ladies' tailor. Our special price for 30 days to introduce, \$5.75. If you want an Elegant Cape, we will send it by express at once, allow full examination, and if not satisfactory it does not cost you a cent. Finely Illustrated Sample Book of latest style Ladies' Spring Wraps, Capes and Suites, mailed FREE. Write us at once; we save you 50 per cent, and GUARANTEE to please you.

**GRAYDON, PALMER CO., Cloak Dept. 3, Market and Madison Streets, Chicago, Ill.**

Ladies' Dress Collars and Cuffs (Known as the Round Head and Paquin Collars and Cuffs) (Copyright): 3 sizes. Small, Medium and Large. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Waist Decoration and Saw-Tooth Collar (Copyright): 8 sizes. Small, Medium and Large. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Square and Pointed Yoke-Collars (Copyright): 8 sizes. Small, Medium and Large. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



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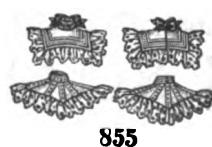
Ladies' Square and Round Yokes (To be Made Deep or Shallow and Closed in Front or On the Shoulder) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Small, Medium and Large. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



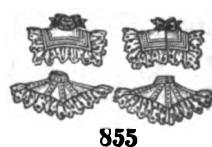
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Misses' and Girls' Square and Round Yokes (To be Made Deep or Shallow and Closed at the Back or On the Shoulder) (Copyright): 4 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Yoke Collars (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



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7369

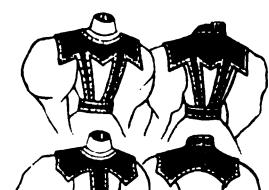
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7369

7369

Misses' and Girls' Sailor Collars (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



986

Misses' and Girls' Square and Round Yokes (To be Made Deep or Shallow and Closed at the Back or On the Shoulder) (Copyright): Adjusted to Jackets or Basques)

8 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Misses' Waist Decorations (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**BEE:**—One might gracefully say to a graduate "Let me offer my best wishes for your success." You can ascertain the price of a telephone message at any pay station. The attendant will direct you how to answer a call. By a slight nod you can thank an usher for escorting you to a seat. At a formal dinner the head waiter says to the hostess in a low voice, "Madam is served." She will then lead the way with the husband of the guest of honor, her own husband closing the procession with that honored guest upon his arm.

**MISS V.**—Under ordinary circumstances a lady cannot properly address a man to whom she has not been formally introduced, unless in regard to a matter of business or to ask for necessary information.

**SWEET MARIE:**—Business and official addresses are sometimes given in these columns, but it would be manifestly improper to state the residences of ladies and gentlemen, however well known, who do not solicit or authorize such publicity.

## MERRITT'S SKIRTS

BY MAIL.



Five-Gored.— $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards wide, \$2.50.  
With Silk Shell Edge, as shown, \$3.00.  
Seven-Gored.— $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards wide, \$3.50.  
With Silk Shell Edge, \$4.00.

The best and lightest all-year-round skirt made in the world regardless of price. Will not shrink, crush or wrinkle. Dust and mud will not stick to them. Colors: Black, Navy-Blue, Brown, Cream, Tan, Silver-Gray and Brown-Gray. Lengths, 38 to 48 inches. Larger Sizes, 50 cents extra. Sold by leading dealers everywhere.

Ask to see them. Insist on having them. If your dealer does not keep them, order them direct from the factory. Fit guaranteed. Colors perfect. Sent by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of price, and if not perfectly satisfied, return it and we will refund your money. Illustrated Catalogue of Skirts and

## Ladies' Cycling Suits

MAILED FREE.

GEO. MERRITT &amp; CO., Mfrs.

407 W. Washington Street,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

IT PAYS  
BY MAIL



to do your shopping with  
"The Quickest Mail Order  
House in the World"—

IT PAYS

BY MAIL

on our Laundered Shirt Waists mark the distinction between the commonplace and the *chic*—for they are fuller than any other sleeve on the market, and better than that are cut to hang stylishly—for the secret of that smart effect is in the designer's patterns.

There's a material difference, too, in the difference in material between ours and the ordinary garments retailed generally—and a glance at our samples will show it to be all in our favor.

The best perspiration-proof Percles and Lawns in all the new stripes, checks and plain colors—perfectly laundered (and that's a point worth considering, for the first "doing-up" settles the shape for all time)—ample fullness both back and front. All patterns may be had with attached or detachable collars.

SEND FOR SAMPLES, and in ordering state  
best measure—sizes 32 to 46. Postage 9c. \$1.00

A *Finer* of Lawn in a beautiful collection of Spring patterns *Quality* of same material. Where white collars are desired they may be had extra as below. The making is careful, and the matched yoke back and very full Bishop sleeves leave nothing to be desired. There is ample fullness over the bust, and the cuffs admit of either link or straight buttons. We cannot speak too highly of this quality, as we believe it is the embodiment of shirt waist perfection. We have a full line of pattern samples that will be mailed on application. Sizes 32 to 44. Postage 9c, and the price \$1.50

**White Collars** of Linen, in five correct Spring shapes, made to wear with our colored shirt waists, at 15c each, or \$1.50 per dozen. Send for illustrated leaflets showing styles.

**The Skirt** that has been specially designed for the Shirt Waist Girl and her Mother is of strictly all-wool Serge, full 5 yards wide, lined throughout and velvetine bound. Fashioned after the latest Paris pattern and made as are all our garments, in the most thoroughly finished manner. In either black or navy \$3.75, or 4 yards wide, \$3.00

## Help Furnished

in the spring home-fixing. The annual re-upholstering will cost less this year. A little shopping will prove the lowness of the prices.

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Ready March 15th  
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need to be introduced afresh to an eager public, for it will hardly recognize them at such tiny prices.

**Wash. Silks.**—The real Japanese Habutais, in white only. Five qualities, 25c

Fancy Habutais and Kai Kais, CableCords, in Plaids, Stripes and Checks in many colorings, 50c, 48c, 39c, 29c, 25c, and 23c

Glace Taffets, "printed in the warp," in new patterns and shadings, at \$1.25 and \$1.00

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When  
you  
see her

you cannot but admire the perfect self-poise that always distinguishes the faultlessly attired. "Who's her tailor?" may perhaps be asked a dozen times a day as she passes, yet there is no self-consciousness about her—there never is where one's gown fits snugly and is in the *mode*.

Our suits are different from the usual "ready-to-wear" sort, partly because our tailor-made garments are what the name was meant to imply—strictly men-tailored, but mostly because our men tailors are artists and not workmen merely, and the whole process of construction being done as it is under the supervision of skilled brains and fingers, every attention is given to those details that do not show on the surface and are too often hurried over or wilfully neglected, because they are hidden. Price speaks little for the quality of the cloth, but that little is all that is necessary, for the samples will speak for themselves. We'd like to mail you all three—a navy and black Serge and a very stylish fancy mixture.

The jacket is 22 inches long with new 4-button wide box front, and a self-facing to the side seams, ripple back and very large pleated sleeves.

The skirt, which is full 5 yards in width, is well lined and stiffened, and to its stylish shape is due much of the smart effect of this season's jauntiest costume. \$10.00

We also have the jacket lined with fancy silk; \$12.00 except sleeves, at

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MANUFACTURERS,

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NEW YORK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

**CYCLIST:**—You can have a hat and leggings made to match your suit of tan cheviot. The gloves may be of dogskin.

**STAGE:**—Madam Albani is a Canadian and Sarah Bernhardt a Parisian. Campanini was born in Italy and Christine Nilsson is a Swede. Mme. Janauschek is an Austrian.

**A SUBSCRIBER:**—Write to John Atkinson, 323 Hudson Street, New York City, concerning the weaving of silk rag portières. He will advise you as to the proper warp. We do not undertake to state prices.

**COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHER:**—Make over your red serge by combining with it fancy black moiré, using costume pattern No. 8207, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for March.

**SUBSCRIBER:**—A good face powder will remove any oily appearance of the complexion and have a cooling tendency.

**FRANTZ:**—A challis skirt should be lined with silk, percale, French cambric, etc., unless it is a full skirt, when it is unlined.

**MAUD S.:**—The broad shelf of the sideboard may display silverware as well as cut glass if you have no glass closet. The top shelf may have a velours cover and may also contain pieces of silver, finger-bowls, carafes and odd pieces of china. Without knowing the construction of the room it is difficult to tell you how to arrange the furniture.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,  
(Continued).

A SUBSCRIBER:—Dab the parts where the blackheads appear with hot water and press out the worst ones. Put a few drops of pure lemon juice into a saucer with about ten drops of glycerine and rub this in with the finger. After ten minutes rub the skin with the cut lemon and bathe with rose-water. Do this on several successive nights and then use a benzoin lotion and almond cream, continuing their use until the pores contract.

M. B.:—Tar water is made by mixing two pints of tar and one gallon of water; mix by stirring with a wooden rod for a quarter of an hour. After the tar has settled, strain the liquor and keep it in well corked phials.

E. D. M.:—Arsenic is an efficacious remedy in the hands of a skilled physician, but it would be dangerous to use it without such authorization and direction.

GRATEFUL:—Cut your gray broadcloth by costume pattern No. 8217, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for March. Have the vest of white broadcloth decorated with silver soutache braid applied in a vermicelli design. Green, mauve and heliotrope are becoming shades for you. Pine needles are gathered from the ground and put into pillows of unbleached muslin, which are then covered with a decorative pillow-case of silk, satin or some other handsome material. A wholesale druggist might be willing to purchase pine needles from you.

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A few Agents taken.

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IF a 50-inch FRENCH DRESS SERGE, usually sold at 75c. would be interesting to you at 59c. a yard, Express paid to you, write us and we will send samples of Black and twenty shades.

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ROWLEY'S TOILET MASK  
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It is soft and flexible in form, and can be easily applied, and worn without discomfort or inconvenience.

It is recommended by eminent physicians and scientists as a substitute for injurious cosmetics.

COMPLEXION BLEMISHES may be hidden imperfectly by cosmetics and powders, but can only be removed permanently by the Toilet Mask. By its use every kind of spots, impurities, roughness, etc., vanish from the skin, leaving it soft, clear, brilliant and beautiful. It is harmless, costs little, and saves many dollars uselessly expended for cosmetics, powders, lotions, etc. It prevents and removes wrinkles, and is both a complexion preserver and a beautifier.

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Shipped anywhere  
C. O. D. at lowest  
wholesale prices.  
\$100 "Oakwood" for \$7.50  
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That's All Their Own.*  
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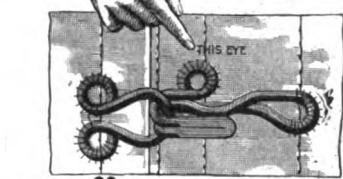
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lady will be pleased to possess, and if you are not con-  
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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

"KINDERGARTEN PAPERS" IN BOOK FORM.—The marked interest and approval show the "Kindergarten Papers" by Mrs. Sara Miller Kirby, just concluded in THE DELINEATOR, and the continuous demand for back numbers of the magazines containing them, have induced us to reissue them in book form. Most if not all the Kindergarten literature hitherto printed has been devoted to single branches of the Froebel Educational System and addressed rather to experts already well versed in its principle than to the general public. In these papers Mrs. Kirby makes a comprehensive and popular review of the whole Kindergarten system, beginning with a brief biography of Friederic Froebel, stating broadly the great philosophic truths underlying his work, and then proceeding to a graphic and detailed description of the gifts, occupations and games and of the ways they are used in placing the child in right relations with himself, his fellows and the world about him. There are chapters on Christmas work, on the home Kindergarten, on training and training schools, on the preparation of topics and on the literature and materials used. Many of the songs are given with the accompanying music and some four hundred illustrations make plain and practical every detail of the work. The book will be published in the Metropolitan Catalogue Series, and will cost Four Shillings or One Dollar a copy. It will be handsomely printed and bound, and, it is expected, will be ready for distribution about May 1st. Orders will be now received and copies will be sent as soon as issued.

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Light,  
Graceful,  
Comfortable,  
Easy  
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Perfect  
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**OUR HIGH FRAME  
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We wish to send—*free*—to every reader of the DELINEATOR our new Summer Catalogue of Suits, Skirts, etc., and more than FIFTY SAMPLES of the materials from which we make these garments, to select from. We make every garment especially to order and guarantee the perfection of fit, finish and style. We pay express charges to any part of the world. Our catalogue illustrates :



New designs in Tailor-Made, Blazer and Outing Suits, \$7.50 up.

(In serges, Mixtures, Whipecards, Coverts, Cheviots, etc.)

Mohair and Brilliantine Suits, delightfully cool for Summer wear \$7.50 up.

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Jackets, \$4 up. Capes, \$3 up.

Duck, Crash, Teviot and Pique Suits, \$4 up. Bicycle Suits, \$6 up.

We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades.

Write to-day—you will get catalogue and samples by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO., 152 and 154 West 23d Street, New York.

**BEAUTIES**  
WE HAVE THEM IN  
**CARPETS AND RUGS.**  
ORIGINAL CARPET HOUSE TO SELL TO CONSUMERS  
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ILLUSTRATED ALBUM SHOWING CARPETS IN ACTUAL COLORS. MAILED FREE.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON  
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

**MODENE**

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CAN NOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it entirely; if very

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Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gifts, and, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It destroys and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth utterly impossible, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin.

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

A CONSTANT READER:—You can purchase of any druggist a preparation of peroxide of hydrogen for bleaching the hair. The bleach will render the hair lighter, thus making the gray hairs less apparent. It will not affect the health, but if used too often will make the hair brittle.

VICTOR GIRL:—You can have the superfluous hair between your eyebrows removed by electrolysis, which is the only permanent method.

IDA MAY:—We can not, as explained elsewhere, give private addressees in this column.

DAISY:—For wear at a June wedding an organdy made over silk would be suitable. If you wear a hat, let it be a Leghorn trimmed with roses.

C. L. S.:—Striped materials retain the popularity accorded them in former seasons.

ANXIETY:—Write to The Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., for a prospectus containing information regarding terms. At this school are taught various handicrafts which will enable pupils to gain a livelihood. Read the article on The Pratt Institute in THE DELINEATOR for November, 1895.



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so much desired, is produced by wearing

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Comfortable and durable. At your dealer's, or write L. L. LOOMER'S SONS,  
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Mrs. Graham's

Cucumber and Elder Flower

It cleanses, whitens and beautifies the skin. It feeds and nourishes skin tissues, thus banishing wrinkles; it is harmless as dew, and as nourishing to the skin as dew is to the flower. Price \$1, at druggists and arts, or sent anywhere prepaid. Sample Size Bottles 10c. Handsome book "How to be Beautiful" free. Agents Wanted! MRS. GERVAISE GRAHAM, 1424 Michigan Av., CHICAGO. Eastern Branch: 31 W. 24th St., New York

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,  
(Continued).

M. E. B.:—You will find information for the hostess and guests at balls and dancing parties in "Good Manners," which we publish at 4s. or \$1.00.

MISS G. W.:—There would be no impropriety in your writing a business letter to a gentleman whether you are acquainted with him or not.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER:—Fowler and Wells Co., 27 East 21st Street, New York City, are publishers of phrenological works. "New Physiognomy or Signs of Character," one of their books, will meet your requirements. John Woodbury, 127 West 42nd Street, New York City, is a dermatologist.

MISS C. S.:—Your sample is one of the mouse shades and the goods will doubtless prove becoming to you.

M. B.:—A black novelty moiré or satin skirt for wear with fancy waists is not too old for a young lady of twenty. A crêpon skirt would also be stylish.

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If you are thinking about building a house, don't fail to get the new book PALLISER'S AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE, containing 104 pages, 11x14 inches in size, consisting of large 9x12 plate pages giving plans, elevations, perspectives, descriptions, ownership, and actual cost of construction (NO GUESS WORK), and instructions HOW TO BUILD 10 Cottages, Villas, Double Houses, Brick Block Houses, suitable for city suburbs, towns and country, houses for the farm and workingmen's homes for all sections of the country, and costing from \$300 to \$6,500, together with specifications, form of contract, and a large amount of information on the erection of buildings and employment of Architects. Sent in paper cover by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00. Address:

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When your cake is heavy, soggy, indigestible, it's a pretty sure sign that you didn't shorten it with COTTOLENE. When this great shortening is rightly used, the result will surely satisfy the most fastidious. Always remember that the quality of COTTOLENE makes a little of it go a long way. It's willful waste to use more than two-thirds as much as you would of lard or butter. Always use COTTOLENE this way, and your cake and pastry will always be light, wholesome, delicious.

Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

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Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston,  
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ENGLISH DECORATED  
Dinner and Tea Set No. 65.  
Premium with a Tea and Coffee  
Order of 18.00.  
Packed and Delivered at depot for \$7 Cash.

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ROSES NOW READY.

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For 50 cents we will send 12 ROSES including the above six and seven more of our selection all extra choice varieties, no two alike.

15 Prize Chrysanthemums 50c | 10 Fragrant Carnation Pinks 50c  
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**ROSES, SEEDS and BULBS** AT LITTLE PRICES.  
**A FINE ROSE** and pkts. beautiful mixed Flower Seeds, 50 kinds, 10ccts. Gem Collection Flower Seeds, 1 pkt. each, Asters, Balsams, Pansies, Petunias, Pinks, Phlox, Mignonette, Morning Glories, Sweet Alyssum, and Sweet Peas. 10 pkts. only 12 cts. 4 Bulbs Spanish Iris 10 cts, 5 Hybrid Gladiolus, 10 cts, 3 lovely Tuberous, 10 cts, the 12 for 25c. Catalog free.

ALFRED F. CONARD, Box 5, West Grove, Pa.

The Only Perfectly Seamless Heel  
ELASTIC STOCKINGS  
For Varicose Veins, Weak Knees  
and Ankles, Lame and Swollen Joints.  
THEY NEITHER RIP NOR CHAFE.  
For daily comfort, wear our  
SEAMLESS HEEL.  
We can save you 50 per cent.  
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## A NEW POLISHER.

All good qualities are centered in "Witchkloth," whose magical name is full of significance. Its office is to cleanse polished metal, glass and other surfaces as lightly and with far more ease than the fluids, powders, pomades and various other preparations, the application of which entails more or less inconvenience, to say nothing of the unpleasant effects upon the hands. The "Witchkloth" is a simple piece of cloth chemically prepared, though entirely without acids, which may be made to perform the double service of cleansing and polishing. The "Kloth" is moistened in the former service and used dry in the latter; and in neither instance will the hands become soiled when using it. The "Kloth" never loses its properties, even though black from use, and may be used as long as a shred of it remains, washing being wholly unnecessary. The merits of "Witchkloth" appeal strongly to all good housekeepers, who are ever on the alert for new means by which to simplify their work. No woolen cloth could be softer than "Witchkloth," and for this reason it cannot possibly scratch the wood-work of a piano or other furniture, no matter how high the polish; and upon such articles its use is strongly recommended. It takes the place of chamois very successfully, and, while far less expensive, is more durable than the latter, which when soiled requires washing and when washed loses much of its softness. Like chamois, it may be used to clean windows and mirrors, to which it gives the shine and gloss that bring gladness to the hearts of good housewives. Cut and other kinds of glass for table or other uses, when not properly washed and dried, wears a dull and cloudy look. Under the application of "Witchkloth" this dulness gives way to a high lustre, which is an element of beauty in crystal ware.

Silver table and toilet equipments when in use become tarnished all too soon; the work of keeping them bright is tedious and, in fact, laborious. "Witchkloth" will not only remove the tarnish, if simply rubbed over the surface, but by its use the silver will retain its brightness for a greater length of time than when cleansed by other processes.

Ordinarily, stains are not easily removed from brass or nickel, and both metals are largely used in most household metals, in five o'clock tea-kettles, chafing-dishes and the like; these discolorations, too, disappear under the application of this excellent polishing medium. Uniform buttons and brasses may be kept bright if frequently rubbed with the cloth, and what treatment could be easier? Eye-glasses and spectacles which become dim from moisture are as readily restored to brightness by the use of "Witchkloth" as chamois. The chamois nail-polisher has also a rival in "Witchkloth," which may be used as successfully as the polisher upon the nails as upon the lens of a reading glass.

Almost everyone rides a bicycle. When roads are very wet and muddy or very dry and dusty the wheel becomes thickly coated, and neither dust nor mud are improving to the appearance of a bicycle. The drudgery of cleaning a wheel has been greatly lessened since the advent of "Witchkloth," which also economizes time. Formerly a saturated sponge was used over every part, which afterward was polished with a dry cloth. Those who know no other process of cleaning the wheel than the "Witchkloth" cannot appreciate the inconvenience and unpleasantness that attended the old way.

Naturally many imitations are made of an article having such exhaustive good points. The genuine article can always be distinguished by looking for the trade mark "Witchkloth," which appears on each piece; it may be purchased at all stores. Send for circulars to the Asbury Paine Mfg. Co., Wayne Junction, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

CONSTANT READER:—We would suggest advertising for boarders in some city newspaper of large circulation among the class of people you seek to reach.

A CONSTANT READER:—You may safely follow the treatment for reducing flesh by the home hygienic method, prescribed in "Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation," which we publish at 4s. or \$1.00.

ROSE:—The word "covers" in connection with a dinner refers to the number of guests and "courses" to the successive dishes.

MRS. F. C. R.:—An ivory or cream ground Wilton carpet showing an all-over design in red, pink and gray-blue will harmonize with your red furniture.

BEATRICE:—By exercising the face as directed in the chapter on relaxing exercises contained in "The Delsarte System of Physical Culture," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00, one can hardly fail to improve the general appearance, as this method adds expression by giving flexibility to the muscles and imparting firmness and clearness to the skin. Any one who tries the process faithfully for a month will discover how much can be done for the face by these exercises.

AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER:—Electrolysis is the only permanent means of removing superfluous hair. The Judic corset, sold by Simpson, Crawford and Simpson, Sixth Avenue and 19th and 20th Streets, New York City, is said to reduce the size and lengthen the waist without injurious lacing. It is obtainable in nine models, suitable for all figures.



Buy a  
Smooth  
White  
Skin

## For Your Face!

It probably needs renewing, for it is rough, red, freckled, blotched or pimpled, until it has become repulsive instead of attractive. Healthy skin is always beautiful. The sun and wind, impure soaps and cosmetics injure the skin.

## Viola Cream

Cleanses, nourishes and restores the skin, making it soft, white and beautiful. It is not a cosmetic—does not cover up, but removes blemishes. It is absolutely harmless and always sure to do just what we claim for it. The only known preparation that will positively remove Freckles, Blackheads, Tan, Sunburn and Pimples. Hundreds of testimonial from prominent ladies! Price, 50 cents a Jar.

## ALL DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT!

Write us, enclosing 50 cents, and we will send you a large jar, postpaid. Is a beautiful complexion worth 50 cents? Viola Cream cures when others fail. The GEO. C. BITTNER CO., Toledo, Ohio

Something New and Good for  
WOMEN

Pearl Corset Shields made without steels or bones. Do not enlarge the waist. They positively prevent Corsets Breaking and will make a Broken Corset as good as new. Sold everywhere. Prepaid on receipt of 25c. and corset size.

LADY AGENTS make \$3 to \$5 a day. Send at once for terms. Eugene Pearl, 23 Union Square, New York.

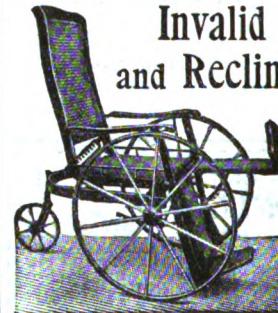
## factory prices

mean saving all extra profits of jobbers and retailers—the largest factory in the United States gives you the benefit of superior workmanship at lowest prices.

## Baby Carriages

\$9.75 Special

Perfect coach, easy running, upholstered in plush, lace cover and parasol, and guaranteed workmanship, every shade of color. Our workrooms are turning out an enormous array. Never mind your purse, every price from the cheapest to the highest grades. Every coach guaranteed. Send for illustrated catalogue.

Invalid Rolling  
and Reclining Chairs

Every conceivable need supplied, all covered by our exclusive patents, and as we are equipped with the newest machinery we can make to order any design.

Send for  
Illustrated  
Catalogue

## PHILADELPHIA BABY CARRIAGE FACTORY

(Incorporated)

1023 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
In writing specify which catalogue desired.

## SQUIRES' SOFA BEDS Are Standard.



The Leading Sofa Bed  
on the market for years.

Nothing but the best materials are used, and we guarantee our goods superior to all others for comfort, elegance and durability. Can Be Taken All Apart By Anyone. WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

SIDNEY SQUIRES & CO., Manufacturers,  
329 Tremont Street, Boston.  
Write for Catalogue and Prices.

## HOW TO MAKE



Many women with fair faces are deficient in beauty, owing to undeveloped figures, flat busts, etc., which can be remedied by the use of

It is impossible to give a full description in an advertisement; send 6c. in stamps, and a descriptive circular, with testimonials, will be sent you, sealed, by return mail.

## ADIPO-MALENE.

L. E. MARSH &amp; CO., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

**Torturing Disfiguring  
SKIN DISEASES**  
Instantly Relieved  
by  
A WARM BATH  
with  
**Cuticura Soap**  
And a Single Application of  
**CUTICURA**  
The Great Skin Cure

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprs., Boston, U. S. A.

**SIMMONS AUTOMATIC SKIRT SUPPORTER**  
**STOP IT**

NO SAFETY PINS  
No handling, Works  
itself. Fits any belt.  
New, Dainty and Beautiful Designs.  
S. J. & W. O. SIMMONS, 127 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

Sterling Silver, 75c. Etruscan Silver, 30c. Dead Black, Nickel or Silver Finish, 15c.  
At stores or mailed on receipt of price. Agents wanted.

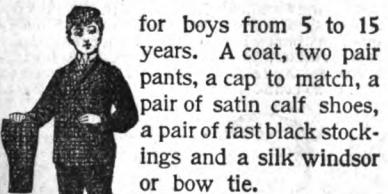
**The Double Velveteen**  
TRADE MARK.

**Boys' Underwaist**  
with patent Shoulder Brace, Stocking Supporter attachment and detachable Elastic Suspender Buttons which allow a boy to move naturally without tearing off buttons or pants band. A PERFECT BOYS' GARMENT. Materials, workmanship and fit perfect.

Send for illustrated price list.  
Sold by Leading Dealers.

The C. N. CHADWICK CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Combination Suit



for boys from 5 to 15 years. A coat, two pair pants, a cap to match, a pair of satin calf shoes, a pair of fast black stockings and a silk windsor or bow tie.

This Entire Outfit For **\$4.50**

Send for our catalogue of Men's and Boy's clothing.  
**WOOLF'S CLOTHING CO., CHICAGO.**

Corner Halsted and Madison Sts.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

QUEENIE T.: — At an evening party the following menu might be served:

### Bouillon.

*Chicken Salad. Olives.  
Ices. Fancy Cakes.*

It would be in better taste to use the English expression than its French equivalent.

MRS. K.: — Tailor-made suits are greatly in vogue this season and they can be worn with propriety upon almost any occasion. One of the largest ladies' tailoring establishments in this country is that of The National Cloak Co., 152 and 154 West 23rd Street, New York, whose advertisement appears in this issue of THE DELINEATOR. If you will write to them, mentioning THE DELINEATOR, they will send you free a copy of their new Summer Catalogue containing illustrations of Tailor-made Suits, Skirts, Capes and Jackets, and they will also enclose a full line of materials from which they make the garments for your selection.

ROSE THORNE: — One hundred and thirty pounds is the average weight for a woman who measures five feet four inches in height. See the advertisements for reducing flesh which appear in THE DELINEATOR.

E. MAY B.: — Moderate coffee drinking is not detrimental to the complexion. Side combs and tan-colored shoes are in vogue.

## The New Manhattan Mohair Skirt Binding

Yarn Dyed, Seam Shrunk and Fast Color.



Guaranteed for Quality and Durability.

If you cannot obtain this Braid from your dealer, send us 20 cents for a 5-yard piece of any color.

Manufactured by  
**THE CASTLE BRAID CO.**

15 & 17 MERCER ST.  
NEW YORK CITY.

## You Dye in 30 minutes

if you use Tonk's French Dyes. No other dyes like them. Dye cotton as permanently as wool. Our turkey red for cotton won't wash, boil or freeze out—all others will.

Carpets, dresses, capes and clothing of all kinds made to look like new. No failures with Tonk's dyes;

any one can use them. Send 40c. for 6 pkgs. or 10c. for one—any color. Big pay to agents. Apply now and mention this paper.

**FRENCH DYE CO., VASSAR, Mich.**

Dewey's Improved Acme... Dress and Corset Protector

When you want Perfect Protection from Perspiration, Better and Cheaper than Dress Shields. A Complete Garment, is always ready to wear with any Dress or Shirt Waist without sewing in.

No. 1, Bust measures 28 to 33, \$ .65  
No. 2, " 34 to 39, .80  
No. 3, " 40 to 45, 1.00  
No. 4, " 46 to 49, 1.25



Agents wanted. Catalogue free. Send money by P. O. order.  
**M. DEWEY, M'fr, A 1397 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.**

**THE FAME OF THE NAME**  
**J. JOSEPH CAMPBELL PRESERVE CO.**  
**CAMPBELL HAS BEEN MADE BY THE RICH PERFECTION OF OUR GOODS.**

CANNED VEGETABLES, PRESERVES, MINCED MEAT, KETCHUP, CRUSHED PEAS, ETC., CHOPPED TOMATOES

## BEEFSTEAK TOMATO KETCHUP

Made from the whole fruit of this famous brand of tomato, thereby imparting the exceptionally delicious and natural flavor alone found in this incomparable Ketchup. A liberal sample sent for five cent stamps. Address Box 3220.

**CAMPBELL'S FRENCH PEAS** are grown under our supervision from seed imported annually, and packed without coloring while young and tender. Flavor superior to fresh peas, Order from your grocer.

**CAMDEN, N. J.**

We refer by permission to his honor, John A. Caldwell, Mayor of Cincinnati.

**AGENTS WANTED** everywhere to sell our **Pure Food Tea, Spices, Extracts and Baking Powder**. We are offering Premiums, to Agents and Consumers, of Dinner, Tea, Toilet Sets, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Genuine Diamonds; elegant Easy and Rocking Chairs and numerous other useful articles. Our special Premium for this month is a **Full Spring Suit** for a lady. Liberal cash commissions. Will be pleased to mail you our Premium and Price List.

**Pure Food Tea, Spice & Baking Powder Co.**  
Dept. F, 222 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

Six-drawer Cabinet Spice Box, six  $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. assorted Spices and a full pound of choice Tea for \$1.00.

## take the

law in your own hands, ladies, when you ask for

**S.H. & M. - MARK**  
TRADE -

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding.

and don't get it. Sentence such a store to the loss of your trade and give it to merchants who are willing to sell what you demand.

Look for "S. H. & M." on the Label, and take no other.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City





6360



6360

Boys' Sailor Blouse, with Removable Shield (To be Made With or Without a Supporting Under-Waist): 10 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boys' Blouse-Waist, with Yoke Back (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 8 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7263



Little Boys' Blouse (To be Made with Either a Sectional or Circular Flipple Collar) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 3 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



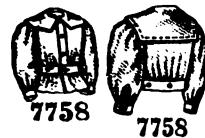
7759



Boys' Blouse: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



6569



Boys' Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 8 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boys' Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 8 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boys' Shirt-Waist, with Tie (That may be Omitied) and Sailor Collar: 10 sizes. Ages, 8 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boys' Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 8 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

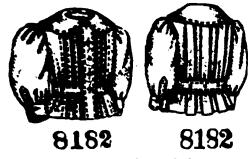


Boys' Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 8 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



4458

4458



8182 8182

Boys' Shirt-Waist: 10 sizes. Ages, 8 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boys' Shirt-Waist, with Standing and Turn-Down Collars: 10 sizes. Ages, 8 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boys' Five-Button Vest, with Shawl Collar: 13 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

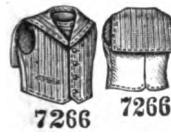


7058

Boys' Double-Breasted Vest, with Notched Collar (Copyright): 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



7321



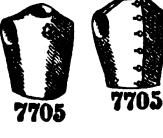
Boys' Sailor Vest (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 8 to 12 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Boys' Five-Button Vest, without a Collar: 18 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Boys' Double-Breasted Vest, with Shawl Collar: 19 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Boys' Middy Vest: 9 sizes. Ages, 2 to 10 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Boys' Five-Button Vest, with Notched Collar: 13 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



7059



Boys' Close-Fitting Knee Trousers, with a Fly: 10 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Boys' Knee Trousers, with a Fly: 12 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Boys' Short Trousers, without a Fly (Terminating Above the Knee): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 10 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Little Boys' Knickerbocker Trousers, without a Fly (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 8 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Little Boys' Close-Fitting Knee Trousers, without a Fly: 9 sizes. Ages, 2 to 10 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



4197



4197



Boys' Under Trousers, without a Fly (To be Worn With or Without Kilt): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Boys' Trousers, with a Fly (Extending Below the Knee): 18 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Boys' Knee Trousers, without a Fly: 8 sizes. Ages, 8 to 10 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Boys' Sailor Trousers, without a Fly: 8 sizes. Ages, 8 to 10 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



7582

7582



Boys' Full-Length Trousers: 18 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



2281

Boys' Sailor Trousers, with Fly: 18 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boys' Short Trousers, with a Fly (Terminating Just Below the Knee): 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



7453

7453



## The "KAYSER" Gloves

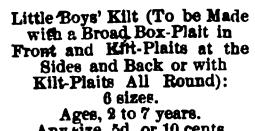
The kind that don't wear through at the finger ends. The

### "KAYSER PATENT FINGER-TIPPED" SILK GLOVES

have a guarantee ticket in each pair which is good for a new pair Free if the "tips" wear out before the gloves.

The genuine have the word "KAYSER" stamped in the hem. Retail at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00. If your dealer hasn't them write to

JULIUS KAYSER & CO., NEW YORK.



7201

7201

Little Boys' Kilt (To be Made with a Broad Box-Plait in Front and Kilt-Plaits at the Sides and Back or with Kilt-Plaits All Round): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Boys' Broad-fall Sailor Trousers: 14 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Child's Circular Skirt (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

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8247



8247

Little Boys' Costume  
(Copyright): 5 sizes.  
Ages, 2 to 6 years.  
Any size, 1s. or 2s cents.



7810



7810



6780



6780

Little Boys' Costume  
(Copyright): 6 sizes.  
Ages, 2 to 7 years.  
Any size, 1s. or 2s cents.



7703



7703

Little Boys' Costume:  
6 sizes.  
Ages, 2 to 7 years.  
Any size, 1s. or 2s cents.



6921



6921



7817



7817

Little Boys' Costume:  
(Copyright): 6 sizes.  
Ages, 2 to 7 years.  
Any size, 1s. or 2s cents.

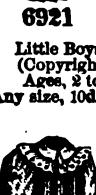


8129



8129

Little Boys' Dress, with Box-Plaited  
Skirt and Sailor Collar: 6 sizes.  
Ages, 2 to 7 years.  
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



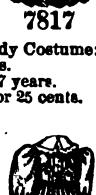
5252



5252



7577



7577

Little Boys' Dress  
(Copyright): 5 sizes.  
Ages, 1 to 5 years.  
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

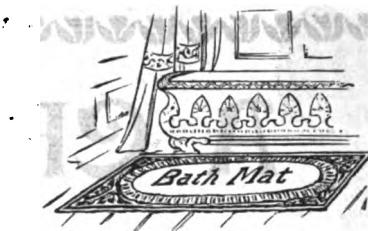


6867



6867

Little Boys' Dress:  
(Copyright): 5 sizes.  
Ages, 1 to 5 years.  
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Bath Mat

Bath Mat of Turkish Terry — similar to a heavy Turkish Towel, and protects the bather from the damp floor — it is our latest German importation — a novelty that is useful and ornamental — size, 31 x 42 — weight, 22 oz.

\$1.00.

Large bleached Turkish Towel — size, 22 x 49 — price, including postage, 17c.

**Jordan, Marsh & Co.**

Boston, Mass.

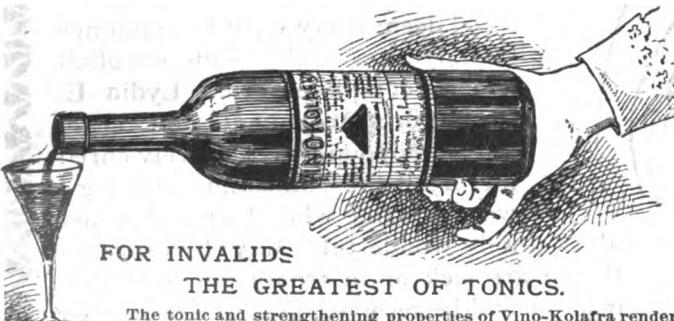
## Vino-Kolafra

HELPED WIN

THE YALE-CAMBRIDGE GAMES.

Also the games of the New York-London Athletic Club, and many other Athletic Contests during the past season. It is used in another form, as a marching ration by the French and German armies. **Vino-Kolafra** is used by Physicians, Trained Nurses, Invalids and brainworkers on account of its

MARVELOUS SUSTAINING POWER.



FOR INVALIDS

THE GREATEST OF TONICS.

The tonic and strengthening properties of Vino-Kolafra render it a veritable elixir of life to invalids and convalescents from severe ailments. Being a regulator of the heart and nerves, it is particularly beneficial to those suffering from affections of the heart or from derangement of the nervous system.

STIMULATES WITHOUT REACTION.

**Vino-Kolafra** is the only stimulant ever successfully employed in athletic contests, because the only one known to science that is not followed by unpleasant reaction or after effects.

WHAT IT IS.

**Vino-Kolafra** is a non-intoxicating stimulant and tonic, prepared from the African Sterculia nut, which has been used by African races for many years as a means of relieving depression and bodily fatigue, and which is now attracting the attention of scientists in all parts of the world.

It is sold by Druggists generally. For literature regarding it, address

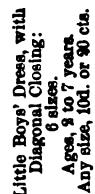
**JOHNSON & JOHNSON**, 94 William St., NEW YORK.



8188



8188



8253



8253

Little Boys' Dress (Copyright): 4 sizes. Ages, 2 to 5 years.  
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7575



7576



8135



8135



6001



6001



6001



6868



6868



7200



7200



7449



7449



7578



7578



6974



6974



3781



3781



Little Boys' Blouse  
(Copyright): 7 sizes.  
Ages, 2 to 8 years.  
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Boys' Blouse  
(Copyright): 7 sizes.  
Ages, 2 to 8 years.  
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Boys' Blouse  
(Copyright): 6 sizes.  
Ages, 2 to 7 years.  
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Boys' Blouse  
(Copyright): 6 sizes.  
Ages, 2 to 7 years.  
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

**FANITA:**—Glycerine does not agree with **all** skins, and if you have eczema, we would advise you to consult a physician before using it in conjunction with bay rum. Tell your escort frankly that the flowers he selected did **not** accord with the artificial ones used to trim your dress. Washing the hair frequently will keep it light and prevent it from becoming oily; after washing, dry and perfume it ready for the brush, as follows: Wipe the hair well with a towel, then recline upon a lounge, permitting the hair to hang over the end; place a pan containing two or three bits of ignited charcoal under it, and sprinkle a little powdered benzoin upon the lighted fuel. The thick smoke which will arise will be strongly impregnated with benzoin acid combined with carbonic acid gas and will rapidly absorb the remaining moisture in the hair. Your friend might impersonate a daughter of the regiment, Charlotte Corday or a Tyrolese peasant.

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(Continued).

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,  
(Continued).

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**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,**  
(Continued).

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all the time—at work, a-wheel, in negligee—is she who wears a

**G-D Bigde Waist**

Wear a Bicycle Waist and get perfect comfort—a sound pair of lungs—a graceful figure and rosy cheeks. Price \$1.00, at dealers or by mail—postpaid.

SIZES 18 to 30, Waist Measure.

**Gives  
Such  
Comfort**

**G-D**

**Chicago  
Waist**

**Price - - \$1.00.**

Allows perfect freedom of motion and perfect development of the body. Wear one and discover what real comfort is.

**Fitted to Living Models.**

Graceful, comfortable. Popular price. Made of sateen—Black, White Drab, or Summer Netting. SIZES—18 to 30, waist measure. Ask your dealer for the "G-D" Waist. If he hasn't it, send us \$1.00, together with size and color desired, and we will send you one prepaid. Take no other—None as good.

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#### Will Not Crock.

Nothing else so fully satisfies the highest requirements and yet the cost is moderate enough for any dress.

Look for this  
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Wherever "Uncle Sam's" mail bag goes a liberal trial quantity of ELECTRO-SILICON goes when a housekeeper asks for it. Send your address on a postal to the Electro-Silicon Co., New York, N. Y., and it will be sent to you; when tried its story is told, then it's for you to decide whether or not it's the best. It's unlike any other silver polish, it never scratches or wears, that's how it saves your silver, its brilliancy producing power is surprising. A full sized box will be sent post-paid for 15 cents in stamps. Your grocer should have it, it's been in the market 35 years, and is sold in nearly every civilized country.



#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

MISS M.:—At a quiet home wedding one may dispense with attendants. You will find valuable information upon this subject in "Weddings and Wedding Anniversaries," which we publish at 6d. or 15 cents.

A THANKFUL SUBSCRIBER:—Your material is Bedford cord. Make it up by costume pattern No. 8230, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for March, finishing in tailor style with stitching.

E. A. P.:—To make a barrel chair, cut down the front of the barrel one-half, fit a seat across the opening and upholster the entire barrel with cretonne or any preferred material.

OSPRY:—Josephine (Marie Josephine Rose Tascher de la Pagerie) was a native of Martinique; in 1779 she married the Vicomte de Beauharnais, subsequently guillotined. She married Napoleon Bonaparte in 1796, and was divorced from him in 1809.



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Improves the fit  
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waist measure.

Better than  
Whalebone.

Warranted not to cut through.

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Makes Shirts, Collars and Cuffs look like new.  
Requires no boiling. Will not stick to the iron.  
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Blue Packages. 10 Cents each.  
For sale by Grocers. Sample free.

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## Sterling Dress Stays

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## SIBYLLINE

Is a soothing, cooling, healing and refreshing skin tonic.  
It eradicates tan, sunburn, eruptions, pimples, redness and roughness caused by the use of hard water; removes wrinkles, soothes all irritations, and renders the skin smooth and delicate and produces a beautiful complexion. A speedy, economical and permanent cure for all skin and scalp diseases, and produces the much admired mat complexion.  
A trial of this most excellent remedy will surely please you.  
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Lots of Letters, Papers, Cards, Magazines, Novelties, etc. send us 10c. and we **FREE**  
will put your name in our Agents  
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You also get our new 64-col. Illus. Magazine to Jan. 1897, on trial, all for 10c.  
Don't miss this chance. Address at once  
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### Flexibone Moulded Corsets

For FIT, FAVOR and FANCY  
Send direct, postpaid, if  
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dealer.

Price \$1.50, \$2.00  
Brocades \$3.00.

Send for booklet, "Corsets and How to Select  
Them."

Coronet Corset Co.  
JACKSON, MICH.

# A CHILD Can Dye with Diamond Dyes!



These economical Dyes for house use are so easy to use that any one who can read the simple directions on the packages will be able to do as good work as the professional dyer. There are 50 different kinds of Diamond Dyes for wool, silk, cotton, and mixed goods. Ten cents buys a package that colors from one to six pounds. Direction book for successful home dyeing and 45 colored samples mailed free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.



## Lightning Freezer RUNS EASY

Saves TIME AND LABOR,  
ICE AND SALT.

"Freezers and Freezing" tells all about it. Contains recipes by Mrs. Rorer. Sent free.

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## "All About Shoes"

Containing description and illustration of all new and correct styles for Men, Women and Children, and valuable information about the care and selection of shoes, is the name of

Our New Catalogue  
FREE for the asking

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Very stylish Black or Tan, extra fine selected Kid skin Low Shoes, hand-turned soles, \$3.00; sold everywhere for \$4.00. All sizes and widths. Extreme pointed or new round toe. Other styles at same price. Similar styles in good quality at \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50. ALL SHOES DELIVERED FREE. Your money refunded if not satisfied with fit, quality and style.

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Every Kind  
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RATS, MICE  
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SURE, SAFE, INSTANT  
At all Druggists and Grocers. 25 cents per box.

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**REFERENCE** Bank references furnished on application; the editor of this paper; any business man of this town, and to the thousands using our instruments in their homes. A book of testimonials sent with every catalogue. As an advertisement we will sell the first Piano in a place for only \$160. The first Organ only \$25. Stool, Book, &c., **FREE**. If you want to buy for cash, if you want to buy on instalments, **BUT DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU** **Write Us.**

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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

**NAME LOST:**—School girls are supposed to give their attention to their studies. Parents should not allow them to receive attentions from men.

**BLUE-BELL AND HYACINTHE:**—Write to Geo. Routledge's Sons, 27 West 23rd Street, New York City, for a book on the language of flowers.

**A RIDER:**—Make your bicycle suit of whipcord, Scotch tweed or Oxford cloth, and wear a sailor hat decorated with speckled quills. If you decide upon the Norfolk jacket, a leather belt with a leather or Japanese bronze buckle would be a stylish adjunct.

**MAY:**—Fancy silk waists and shirt-waists are as popular as ever. Trim your novelty goods with brown velvet or satin and lace. Special articles on dress goods and trimmings appear each month in THE DELINEATOR. Arrange your hair in the style suggested to "Gray" elsewhere in these columns. The puff sleeve is as popular as the leg-o'-mutton. The tendency is toward smaller sleeves, but the change promises to be very gradual. Large sleeves will remain in vogue for some time.

**HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS**

**NOTICE** NAME THUS *Stearns Hartshorn* ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE **HARTSHORN**.

## Leontin Dress Fastener

Has only two parts which are easily sewed to dress lining and serve for HOOKS, EYES and WHALEBONE. Closes like a seam, yet opens with a single movement. **Never Gaps!** Gives snug fit and graceful form. Worn with or without a corset. Sample, 25 cents, postpaid. **Lady Agents Wanted!** Circulars Free!

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Containing over 2,500 tested recipes, 320 pages, bound in cloth. Send this advertisement and 16 cents in stamp and we will mail you a 1/4-lb. sample Best Imported—any kind. Also full particulars about Cook-Book.

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MARK  
YPSILANTI  
DRESS REFORM  
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stamped on every garment, insures you genuine

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the most perfect, most healthful, most delightfully comfortable underwear made. Endorsed by physicians.

Send for Catalogue and our new book "Modern Underwear and How to Wear It," Free.

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## Going to Build a Home?



If you are, begin right. Get our beautiful book of Designs and Plans.

## "ARTISTIC HOMES No. 2"

Richly illustrated—entirely new. The most unique book published. Ten Cents in silver pays for it.

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**Featherbone  
Corsets**

**LATEST MOULDS 28 DIFFERENT PATTERNS**

Lengthens the Waist. Improves the Form. Best Sateen. **ONLY \$1.00.** Fast Black White and Drab. Buy of your dealer, or on receipt of price, will mail sample pair.

**FEATHERBONE CORSET CO.,**  
KALAMAZOO, MICH.



## MOTHERS KNOW

that there are certain epoch points in every human life when nature calls for assistance. The babe before it is born asks her for strength and nutriment, while, after it is born, it requires in the sweet stream it craves, power to grow, healthful repose and easily digested food. She can provide all this if she takes

**PABST MALT EXTRACT**  
The Best Tonic

than which there is none so pure, so full of food and strength, so sleep-producing. At druggists.

## Fat-Ten-U and Corpula Foods

Make the Thin Plump and Comely And Impart VIM to the Debilitated.

A Month's Treatment, \$2.00



The portrait here presented is that of Lucy Randall Deane, author of "A Yankee Girl" and other popular stories who retired to her home in New York. "I became a victim of nervous debility, and grew so emaciated that my friends feared I had consumption. Two month's use of Loring's Fat-Ten-U and Corpula Foods cured me and increased my weight forty-four pounds."

Dr. D. T. Wescott, editor of *Outdoor Sport for Women*, writes, "I was, in six weeks, cured of nervous exhaustion by Corpula and Fat-Ten-U Foods. My gain in weight was 38 pounds. I have regained all my youthful vigor."

Mrs. Mary H. Bryan, Chicago, writes: "I took two bottles of Fat-Ten-U and three bottles of Corpula. They made for me 24 pounds new solid flesh and developed my shoulders and back."

Used During April and May these foods Fortify the System Against the Dangers of Summer.

Corpula, \$1.00 a bottle (lasts a month). Fat-Ten-U, \$1.00 a bottle (lasts a month). Write to our Chicago Medical Department about your thinness or about any other medical question. Our physicians will advise you free of charge.

Send letters and mail, express or C. O. D. orders to Loring & Co., Proprietors. To insure prompt reply, mention Department as below. Use only the nearest address:

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No. 42 West 22d Street, New York City.  
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INGRAINS

30c. Yard  
Sold All Over at  
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Largest Retailers in Carpets in the U. S.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

**PEGGY:**—Piece your skirt down at the bottom with the material and hide the joining with rows of braid. Many-gored skirts are very fashionable. Read the article on hairdressing in the present issue of THE DELINEATOR. Dress sleeves are still interlined. Bracelets are not worn as much as formerly, but necklaces may accompany evening dress. Trim the dark-blue silk with chiffon and jewelled buttons. Vandyke points are no longer fashionable.

**MARIA:**—We cannot undertake to answer questions having a legal bearing. We would suggest that you consult a lawyer. Have a dress of black seaside canvas, if you do not care for serge. A black armure silk will be stylish for an elderly lady. Shape the canvas by basque pattern No. 8211 and skirt pattern No. 8244, which cost 1s. 3d. or 30 cents each, and are illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for March. Costume pattern No. 8269, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is portrayed in the April number, may be utilized for the armure silk.

**LUCILE:**—Black is not usually worn at weddings, particularly by young girls. It is proper that you should resign your position at the head of the table to your step-mother. "Weddings and Wedding Anniversaries," published by us at 6d. or 15 cents, is full of information which will prove useful to you.

## Enameline

—the modern ready-to-use

### STOVE POLISH



makes your stove bright with little work. No dirt, dust or odor. At all dealers'.

### 60 MINUTES OF YOUR TIME

used in OUR interest will secure

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### THIS OAK DESK.

This is no toy, but a beautiful Writing Desk and Book-Case, combined. Height, 5 feet; width, 2 feet 6 inches. Send name and address to

**G. A. FOLSOM & CO.,**  
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### REFORM CLOTHES-PRESS FIXTURES.



PATENTED, AUG. 17, 86.

**SEE HOW EASY** It is to get what you want. Each suit hangs by separate yoke to Crossbar, the form and fit is preserved and closets are doubled in capacity. The yokes are made to hold all kinds of garments. Sold 12 for \$1.00; Crossbars 20 cents each. Dealers sell them, and we send them by express on receipt of price. Circulars free.

Wholesale Agents: CAZIER BROTHERS,  
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; 59 Clark Street, Chicago.

## 65,000 Friends.

Suppose a man could control 65,000 votes in a State election. Wouldn't be much trouble making him Governor, would there? Safe to say that no man has 65,000 personal friends. That's where art excels Nature, for

## The Emerson Piano

has five times 65,000 friends. There is an average of five persons in every house. Sixty-five thousand houses have Emerson pianos in them. Everybody who ever examines an Emerson straightway becomes its friend.

The logic is plain.  
Come in and be introduced.

### EMERSON PIANO CO.,

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116 Boylston Street, BOSTON, MASS.  
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At your dealers, or sent anywhere, postpaid, on receipt of price, \$1.35. Made in white, drab and black.

**Aurora Corset Co., Aurora, Ill.**  
463 La Salle Street.



On this and the succeeding page is illustrated an assortment of Patterns suitable for

## Yachting and Tennis

### For Ladies' and Misses' Wear,

from which many will no doubt make selections. The patterns can be had in the sizes mentioned, from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Patterns. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes or Ages desired.

### The Butterick Publishing Co.

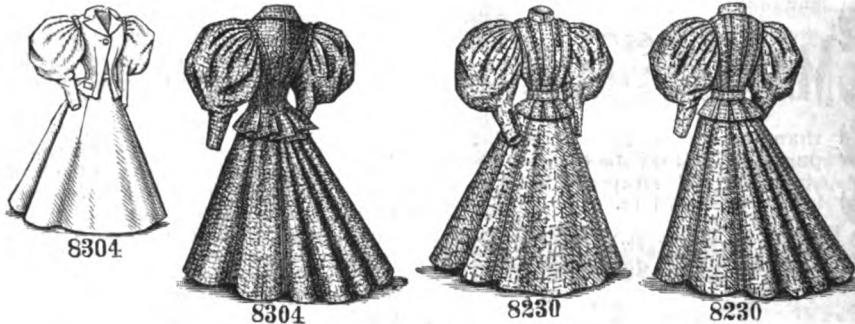
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171 to 175 Regent Street, London, W.; or  
7 to 17 West 18th Street, New York.



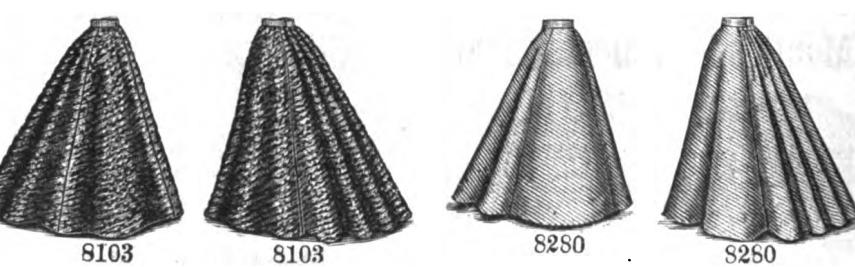
Ladies' Middy Costume, Consisting of a Vest, a Jacket with a Permanent and a Removable Sailor-Collar, and an Eight-Gored Skirt Arranged in Three Box-Plaits at the Back (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Ladies' Two-Piece Costume, Consisting of a Jacket (To be Worn Over Waists), and a Seven-Gored Skirt Arranged in Four Backward-Turning Plaits at the Back (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



Ladies' Blazer Costume, Consisting of a Jacket (That may be Worn Open or Closed at the Bust), and a Seven-Gored Skirt Side-Plaited at the Back (To be Worn with Shirt-Waists, Vests, etc.) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Ladies' Costume, Consisting of a Norfolk Basque with Plaits Laid On, and a Seven-Gored Skirt Side-Plaited at the Back (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



Misses' Middy Costume, Consisting of a Vest, a Jacket having a Permanent and a Removable Sailor-Collar and a Seven-Gored Skirt (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt, the Back-Gores to be Plaited or Gathered (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 30 cents.

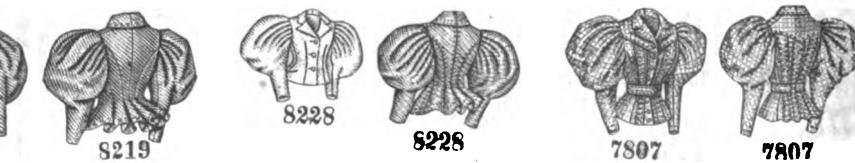
Ladies' Four-Piece Medium-Width Skirt, with Straight Back-Breadth (Copyright): 10 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 38 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Misses' Two-Piece Costume, Consisting of a Jacket (To be Worn Over Waists) and a Six-Gored Skirt Gathered at the Back (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Jacket, with Plaits Laid On and Sailor Collar (Known as the Norfolk Sailor-Jacket) For Cycling and Other Outdoor Wear (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Jacket (For Cycling and General Outdoor Wear) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 30 cents.



Misses' Four-Gored Skirt, having a Straight Back-Breadth (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

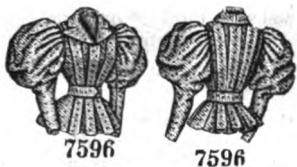
Misses' Jacket or New Park Blazer (To be Worn Open or Closed and to be Made with Square or Rounding Lower Corners) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Basque, with Yoke and Plaits Laid On (To be Worn with a Chemisette) (Also Known as the Norfolk Basque) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 30 cents.

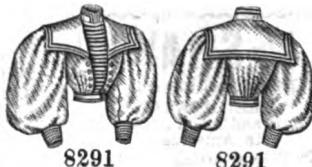


Ladies' Jacket or New Park Blazer (To be Worn Open or Closed and to be Made with Square or Rounding Lower Corners) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 35 cents.

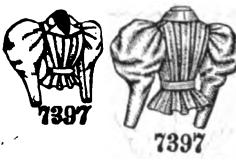
Ladies' Single-Breasted Jacket (For Wear with Shirt-Waists, etc.) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 35 cents.



Ladies' Basque-Fitted Jacket, with Plaits Laid On (Also Known as the Golf or Norfolk Jacket) (To be Made with a High Neck and a Standing or Byron Collar or with an Open Neck, a Notched Collar and Lapels and a Chemisette) (Perforated in the Skirt for Shorter Length) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 20 cents.



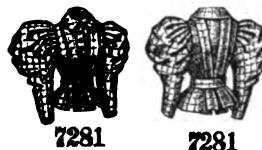
Ladies' Blouse-Waist, with Midy Shield and Sailor Collar (To be Made With or Without a Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Box-Plaited Blouse, with Fitted Lining (Also Known as the Golf or Norfolk Jacket) (To be Made with a High Neck and a Standing or Rolling Collar or with an Open Neck and Notched Collar and Lapels for Wear with a Chemisette) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



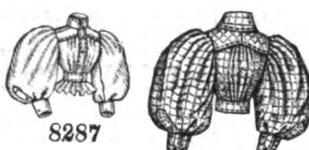
Misses' Box-Plaited Blouse, with Fitted Lining (Also Known as the Golf or Norfolk Jacket) (To be Made with a High Neck and a Standing or Rolling Collar or with an Open Neck and Notched Collar and Lapels for Wear with a Chemisette) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 yrs. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Misses' Box-Plaited Basque (Known as the Norfolk Jacket) (To be Made with Plaited or Gathered Sleeves, with a Standing or Rolling Collar and With or Without a Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 20 cents.



Misses' Basque, with Yoke and Plaits Laid On (To be Worn with a Chemisette) (Also Known as the Norfolk Basque) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with Yoke and Bishop Shirt-Sleeves (To be Made with Standing or Turn-Down Collar) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 20 cents.



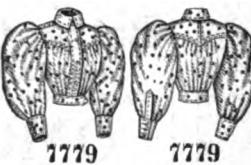
Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with Paquin Shirt-Sleeves (To be Made with Standing or Turn-Down Collar) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with Bishop Shirt-Sleeves (To be Made with Permanent or Removable Turn-Over Cuffs and Standing or Turn-Down Collar and With or Without a Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 20 cents.



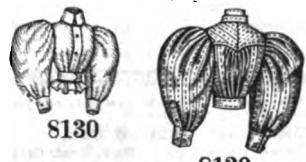
Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with Yoke-Back and Bishop Shirt-Sleeves (To be Made with Permanent or Removable Collar and Cuffs) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 20 cents.



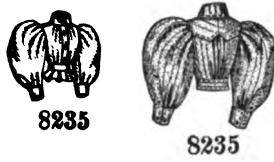
Ladies' Pointed Yoke Shirt-Waist (To be Made with Standing or Turn-Down Collar) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 20 cents.



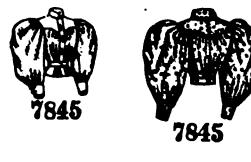
Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with Back Yoke-Facing and Bishop Shirt-Sleeves (To be Made with Standing or Turn-Down Collar and with Link or Lapped Cuffs) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 20 cents.



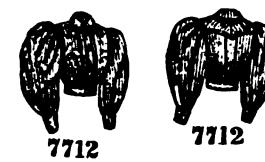
Ladies' Shirt-Waist (To be Made with Permanent or Removable Standing or Turn-Down Collar) (Copyright): 18 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 20 cents.



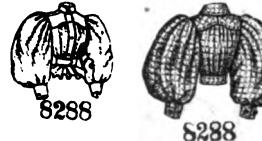
Misses' Shirt-Waist, with Paquin Shirt-Sleeves (To be Made with Standing or Turn-Down Collar) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Misses' Pointed-Yoke Shirt-Waist (To be Made with Standing or Turn-Down Collar) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



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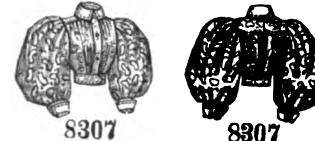
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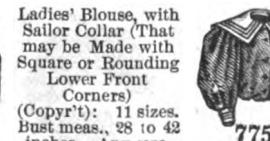
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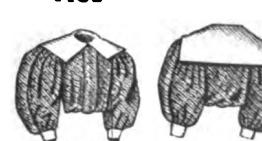
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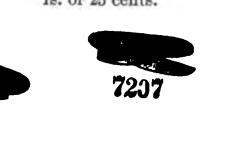
Misses' Blouse, with Sailor Collar (That may be Made with Square or Rounding Lower Front Corners) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



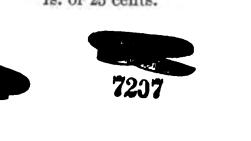
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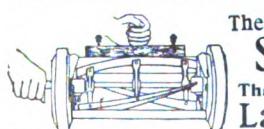
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(Continued).

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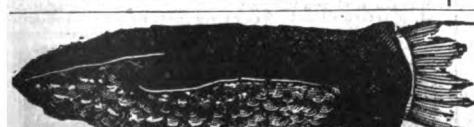
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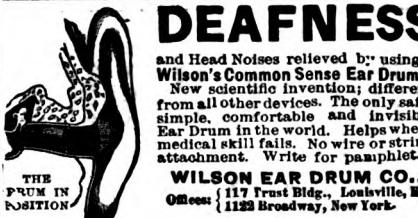
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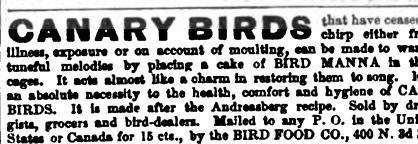
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W. S.:—Peroxide of hydrogen for bleaching the hair comes ready for use. To "A Constant Reader" elsewhere in these columns is given a suggestion for reducing flesh. For freckles, mix one part of Jamaica rum with two parts of lemon juice and dabble it upon the face every night.

A GRADUATE:—Intending applicants for admission to the civil service of the State of New York should address the Secretary of the New York Civil Service Commission, Albany, for information as to eligibility, positions open to competition and application blanks.

N. B.:—Trim the black straw sailor with rosettes of white Malines lace over green Malines matching your réséda sample. Have pink roses at the back. Tan Suède mousquetaires are suitable adjuncts. Fancy yokes are as much in vogue as ever.

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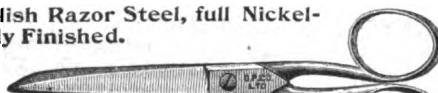
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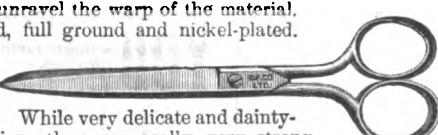
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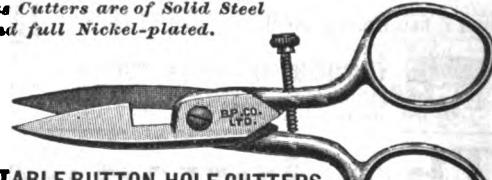
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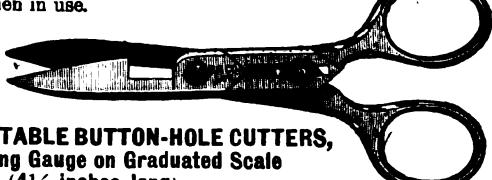
No. 1.—In these Cutters the size of the Button-Hole to be cut is regulated by an Adjustable Screw, so that Button-Holes can be cut of any size and of uniform length.



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No. 2.—These Cutters are of English Razor Steel, full Nickel-plated, and Hand-forged. The Gauge-Screw being on the inside, there is no possibility of it catching in the goods when in use.



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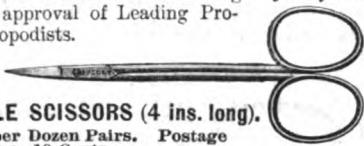
No. 3.—These Cutters are of English Razor Steel, Full Nickel-plated and Hand-forged. They are regulated by a Brass Gauge, with a Phosphor-Bronze Spring sliding along a Graduated Scale, so that the Button-Hole can be cut to measure.

# THE BUTTERICK CUTLERY.

(CONTINUED.)

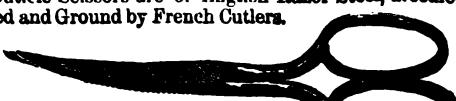
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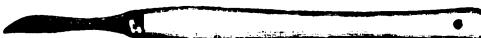
No. 4.—MANICURE CUTICLE SCISSORS (4 ins. long).  
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No. 4.—These Cuticle Scissors are of English Razor Steel, Needle-pointed, Hand-forged and Ground by French Cutlers.



No. 5.—BENT NAIL-SCISSORS (3½ ins. long).  
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No. 5.—These Bent Nail-Scissors are of English Razor Steel, Forged by Hand, with Curved Blades and a File on each side.



No. 6.—CUTICLE KNIFE (With Blade 1½ inch long).  
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No. 6.—The Handle of this Cuticle Knife is of White Bone, and the Blade is of Hand-forged English Razor Steel, the connection being made with Aluminum Solder under a Brass Ferrule.



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50 Cents per Knife; \$4.50 per Dozen. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cents.

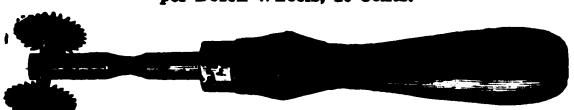
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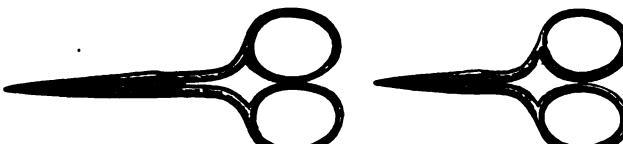
No. 23.—GLORIANA SCISSORS  
(5½ inches long).  
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

The Gloriana Embroidery and Ripping Scissors are made of English Cast Steel, well tempered and full Nickel-plated. The handles are embossed in gilt and nickel, and the Blades are carefully ground.



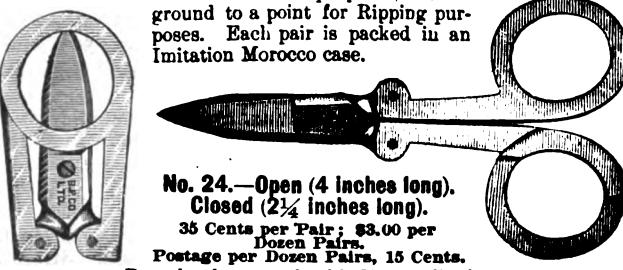
No. 25.—GLORIANA EMBROIDERY AND RIPPING SCISSORS (4 inches long).  
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

The Embroidery Scissors are made of English Razor Steel, Nickel-plated and Double-pointed. They are used as Lace and Embroidery Scissors and Glove-Darners, being Dainty and Convenient Implements of the *Nécessaire* and Companion.

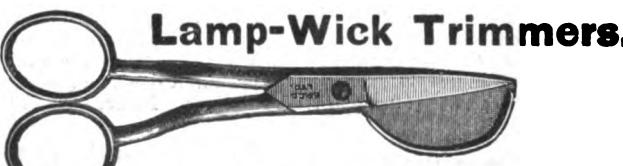


No. 9.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS No. 10.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS  
(3½ inches long).  
(2½ inches long).  
20c. per Pair; \$1.00 per Dozen Pairs. 15c. per Pair; \$1.25 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 5 Cents.

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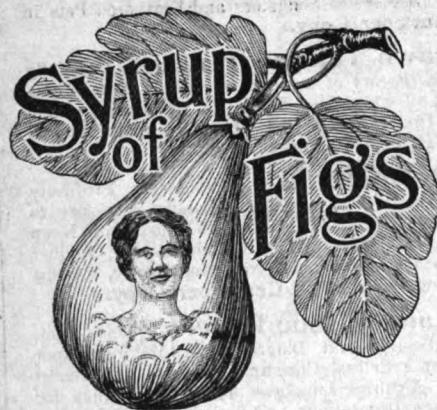
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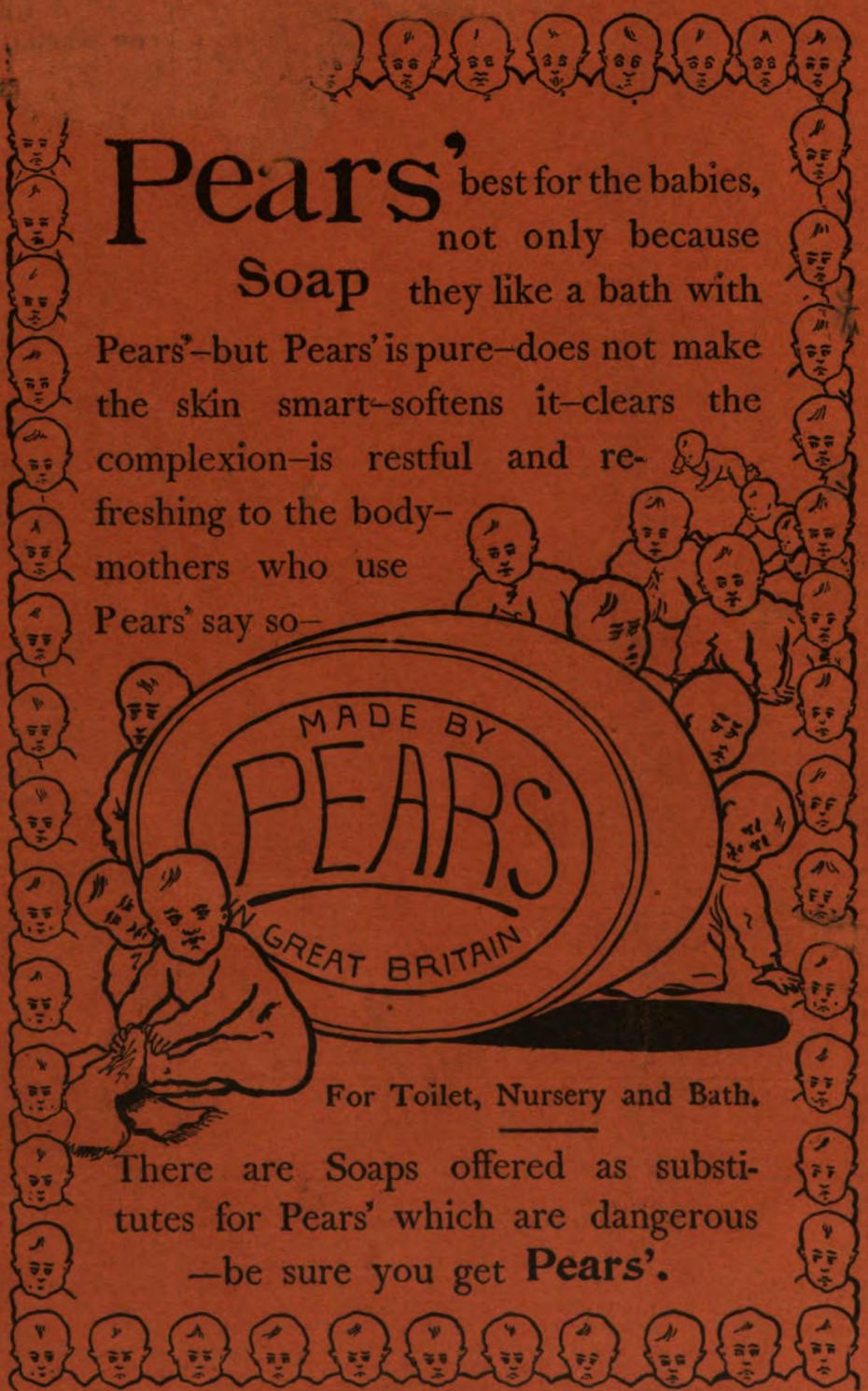
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